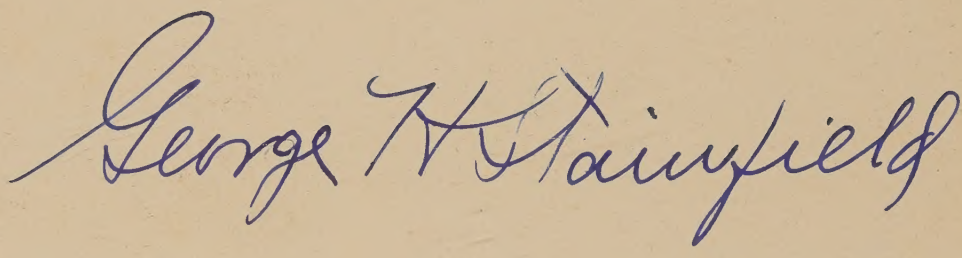

HISTORY

OF

Kane County, Ill.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

History is composite biography. There has been no great event but what has affected us all. The spirit awakened by the struggle in 1776 lives by heredity in all American hearts and by adoption and education in the hearts of those who were foreigners but are now citizens. Any people become what they are by the combined experiences, failures, and successes of their chain of ancestry. Too little thought is given, too little credit attached to this fact. We cannot change what is back of us, if we would, and what is there determines our equipment. So history—the history of a State, Nation, City or County, is but a composite biography of those who there worked, and by their efforts left to us who here follow them a hundred forces and tendencies that aid or retard our advancement. They left public opinions, social notions, business methods, forms of government, standards of morality, etc., etc., by which we are now controlled; and which are changed with difficulty. So it is with all communities; their standards are largely set by those who first established themselves in control. To them came others of like standards and methods and cemented the recognized ways of doing and thinking. History is the composite picture of the past; setting forth the common outline.

The subject of this historical sketch is a piece of land thirty miles long and eighteen miles wide, within whose borders dwells a population of nearly 100,000 people of many different nationalities; a people whose products are distributed to the four ends of the civilized world. Less than seventy-five years ago it was a wilderness peopled by native Redmen, whose ancestry had dwelt here many centuries, living by the chase and the hook. Today it is the home and workshop of a prosperous population. It is the story of the evolution of this territory that we shall here present, seeking to make intelligible its varied activities, their origin and progress, and the men and women who directed them.

The word "County" is doubtless a thousand years old, for it originated in the Feudal System of about 800 A. D. Charlemagne, after conquering an unwilling territory, sent out officials to govern it. Some of these were named

Counts, and in time the district they controlled came to be known as a County. When William the Conqueror readjusted English land tenure the County or Shire became a political division over which one of the new nobility was set as owner, judge and law maker, subject to the King and owing allegiance to the throne. The word "Shire" is an English name and was used as a synonymous term, and is yet common in England and New England.

Under the Feudal System, the Count or Earl was the chief person of the County or Shire. He was "lord of the manor." The people had little power or privilege, their value being as contributors to those in power and place, whose occupations ran much to wars and political strife. We here today can but vaguely picture the subjection of the general people of those ancient Counties. The Count held court, collected taxes and spent them as he willed. No workman could leave his County without consent of the overlord. Freedom of act was unknown. The common idea was that the lesser man was created to give support to the powerful and privileged.

But times have changed. Some battling has been done; many lives sacrificed. Today the Count and Earl and his followers have disappeared, and we here control the government and conduct of County affairs. We with difficulty realize that this territorial and political division was ever other than it is. Therein is the value of history—of such local history as is here presented. To those who read it, it gives a larger and more intelligent view of the conditions now realized. Today is ever the child of yesterday.

Another old word grown new is "Sheriff," which in its origin was "Shire-reeve," which became, by spelling it as it sounds, spoken quickly, S h e r - i f f. It anciently denoted the bailiff of the Court of the County, then termed the "Shire-gemote," or meeting of the general people to do justice.

Modern counties comprise farm lands and cities, living peacefully together, ruled by like laws and customs, each buying and selling their products, the one to the other. No such fact existed in the early history of Counties and Shires. Each City was an independent commonwealth about whose limits ran a protecting wall sharply distinguishing it from the general territory about it. Each City was a fortress. The existence and peace of the City, which was continuously harassed by the nobility and highwaymen, and its merchants plundered as they conveyed their produce to market, necessitated armed protection. Each City kept its own army, and some built navies. Each elected its own officers, built its own churches, and within the safety of its protecting walls conducted its affairs much as a modern City does without such walls or protection.

In the Middle Ages walled Cities were built all over Europe, and the Lord of the County built his fortified castle upon the highest hill lest his neighbor lords come in and wrest from him his place and property. There was no cooperation—no agreement between City and Country.

In ancient Greece and Rome each City was a political and religious unit, which could combine or cooperate with another in no manner except by conquest. Each City recognized its gods as superior to all other gods, and all who were not citizens or slaves, or clients of citizens, were barbarians undeserving charity or mercy. Each City fought its own battles, save where the

necessity of existence compelled union of forces against a common enemy. There was no method by which a citizen of one City could become a citizen of another City. To be ostracized from the City of your birth meant to wander over the earth dependent upon your own powers alone for life and living. Greece and Rome knew no political unit but the City. To some City or some citizen all property belonged.

The Greeks and the Romans invented and developed the City; the Teutons of the Middle Ages, the County and Township. The Germans were organized by villages and tribes. Each was a democratic form of government controlled by what in later years became the town-meeting, where gathered all the people of the town, decided upon their customs and laws, and did justice between men. The Shire-gemote is the original from which our modern County Court was derived.

Under stress of the chaos of the Middle Ages, when no central government existed strong enough to hold the plundering hand of marauders and highwaymen, the ancient German Villages walled in the lands, usually held in common ownership, and prepared to, and through centuries did, defend themselves and perpetuate the liberties and privileges which they had secured by continued strife; and did as much, if not more, than any other agency to keep alive within the hearts of the many those standards of liberty and freedom, the full fruits of which we here enjoy.

While we speak of our progress and present advanced conditions, it should not be forgotten that we arose not by magic in a day, nor were our institutions conceived anew, but are a development and evolution from that older time where struggled our ancestors. We here now enjoying some individuality, are product of that time. Our Counties, our Cities, our institutions and laws are lineal descendants of that ancient day.

Before the coming of the pioneers some seventy-five years ago, the territory now known as "Kane County" was an untilled but beautiful wilderness; unknown to white men, but well peopled by savage tribes of Indians.

About the year 1671 the Frenchmen, LaSalle and Hennepin, started westward from the region of the St. Lawrence river and following the shores of the Great Lakes came to what is now northern Illinois. They passed down the Mississippi valley, and by virtue of their exploration of this region the French government claimed all land touched by the Great Lakes or drained by the Mississippi river and its tributary streams, among which was necessarily included our Fox river and the land of northern Illinois. The English did not concede this claim, but asserted that the New England states extended (by virtue of the grants on which they were based) from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

It being impossible to adjust contentions so obviously conflicting, the French and Indian war resulted during the years 1754 to 1763. The French were for several years successful in repelling attempts of the English to drive them from the line of forts they had established through the Ohio valley from Louisiana to Quebec. In 1757 William Pitt became prime minister of England and inaugurated a campaign that proved uniformly successful against the French, until in February, 1763, France signed the Treaty of Paris, by which

England became possessed of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, of which Kane county is part. This district then passed from French to English hands and its subsequent history changed, to what extent, who shall tell?

For citizens of German birth or descent there is this thought—that the destiny of the Northwest Territory determined by the French and Indian war was settled favorably to England by the assistance of Frederick the Great of Prussia, with whom England was then in alliance, and who, by warring upon the French in Europe, relieved the English there and weakened France. By the alliance of England and Prussia in Europe the success of England in America was in no small degree made possible. So those of German origin coming to the States in the latter days may yet feel that their ancestry, struggling in Europe, were assisting in the making of a Wesern Empire, where today millions of their descendants enjoy the blessing of civilization and prosperity—not without justice for service in that day of beginnings.

Many French settlers had taken land in southern and central Illinois before this war. They determined the English should not settle in Illinois and, assisted by the Indians, who had been their allies in the French and Indian war, entered into a conspiracy with Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, who stirred up the Indians to attack the English. This was in May, 1763. Fourteen forts were captured, hundreds of families killed, and the existence of the settlements of the West threatened. The war continued until 1765, when Pontiac made a treaty with the English. Pontiac was killed a few years later at Caliokia, Illinois, and was buried on the present site of the city of St. Louis.

Following the overthrow of Pontiac the Western territory rapidly filled with settlers—the Ohio valley first attracting pioneers; and peace reigned, save for the infrequent depredations and frontier attacks by small bands of Indians.

When the struggle of the Revolution had severed the relations of the Colonies with England, the new nation, the United States of America, was by treaty acknowledged owner of all the land between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river. A new complication, however, at once arose. The New England states had claimed, and still claimed, all the land immediately west of them to the Mississippi. This claim placed what is now northern Illinois partly in Massachusetts and partly in Connecticut, the line running east and west through the northern part of what is now Kane county.

All the territory gained by the French and Indian war had been claimed by the states lying directly east. When the Articles of Confederation were submitted to the states for adoption in 1777, all ratified them except Maryland, which refused ratification until all the states claiming land in the west should cede them to the new nation. Maryland held no western land, while other states claimed lands that would many times double their area and power. New York ceded her land in 1780. The others followed, Massachusetts transferring her title in 1784; Connecticut in 1786. The territory now included in Kane county then first became general public domain.

In 1787, Congress, realizing the need of general laws to govern the settlement of this vast territory and to set up a local government over it, passed the famous "Ordinance of 1787," which was largely based on an instrument of government drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, then a member of Congress

from Virginia. He proposed dividing the territory into ten states bearing the names: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipa, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washingtonia, Polypotamia and Pelesipia. The Congress adopted many of Jefferson's suggestions, but abandoned the names he had proposed. If for no other reason, we who dwell within this territory shall thank Congress for that.

This Ordinance of 1787 Daniel Webster pronounced one of the most notable pieces of legislation in ancient or modern times. It provided that not more than five states should be formed from the territory, which number have been formed: Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. A general territorial government was provided for, controlled by the laws of the nation. Slavery was forever barred, which fact had large bearing on the future, not only of this western land, but upon the destiny of the nation which seventy years later was in mortal civil combat over the question of involuntary servitude.

General Arthur St. Clair, a Revolutionary hero, was at once appointed the first governor. The land was surveyed and offered for sale, and despite the presence of hostile Indians through most of the district, settlers came in rapidly. In fifteen years Ohio was admitted as a state. The first white settlement west of the Alleghanies had been made at Marietta, Ohio. In 1818 Illinois had acquired the 60,000 inhabitants necessary to statehood (mostly in the southern and central parts) and was admitted to the Union.

But as yet no white man had set foot within view of the splendid Fox River valley, where only the tepee of the Indian betokened the presence of humankind, and the fertile earth lay rich for the hand of husbandry. If, in those days, when the nation was being tried and seasoned for its destined work, any white man trod the soil of Kane county, no record of his wandering has been preserved. The Sac, the Fox, the Illinoi and the Pottawottamie hunted and warred where now a contented people pursue the occupations of peace and progress. Until about the year 1830 the presence of numerous bands of hostile Indians in the Fox River valley discouraged the coming of settlers, although the land now within the states of Michigan and Ohio was filling rapidly.

In 1832 an Indian chief named Black Hawk, famed for his enmity to the white man, formed a conspiracy of the tribes then in the vicinity and attacked the settlements. The national government at once sent troops to the seat of trouble along the Mississippi and Rock rivers.

The exact route taken by these troops in crossing the territory, now Kane county, is not known with certainty, but tradition says the Fox river was crossed at the big bend at Five Islands, and two mounds, claimed to be the graves of soldiers who died and were there buried, may still be seen upon the hillside south of where the Traction bridge now crosses the river. This route has in general been accepted, but in the Aurora Daily News for September 11, 1908, the following appeared:

"To the Aurora Historical Society:

"Colonel John S. Wilcox, if he was correctly reported, in addressing the Old Settlers' meeting, about the 30th of June, 1907, at Riverview park, gave

some account of the passage of General Scott's army in the march from Chicago, or Fort Payne, to Rock Island, about the month of August, 1832, substantially as the same is given on page 632 of the recent 'History of Kane County,' published in connection with the 'Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois,' in these words: 'From this camp (Fort Payne) General Scott moved nearly due west, and struck the trail probably a little northerly from Warrenville, following that trail he entered Kane county near the dividing line of sections 12 and 13 in St. Charles township. It passed through the southwest corner of Elgin the whole diagonal breadth of Plato township, across the northeast of Hampshire, and left the county over the old Hagebone farm, on section 30.'

"This route is not borne out by the facts in the case. Now what are the facts? Let us see. The Kane County Historian depends on the testimony of the old settlers. It has ever been said that testimony transmitted by the memory of persons of a reminiscent character should be taken with great care, at a time, too, in which there was not a white resident or inhabitant north and west of the Fox river until Dixon's Ferry on Rock river was reached, making it certain there was not a white resident in what is now Kane county at the time of the passage of General Scott's army.

"In his 'History of the Black Hawk War,' Frank Stevens, on page 247, writes: 'Then on July 29 he (Scott), finding the spread of contagion once more checked, set out with three staff officers for Prairie du Chien, following the route adopted in 1834 for the mail route from Galena to Chicago, via Fort Payne (Naperville) and Aurora, along through what subsequently became DeKalb county, across Lee county, up to Dixon's Ferry, arriving there August 2 with his staff officers. On his leaving Chicago, General Scott left orders for Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Eustis to follow his (General Scott's) route to Fort Crawford with the well known troops, which had or might arrive before the 3d of August, which Colonel Eustis did, but upon arriving at Dixon's Ferry an express from General Scott informed Colonel Eustis that the war was over and ordered him to follow down the left bank of Rock river and to establish his camp at Rock Island. By this march Colonel Eustis reached Dixon's Ferry August 17, 1832, resting there until August 22. Then he resumed his march, reaching the mouth of Rock river in good time.

"It must not be forgotten that the county of Kane had no corporate existence until 1836, and until the organization of Kendall county, in 1841, the three northerly townships of that county were a part of the county of Kane, hence at this point of our investigation it becomes necessary to introduce a part of the history of Kentory of Kendall county. In Hicks' history of Kendall county, published in 1877, at page 96 we read as follows: 'The war being closed, Scott's troops were not needed, and about August 1 the remnant of the little army, with baggage, wagons and a drove of cattle for supplies, marched through the northern part of what is now Kendall county on their way to Rock Island. Fresh deaths occurred every day and nearly every camp was marked by graves. The second night out they encamped near Little Rock, and three soldiers' graves left behind were seen for years by the early settlers.'

"On page 113 of Dr. Hicks' History of Kendall County we find this reference in regard to the family of David Evans:

KANE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

"'David Evans, from western North Carolina, was the first settler in Little Rock. He had a friend and neighbor in General Scott's army in the Black Hawk war, who with comrades under that general marched through northern Kendall; he liked the appearance of the country. He found his way back to his North Carolina home the latter part of the year 1832 and told Mr. Evans where to find the best land in the Fox River valley. Mr. Evans followed his directions in the spring of 1833. Reaching the Illinois river at Ottawa, he crossed the river and went up Fox river to the mouth of the Rock creeks, then up the Big Rock nearly four miles he made his claim, between Big and Little Rock creeks, which to this day is owned and occupied by a member of Mr. Evans' family.'

"The route of General Scott and his three staff officers, and a few days thereafter by Colonel Eustis and his army, was substantially as follows: From Fort Payne, or Naperville, to Aurora, thence to Gray's Ford (as it was later called) at Montgomery Crossing, thence in a westerly direction through what is now Riverview park, to a point afterwards on the west line of Oswego and east line at Bristol—for it must be borne in mind that the country was not surveyed for some six or seven years from the time we are considering. This point is some thirty-five rods from the north line of Kendall county, thence diagonally across what is now section 1, Bristol, in a southerly direction to a point near Blackberry creek on section 11, thence down said creek to a crossing of the same on what became in the United States survey sections 5, 6, 9 and 10, passing near the late residences of C. H. Raymond and C. H. Renton, thence still in a northwesterly direction across the lands of the estates of Lewis Steward and Tom Lye to the east line of section 3 of Little Rock township, thence north to the county line along the so-called base-line road (erroneously so called; the line is actually a correction line, not a base-line), thence westerly to Little Rock village and still westerly to DeKalb county line. It may not be the actual route on which Scott's army passed, as this road as traveled in after years may have been modified by the authorities in locating the road legally, and the government surveys may have modified it somewhat. It is, however, in a general direction of that route.

"Whatever the facts may be, this route was the first stage and mail route into and out of what is now the city of Aurora on the route from Galena to Chicago, and from Dixon's Ferry to Naperville it is almost an air line. In 1834 the streams were made passable, and the road work by such labor as the McCarthys and their neighbors could give was a mail and stage route well into the '50s. It was by this route that Edward Bonney conveyed the murderers of Colonel George Davenport to Rock Island via Dixon's Ferry in September, 1845. See Bonney's book, 'Banditti of the Prairies,' page 190.

"Not the least important to the student of history is the mention of the old charters to the early adventurers or proprietors. More particularly the charters covering what is now Kane and adjoining counties. All that part of Kane county lying between the north line of DuPage and the south line of Kankakee county lies within the Connecticut grant; that lying north of the north line of DuPage county lies within the Massachusetts Bay grant,

to wit: the six townships of Hampshire, Rutland, Dundee, Elgin, Plato and Burlington.

"The claim that Virginia took anything by the George Rogers Clark expedition was resisted by the northern states and finally relinquished by the claimant, who relinquished the claim by reserving to her officers and soldiers of the Revolution certain lands in the 'Military Tract,' which was confirmed by Congress in 1812. In 1780 New York authorized her delegates to Congress to limit her boundaries in such a manner as they might think expedient and to cede to the general government its claim to western lands. New York filed her cession to western lands in October, 1782. Virginia followed one year later and Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785 and 1786. The only claims affecting Illinois already mentioned are those of Virginia south of the fortieth parallel and those of Connecticut and Massachusetts to the north of that line.

"In conclusion, just a suggestion in regard to the alleged route mentioned by Colonel Wilcox in his address mentioned above. Why should Colonel Eustis select that route some twenty-five or thirty miles out of a direct line when his general had already selected and mapped the route upon which to proceed with his command?

"Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the Aurora Historical Society provides that among the objects of the society shall be: 'To search out, procure and preserve in permanent form facts and data in the history of the city of Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, and the region in its immediate neighborhood as relates to persons, places and all objects of interest therein.'

"Hence this communication is addressed to the Aurora Historical Society, with the hope that it may be sufficiently interested in the matters of which it treats to cause the historian of the society to formulate a suitable record of such matters to be entered in the proceedings of the same for the information of all, as the society has well said among other things: 'These materials exist now in rich variety, and unless steps are taken to collect them and place them in the keeping of some authoritative body, they will in the course of time be scattered and finally will be lost.' Should the society take this view of the matter the writer will feel amply repaid for the time spent in the preparation of this article. G. M. Hollenback.

"Aurora, Illinois, September 3, 1908."

Black Hawk was captured and the uprising suppressed.

This was the last attempt of the redmen to prevent the settlement of northern Illinois. The Indians remaining were friendly and all were shortly after removed to lands provided for them west of the Mississippi, the United States having purchased their lands. But few remained when the first pioneers came to Fox river. These fast disappeared westward, the last departing in 1836.

Not many marks of the presence of these sons of the forest now remain. An arrow head or stone war club, or the vestiges of ancient graveyards now and then found in opening gravel pits being the only reminders of the savages who once here hunted and fished and warred, as their ancestors had done for ten thousand years before them.

The chief seats of the Indians appear to have been at Mill Creek, just south of Batavia; in the hills east of the river just south of what is now the village of Dundee; and on what is now the site of the city of Aurora and northeast through the Big Woods on the east side. Well worn Indian trails led from one to the other. Others ran west to Indian settlements on Rock river; others east. An Indian village also existed where Dundee now stands.

Where Calvary cemetery, Aurora, is now located, was in early days an Indian graveyard, and on the hill just north of where D. C. Cook's publishing house stands at Elgin, an old burial ground was disclosed in excavating for a gravel pit. This was seen by one of the authors about two years ago and indicated a collection of perhaps a dozen graves on a hill overlooking the river. Mounds have also been opened at St. Charles and Batavia and on Wing farm, a mile west of Elgin on Tyler creek, the inviting valleys of which tradition says were once the home of the Indian.

The colonization and settlement of new lands is an old story begun so long ago that no history or tradition tells of its first movements. Of the Egyptian, the Babylonian, the Chinese, and general settlement of Asia, little is known. But of the great movement of which the settlement of America and of Illinois and of this beautiful Fox River valley, where now dwell in peace the descendants of nearly every race that has peopled the world, much is known.

We here, battling with our problems day by day, and in our time passing as pass all, forget that we are but a link in a chain, but a branch in a tree vast and widespreading; but a tributary brook of a broad moving stream covering the western world from Russia and India to San Francisco, and now threatening to invade the Orient; the Aryan race—the Indu-European group of mankind.

The settlement of Kane county was no spasmodic incident, but was part of the onward movement of humankind that began beyond the Caspian sea when Europe was a wilderness and America an undreamed of continent. There is interest in that fact, rightly seen; that we here are not disconnected but are a related part of world history; that our ancestry dwelt there on the Caspian mountain hills and tended their sheep and cattle and raised their crops, ten, perhaps fifty thousand years ago. Yet there are few men now dwelling in Kane county but who, could they trace their lineage, would have found kin among the Aryans of the Himalaya mountains north of India, in that remote past. Frenchman, Italian, Spaniard, Irish, German, Hindoo, Russian, Englishman, American—all were there, speaking then one language from which has come all the languages these peoples now speak.

For thousands of years they had dwelt in those mountains and filled the valleys, until their communities grew too large for the earth to support, though none more willing than she.

The western movement began with the Greeks, who left the home of the Aryan race, possibly 3000 or 4000 B. C., and in going north around the head of the Caspian sea, spread into the Danube valleys and finally through the mountain passes into what is now Greece, to the sea. They went not as individuals, but as tribes, carrying their women, children and possessions

with them. Wherever they settled the general government and tribe remained the same. They came to Greece, fought the people found there, enslaved them, and possessed the land. They developed in time the most splendid civilization the world has ever seen, and in many regards never since equaled. A second emigration followed, and became the Romans of later days. They moved farther west to Italy and repeated the experience of the first emigration.

Still the Aryan population increased and a third movement began, which continued until times when history was written. Its later story is well known. This was the invasion of what is now Europe. Forced out of the old home, they were unable to go south, for their cousins, the Greeks and Romans, had for a thousand years held the land. They turned north, passing through the Alps into what is Germany, Austria, Sweden, England, Ireland and Spain. The first to come in were the Irish, old Welsh and Britons. They found a small, dark race, known as Basques; a remnant of which still dwells in the mountain fastnesses of the Pyrenees. They drove them to the mountains and poorer lands. Following this first movement to Europe, came wave after wave of new and younger blood, the Gauls, Goths, Visigoths, Vandals, Huns, Slavonians, and numerous Russian tribes. Each pushing on from the Caspian sea forced the tribes next west further west; these in turn pressed on those in Europe proper.

Added to this, the Romans came into Europe by way of France and held all Europe west of the Rhine. The story of the conflict of these barbarian tribes with Rome in the first centuries A. D. is well known history; as is also the result, and the final formation of France, Germany, England, and all European states, from the peoples who had contested so hotly for the advantage. They were of one race—of the race that is now American—but knew it not; and would doubtless have fought as well had they known it. Kinship of blood has dulled few swords. So by tribes and moving villages of men was Europe settled.

When America had been well discovered and land claims between nations adjusted, its invasion began in a manner not unlike that early invasion and settlement of Greece, Rome and Europe. The nations were dealt with peacefully, if possible, but in any event, were dealt with, disposed of, and the land occupied. These invaders came not as barbarian tribes in paint of war, but none the less they came as communities, not as individuals. The force of united numbers was necessary to make a permanent stand against the native Indian. And here was repeated the story of every settlement in every country since the world began. Those in possession have never willingly shared with new comers. It is ever a question of power, and the victory to the strong. In no place has the native maintained his place against the better equipped invader. It is the survival of the fittest.

But, as above suggested, when the American nation had become a nation, and the government established—when the movement of settlement begun in the Caspian hills those thousands of years ago, had come over the Alleghanies to the western prairies, it assumed a different aspect. The eastern colonies had all been settled by groups of men; by communities armed and equipped for a contest, they knew they must and did meet. *This western*

CITY OF ELGIN
KIMBALL HOUSE

country was settled by individuals. This was a new fact, a new experience in the history of the world,—that an individual might go into a new country alone or with his family, there build his home and dwell in comparative peace, contesting less with fellowmen than with nature; bringing with them no tribal gods or set standards save those dictated by the well-being and happiness of free men. That this western country has so rapidly advanced in the arts and standards of civilized conditions is accounted for doubtless by the fact that they met few hostile fellowmen, but only a fertile soil and kindly climate, where the toil of men gave back full profit. To defend against the savage or wild beast required little attention in the middle west. To the land and its development went the energies of the pioneers. It was a new fact—a new condition. No walled city was required, and after 1832, no fortress and no soldiery. The pioneers came in, built their cabin homes, touched the waiting hills and they blossomed into fields of grain. There were none to dispute them; none to question their possession or the fruits of their industry.

CHAPTER II.

THE ANCESTORS OF THE PIONEERS.

Much has been written, much is known of the personnel of the pioneers who in the '30s settled Kane county, building their log cabins of rough hewn oak, from Dundee to Aurora, but not so much has been recorded of the ancestry of these men, and the nest where they were reared. There is a tradition, much repeated, that they were largely of that ancient and honored people, the Puritans of the New England colonies. Many were so derived, but not all, nor perhaps most of them.

The type from which these early pioneers came was not the type of Salem, but rather a type formed by an admixture of many races during two centuries from 1620 to 1830; a peculiarly American type that had been made from the struggles of the New England colonies before, during and after the Revolution, with forest and savage and Englishman and Frenchman. They were as unlike the original Puritans as they were unlike the English, the Scot, the Irish or the Dutch, from which they were derived. They were the new American race of men,—sturdy, bold, brave farmer warriors, who cleared the forest and planted their crops within the hostile view of barbarian redmen; their guns always within reach; their homes fortresses made ready for momentary attack.

The land along the Atlantic seaboard was settled and permanently occupied by different races; the English in the north, the Dutch in New York and Pennsylvania, where also were English settlements under Penn; in Virginia and the South many English of a different class and time than the Puritans of the North. The Cavalier of the Carolinas was as different from the Puritans as either were from the Dutch. A sprinkling of French Huguenots might be added.

As originally settled, these colonies maintained themselves and realized each an independent existence, with little intermarriage and much contest, particularly upon religious and political matters.

But in the 18th century, when the land near the sea had long been the seat of a contented people little disturbed by the presence of savages and pursuing the works of peace, just west of them upon the new frontier line pushed west to the Alleghany mountain valley, a new battle was being fought for land and place by a new and mixed people made up from the adventurous or persecuted who left the older settled colonies and pushing to the frontier forest, there joining the newer immigration of many nations pressing westward for free land; as years ago the Swedes came and settled in the frontier land of the Dakotas and Minnesota. The tide of incoming immigration has not stopped among the settled Eastern districts, but has flowed past them into the West. So in the last century, a hundred years after the first seaboard settlements, this new immigration was coming in and passing to the foothills and valleys of the mountains, and beyond into the forests of New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Virginia. All which country was being rapidly filled by this mixed people. By the time of the French and Indian war (1763) it had been estimated there was a population of many thousands, who realized a bulwark of protection between the more settled seaboard colonies and the western wilderness, where bands of hostile savage tribes dwelt at perpetual warfare with these newer pioneers—the entering wedge to the western prairie lands. The growing eastern populations and the constant stream of immigration necessitated this acquisition of new lands; and coming not as communities, but as individual families, pride of race and nationality lost much of its force. All mingled here in one common democracy united by the need for common defense against an alert foe habituated to forest conflict. Here grew up the first American people unprejudiced by the traditions of any particular state. All were on a common footing; each equal to any; all imbued by that spirit of independence and courage ever developed by contact with the freedom and wildness of nature; where none may dictate and the individual alone is valued.

They were a rough, sturdy race of men and women, endowed with the qualifications of the pioneer in a degree never surpassed in the history of the world. They came of the Scotch, Irish-English stock, with a strain of Pennsylvania Dutch; a sprinkling of French Huguenots. No stronger foundation was ever built for conquering a wilderness and making a nation. They were the "backwoodsmen" of the latter part of the first century of American settlements; a class by themselves—unique in America and in the world—the first Americans.

They dwelt along the border land of the older colonies in the Alleghanies, spreading westward into New York and Pennsylvania, hundreds of miles from the eastern settlements. They had here, during several generations of conflict and conquest, acquired a strong likeness in thought and ways of living. The dominant blood was the Scotch-Irish-English Protestant, who came to this new land that they might enjoy freedom in act and thought; free from the oppression of the state or church. They were of the old Covenanters; followers of Knox and Calvin; hard headed, strong hearted

men and women. Men who would rather face the forest and the savage than endure the conditions then prevailing in Europe and England.

That the early settlers of Kane county were of this new American type is evidenced, not only by the communities they built up, but also by the territory they came from into the West. Christopher Payne, the first arrival, was from New York state. Joseph and Samuel McCarty, the founders of Aurora, were of Scotch-English descent, and from New York, though natives of New Jersey. Hezekiah and James T. Gifford, founders of Elgin, were from the same state and of the same descent. Judge Isaac Wilson, an early pioneer of Batavia, was from New York state; as were Joseph Lyon (1835), A. M. Moore (1838), William Van Nortwick (1835).

In Big Rock, L. J. Lamson came from New York in 1837, as did Matthew and William Perry, 1835. James W. Swan (1836), Joseph Summers (1836), Robert Nash (1836). Robert Norton and Silas Long were from Ohio. Jesse Brady (1837) was from New York; as were Isaac Hatch (1837), Shepherd Johnson (1839), Paul Colburn (1836).

In Blackberry, William Lance, the first pioneer, came from New Jersey in 1834; David Beeler was a Scotchman; as were David W. Annis, from Vermont (1835), R. Acers, of New York; Loren D. Kendall (1834), C. H. Spaulding, of New York; E. G. Moore, of the same state, and others.

In Burlington the first to come was Stephen Van Velzer, from New York; also Allison Baker, Solomon Wright and Asa W. Lawrence; John Halden was from Pennsylvania, Stephen Godfrey from Vermont. Nearly all were men of the Scotch-Irish-English type.

In Campton township, John Beatty, from Pennsylvania; Harvey Warne (1837), was a New Yorker; John Whitney (1837), from Ohio; Harry and Spaulding Eddy were from New York; Luke Pike, from Ohio; James Ward came from New York (1836); as did Franklin Walkins (1837).

In Dundee township the first settlers were Jesse H. Newman and Joseph Russell, of Scotch-English descent, and originally Virginians and Kentuckians. Jesse Oatman, A. R. Dempster (1835); Thomas Deweese, T. H. Thompson, I. C. Bosworth, William Hale and George McClure, all were of Scotch-Irish-English descent.

In Elgin township, Isaac Stone (1835), E. K. Mann (1835), Joseph Tefft (1835), Nathan Collins (1835). William G. Kimball, S. J. Kimball were New Yorkers; as were Ira Minard, J. D. Owen, N. G. Phillips, Calvin Pratt and Washington Wing; James Hanks, the first settler near Elgin, was from New York; General Elijah Wilcox, L. S. Eaton (1838), A. B. Fish (1845), George Renwick (1838), Levi S. Stowe (1843), M. C. Town (1846), were from the same state.

In Aurora township, Joseph McCarty was from Elmira, N. Y. (1834). During the same year came W. T. Elliott, Elijah Pierce, Seth Reed, Zaphira Lake and Hiram. In 1835, Daniel Eastman, Lindolph Huntoon, Winslow Higgins, George Gorton, Theodore Lake, E. D. Terry, B. F. Fridley, John Barker, M. D. Cone, Charles Bates, L. Muzzy, R. Matthews, D. Gorton, B. F. Phillips, Elgin squires; all clearly of Scotch-Irish-English descent,

and of that new American race that developed in the valleys and forests of the Alleghanies.

In Rutland township the first settler was E. R. Starks, from Vermont; Nathaniel Crampton (1836), Noble King (1836), Elijah Rich (1835), Andrew McCornack, were Scotchmen; William Moore (1838), William Lynch (1838), and John Hunter (1838), were Irish.

This typical American people, most of whom had back of them three generations among the hills and frontiers of the eastern states, had been molded by the experiences and hardships of a century. They were, as suggested, a mixed people, but in standards, mostly Scotch Presbyterians; descended largely from Scotch ancestors. They were strict Protestants of the older type, when each sect was content to believe the members of other beliefs would go into outer darkness and they into everlasting joy. They had no liking for the Catholics nor the Episcopalians. A headstrong, rough and ready people; self-dependent and asking favors of none; instinctive antagonists; descendants of the followers of Cromwell; fighters by heredity.

The Scotch and Irish Presbyterians came to the new world in large numbers about 1700, and settled as before outlined, on new lands beyond the colonial habitations. They pushed into the wilderness, leading the movement westward, where they joined the New Englanders in the same territory. They were among the first to force themselves into the Indian's country. With the Bible in one hand and a flintlock musket in the other, they penetrated the wilderness, made a clearing, built their log cabins, tilled a few acres of land, hunted in the unbroken forests, fished and trapped and made a meager living; meantime, pushing forward and opening prairie and forest for those who crowded in behind with industry and progress; and a civilization, such as has been the wonder of the world.

The original seat of this type which settled the entire Middle West before the modern immigration of German, Scandinavian, Italian, Pole and Russian had begun, was in New York, Pennsylvania, and in the Alleghany valleys of Virginia. Where their lands were near the more settled eastern populations, they built up small towns and villages, where might have been seen a store, blacksmith shop and possibly a tavern where the traveler might find rough rest for the night; in addition usually a log schoolhouse and church. The latter were the first necessities of this devout people. The minister, commonly termed the elder, dwelt in no parsonage, but usually was a missionary or itinerant preacher who boarded among the cabins and preached zealous, earnest, Calvinistic sermons to hearers who came not to criticise but to learn. But as a class, these frontiersmen did not build towns, but cultivated their farm lands. They settled near together for protection against the Indians, who were in the adjoining forest ready at any time to attack, burn and destroy

The forest and hill was everywhere. Nowhere prairie lands ready for the plow. Every acre had to be cleared and made ready for cultivation, while watchful savages were on every side. The gun and the ax were the necessary weapons of these pioneers of the Alleghanies, of whom many who first came to Kane county were grandchildren.

A number of the families settling in the wilderness made a clearing and built within it a stockade of logs, set upright, with loopholes all around, and a row of log cabins on one side, with a heavy wooden gate that might be quickly barred in case of assault. Sometimes a central loghouse was built in the middle of the stockade. These forest fortresses were used only for storing provisions and in case of threatened Indian attacks; the pioneers at ordinary times remaining at their cabins outside the stockade.

Corn was the grain mostly cultivated in the clearings and was relied on for food. But potatoes, melons and fruits were raised and orchards planted. Horses and cows, hogs and sheep were kept when practical, which was not always, owing to the depredations of wolves and bears.

The cabin was most frequently of unfinished logs with clay forced in between them, and of one room, in one end of which was built a huge fireplace of stone, clay, and sticks. This served for heating and cooking purposes. The floor was made up of logs, one side of which were hewn as even as possible and the uneven places filled with clay. This was the puncheon floor. The roof was of boards roughly cut out of logs. Pegs of wood driven into the logs served for hanging garments, or to hold the rifles; although frequently the antlers of a deer served that purpose. For a table, a large, rough cut board was placed on four wooden legs. Chairs were three-legged handmade stools, save where a prosperous family might enjoy the luxury of a rocking chair. The couch or bed of rough boards was covered with blankets of deer hides and bearskin; sometimes a buffalo robe. Few pictures adorned the walls. Curtains were unheard of luxuries. The customary dress was a fur cap, trousers and shirt of buckskin or homespun cloth, and shoes or moccasins of the same skin; the shirt or outer coat hanging loose nearly to the knees, and held at the waist by a belt, in which the hunting knife was carried. A long, smooth-bore flintlock rifle completed the pioneer backwoodsman's equipment as hunter and farmer. It was usually fired from a rest, being heavy.

Social life among this people, scattered in the wilderness, was necessarily very simple, and consisted largely in those pursuits that gave support to the family. The husband and father was the provider; the wife and mother, housekeeper. To feed and clothe the family from such materials as were provided was the mother's work; no small task in view of the fact that large families was the rule. The rule of cooperative help was universal. Log rollings, house building, corn shucking, quilting, and the providing of many of the needs of life were done by the united effort of neighbors, who gathered together, first at one cabin, then another, to do the work. Such meetings were made the occasion of such gaiety as was possible among such a people. Dancing was usual for the young folks. Intoxicants were plentiful. The hostess did her best to provide a table for the party, containing every luxury obtainable. Athletic games and contests among the young men were a usual feature of the occasion; racing, jumping, wrestling and lifting, husking corn, etc. Brawls and fighting were not infrequent.

A wedding was always the occasion of much festivity. The bride rode to church usually on a horse, behind her father, coming back on her future

husband's horse. If no church was near, the marriage was at the cabin of the bride's parents; a dinner was had, and after that dancing all day and night, the music being furnished by a lone fiddler; the ballroom, the rough puncheon floor. After the wedding the neighbors got together and cut the logs and built a new house for the young people, and at the house-warming that followed its completion, general feasting and dancing was indulged in.

Education was meager in the wilderness. Few went beyond reading, writing and simple arithmetic. The teacher boarded with the families as part payment for his services. About three and one-half dollars was a year's tuition.

Every family in that day conducted a farm and factory. The women wove into homespun cloth the flax grown on the farm or the wool cut from the sheep's back. The men tanned and cured the skins they had secured in the forest. The kitchen utensils were mostly of wood, hand shaped into bowls, plates, spoons, etc. Plows were secured in the East, but harrows and other farming tools were hand-made of wood. The corn was usually ground on a hand mill consisting of a block of wood with a hole in the center, in which the corn was placed. It was then pounded and crushed with a stone or wooden pestle worked by hand. In the fall farmers would make up a horse pack of hides and skins which were sent to some near town and exchanged for necessary articles, such as salt, iron implements, etc., which they could not make themselves.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his "Winning of the West," says of this people:

"Thus the backwoodsmen lived on the clearings they had hewn out of the everlasting forest; a grim stern people, strong and simple, powerful for good and evil, swayed by gusts of strong passion, the love of freedom rooted in their very heart's core. Their lives were harsh and narrow; they gained their bread by their blood and sweat, in the unending struggle with the wild ruggedness of nature. They suffered terrible injuries at the hands of the redmen, and on their foes they waged a terrible warfare in return. They were relentless, revengeful, suspicious, knowing neither ruth nor pity; they were also upright, resolute and fearless, loyal to their friends, and devoted to their country. In spite of many failings, they were of all men the best fitted to conquer the wilderness and hold it against all comers."

But while many, perhaps most of the early settlers of Kane county, were of this Scotch-Irish-English stock, molded and made new in the struggle of the wilderness, a considerable element of the older so-called Puritan stock, descendants of the original New England people, came here in an early day. They were of that class who followed the backwoodsmen as they opened the forest and prairie. And that they came into Kane county with the descendants of the Scotch Presbyterians, most of whom, like themselves, had doubtless never seen an Indian or lived on the frontier battle line, was because the land of northern Illinois was cleared of Indians by the soldiers of the United States government, and by the purchase of their lands. It is well known history that during the time England owned and controlled the colonies, her policy was to discourage settlements in the West, as she enjoyed

REMAINS OF A LOG CABIN STILL STANDING WEST OF ST. CHARLES.

and desired to continue the profitable trade her merchants there enjoyed among the French and Indians. And when independence had been secured, the new nation was too busy getting her feet well planted and her name respected among the nations of the world, to give much attention to the opening of the wilderness. Hence the contest in the early days was carried on by the frontier people with little aid from the soldiery, who were more often defeated by the Indians than successful, knowing little of the methods of frontier warfare.

But early in the seventeenth century the general government adopted a policy of buying the Indian lands and transferring the redmen to the West. This was done as regards the lands of the Sacs, Fox and Pottawattomies in the Fox river and Rock river valleys. There was some dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians with the terms of purchase. This fact is given as the exciting cause of the Black Hawk war, which was quickly put down by government troops. In 1790, in Washington's administration, the Indians had attacked settlements in Ohio, and it required several years' fighting to suppress the redmen. They made a treaty ceding northern Ohio to the United States.

In 1811 the Indians again conspired together under a chief named Tecumseh and attacked the settlements in the Northwest. William Henry Harrison, afterward president, then governor of Indiana territory, met and defeated them at Tippecanoe, in western Indiana. The Indians later joined with England in the war of 1812. The Fort Dearborn massacre, commemorated by a bronze statue at the foot of Eighteenth street, Chicago, occurred at this time. The punishment given the redmen in these wars increased their fear, if not respect, and they not unwillingly, if sometimes reluctantly, sold their lands to the general government and accepted lands west of the Mississippi.

This combination of facts made it possible to settle northern Illinois without massacre or bloodshed. When the pioneers came they found the Indians friendly, or at least pacified. They soon disappeared entirely, leaving the newcomers in undisturbed possession, contesting only among themselves, and with nature.

As above suggested, this peaceful entry of a new land by individuals was a new fact in the world,—a fact since repeated many times in the settlement of the far West.

NATIONAL CONDITIONS IN 1835.

The coming of the pioneers, who swept like a wave over the middle western states after the French and Indian war, reached northern Illinois about 1830, during the first administration of Andrew Jackson as president. The general population of the United States then numbered about thirteen millions, having more than doubled since the War of Independence; mostly by natural growth, the later foreign immigration not having yet begun. The center of population was near the west line of Maryland. It is now near Indianapolis, Indiana. Less than ten per cent of the people lived in cities of over 8,000. Now over forty-five per cent are in such cities. New York city then comprised 200,000 inhabitants; Philadelphia, 167,000; Baltimore,

80,000; Boston, 60,000; Cincinnati, the largest western settlement, was a small town. Chicago was a distant settlement known as Fort Dearborn, and contianed 400 or 500 people. There were but three millionaires in the entire country. The nation was yet largely composed of agriculturists and backwoodsmen hunters.

Great industrial inventions were, however, fast coming into use. Steamboats were a new fact, and ran on the great lakes from Buffalo to Chicago, and on the western rivers. The Erie canal was a much used waterway from New York to Buffalo and the great lakes, and much facilitated the transportation of settlers to Illinois. Many came by lake to Chicago, and then west by ox-team. The application of steam to railroading began in 1828, but railroads were not built in Illinois until after settlement had well advanced.

President Jackson was at this time seeking to have the charter of the United States Bank refused on application for renewal. This he accomplished; which fact, with the general conditions of trade, led to a panic and general depression, which, doubtless, had no small part in urging pioneers to undertake the settlement of free lands in the wilderness of the West.

Although it is now but seventy-five years (two generations) since the first white men looked upon the beautiful Fox river valley and found it good, it is uncertain who first trod its soil and who first made permanent settlement within its boundaries. Many came about the same time.

Among the first to cross the Fox river within the limits of the present county were soldiers sent here to put down the uprising of the Indians during the Black Hawk war, in 1832. The tradition, which apparently states the fact, has for years held place that a troop of horsemen and soldiers from old Fort Dearborn, or from the eastern states, made their way northwest along what is the old Chicago road, through what is now Bloomingdale, DuPage county, and crossed Fox river near what is now known as Five islands, just north of St. Charles. The exact point of crossing is not clearly known. They passed on further northwest. Two graves of soldiers of that company were long visible on the bank of the river. The path they then took was long used as the state road from Chicago to the northwest, and is still the main highway as far as Bloomingdale, with branches to the various towns along the river.

None of the first pioneers in the Fox river valley are now living, although a number who came as early as 1838 are still residents of the county, and though well advanced in years, are able to clearly picture those earlier days. Where now there are busy factories and places of trade on every hand, and all the luxuries, as well as vices of civilization, are realized, then the virgin forest and stream filled the landscape with beauty and promise. Of those who came from 1840 to 1850 many live to give information of conditions and progress then had, and of the arrivals after 1850 a large number still reside in the county, where for sixty years, they have been content to dwell with their children and grandchildren.

Such information as we have gathered together in this book we have obtained from books which have been written by personal interviews with the older settlers yet living, and from the newspapers and records of the county.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN STEWART

THE TRUE CAUSE OF SETTLEMENT.

It is generally stated in the public histories of Wisconsin and Illinois that the defeat of Black Hawk opened to settlement northern Illinois and the southern portion of what is now Wisconsin. Unqualified, this statement is misleading; indirectly, it is true that the war proved a powerful agent in the development of this region. The Indians in themselves were no obstacle to legitimate settlement, the frontiers of which were far removd from Black Hawk's village, and need not have crowded it for several years to come. Of course, it was necessary in time to clear the path for civilization. What this war accomplished in the way of territorial development was to call national attention in a marked manner to the attractions and resources of this part of the great Northwest. The troops acted as explorers of this tract, concerning which nothing has been known definitely among the white men. It is also stated that the Sauk Indians had not inhabited the part of Illinois north of the mouth of the Kishwaukee, and when the war was fought and they were followed into Wisconsin, it is also stated that they were unfamiliar with that country and employed Winnebago guides. Immediately after the war the newspapers of the eastern and older settled middle states were filled with descriptions more or less full of the scenes and possibilities and prospective industries in the Rock river valley, of the groves and prairies on every hand and of the dense forests of Wisconsin. From the press were issued books and pamphlets and accounts of the newly discovered paradise. For the most part crude publications, abounding in error, and today unknown, save to the historian, but it is true that they did advertise the country and set flowing thither the tide of emigration. There necessarily followed in due time the opening to sale of the public lands hitherto reserved and the properties of what territory remained among the Indian tribes of the district. The Winnebagoes, hitherto unfriendly, were humbled and the spirit of mischief making ceased. This, it will be noticed, was the last Indian uprising in the northern states, east of the Mississippi river. This incidental subduing of the Winnebagoes and the broad, liberal advertisement given to the theater of disturbance, were, therefore, the two practical and immediate results of the Black Hawk war, the consequences of which were at once to give enormous impetus to the development of the state of Illinois and the territory of Wisconsin.

CHAPTER III.

HOW THE PIONEERS CAME.

We here of today can form no just conception, no right idea of the conditions met by the hardy men who came to the, then, far West, in the '30s. We may enter a plush-seated car at Chicago, run over a track of steel for twenty-four hours, and leave the same car at New York, scarcely fatigued by the journey. We may start at Chicago at 10 p. m., and be in Buffalo, New

York, the following day for lunch. By road travel in a lumber wagon, we would have little difficulty in getting to New York in ten days or two weeks. But seventy years ago conditions were so different that we, with great difficulty, realize them. There was no regularly traveled road west of Detroit or Cincinnati. From those points west the country was unbroken and unknown, inhabited only by Indians and a few scattered settlements. The only avenues of travel were Indian trails and buffalo runs. Traveling meant going through an open wood and prairie, over hills and through valleys with no guide, save the stars and the sun. Where a buffalo run could be followed it materially aided progress. Of these buffalo trails a former writer, whose name is not given, but who appears to speak with authority, aptly says:

"The roads of the country were originally buffalo trails, as they once would go in great herds in their regular migrations over the country. The habits and instincts of these animals were very interesting. They seemed to have certain routes, running from the northwest toward the eastern and southern Atlantic sea shores, and over these they would pass at regular intervals. These travels came in time to be interfered with by the Indians, who hunted them for game, and from them got their food and richest raiment. They were truly royal game. There were several well noted routes of those animals that could be traced, at one time, from the Rocky mountains to the Carolinas. On these great buffalo highways were found the Indian villages and wigwams of some of the most powerful tribes. The immense herds of buffalo in their travels would come to a large stream, and here they would regularly go into camp, to use an expression applied only to human action. They would stop, and for days tramp and eat down all vegetation for a wide space, dig out mud holes and wallow in the thick mud, and each would be dreading to cross, yet all seemed to understand well enough that they would cross, and not turn back on their trip. They had no leader bold enough to make the plunge. If they had had one of that kind they would no more than have paused when they came to the stream. All seemed to equally dread to lead the way across, and all were eager to follow any one that would lead. When there was nothing more to eat on their grounds they would commence to circle, and every time those on the inner side would push those next the water a little and little closer to the water's edge. After a time, as they would again come around, they would push the outside ones into the deep water, when they would boldly turn their heads for the opposite shore and all would follow. A singular fact is, that where the buffalo would have longest bivouacked, there, in time, would be found the largest Indian village, and these, in turn, are the places where we have built our great cities. In other words, the buffalo, and then the Indians, were the natural engineers to point out to civilization the natural sites for their great cities. This is true of every city in America at least. And it is, in nearly every instance, true that the early roads of the country are now the great trunk lines of the railroads, and these were but following the buffalo and Indian trails. The first pioneers were generally following the Indian trails. By doing this they reached the natural fording places of the streams, as well as the easiest passes in the mountains.

"A noted route passed from east to west through Geneva township, which crossed the Fox river at Geneva. This afterward became the great highway between Chicago and Galena, and finally the railroad route. This no doubt was a buffalo and Indian highway before America was discovered, or even the adventurous Norseman was born. The pioneers simply followed this old trail. It became a white man's great traveled route as soon as there were white men here to travel on it."

There appears to have been three means of reaching the West in the early days: by wagon, on horseback, on foot; or by way of the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago. From Chicago to the Fox river the travel was by team or on foot. Joseph McCarty appears to have come from Elmira, New York, alone, and on foot, as did Christopher Payne, the first settler at Batavia. William Lance and his son, John Lance, came from Pennsylvania with a wagon drawn by eight yoke of oxen, in which rode a daughter, Mary Lance, who married John Lowders, and a younger son, who drove the team. The two walked all the way, their rifles on their shoulders. Provisions stored in the wagon, supplemented by such game as the rifles brought down, made up the meager meals enjoyed by the caravan as they camped by their lone fire in the wilderness of wood or prairie. Twenty miles a day was good traveling, and they came many hundreds of miles.

The same writer quoted above, wrote years ago as follows, his impression, no doubt, having been received from personal experience or first-hand statements of the pioneers:

"In 1834 the stream of immigrants began its mighty course toward this upper Mississippi valley, and the story of their coming, the rapidity of the growth of population and improvement, the wealth and splendors of civilization that have marked the half century from then till now, is much like a tale of enchantment. It is a wonderful picture to the mind. First the lone hunter and trapper, bearing about him but little more of civilization, except his gun, than were to be seen among the half-naked savages; then came the lone pioneer, on foot or on horseback, ready to get far into the hunting grounds, and far away from his own people, and content to live and be more of an Indian than a white man; then the other class of first-comers, bringing in an ox wagon their wives and children, seeking free homes and rich lands, with no other end in view than tilling the soil and accumulating land, and raising enough to eat and wear. In the splendors of the present the trials and hardships of the pioneer fathers are apt to be covered up and forgotten. That they first met obstacles that would have appalled any but the most resolute and daring, goes without the saying. That they met and conquered many of these obstructions our tender children even somewhat understand. Yet the innumerable evils and afflictions that lay in their paths—evils that lay in ambush, and that came upon them like the unseen waves of an epidemic—cannot now all be told, because these were silent heroes, strong and fearless men, who took their position in the front of their dependent ones, wearing their lives upon the sleeves of their buckskin wa'muses, they faced, without a tremor, death in any and every form."

It would be of interest to modern residents of Kane county to have at first hand the detailed story of such a trip by ox-team or afoot through wood and prairie, where for many a hundred miles no human habitation would greet the eye; a settler's cabin at long intervals; an Indian camp here and there, more feared than the wilderness. Everywhere the tangled wood and tall tough prairie grass impeding progress. They who could afford to send their goods by steamboat were indeed fortunate. They who came by ox-team their tortuous way, deserved all that awaited them of enjoyment or property.

An incident of the difficulties of travel by wagon is given of Dr. L. S. Tyler and Mark Ranstead, who, in 1836, settled in Elgin township. Being out of flour, wheat and corn, in December, they went with a team of horses to a neighboring cabin. Going, they crossed what is now Tyler creek, over the ice. On their return the ice had fallen in, leaving it slanting on both sides, the water running above in the middle. They had a load of twenty bushels of corn, and fearing to cross, unharnessed the horses, and in attempting to get them over the creek one fell on the ice. The horse would have drowned had not one of the men stood in the water hip-deep and held his head above the surface, while the other went about a mile to the cabin to get a team of oxen and a chain to pull the horse out.

Another incident of apparent fact is that of Samuel C. Rowell, founder of the Rowell family at Hampshire. When but eighteen years of age he started west alone on horseback from Vermont, and stopped in Kentucky three years. He then came northwest by the same means, crossing Indiana and entering Illinois near the middle of its eastern line. In crossing the prairies further south he found the houses often forty miles apart. Following old trails and new wagon tracks, pushing through prairie grass up to his horse's neck, swimming swollen rivers, and undisturbed save by a startled herd of deer or the yelp of a prowling wolf, he progressed from cabin to cabin. After his residence in Kentucky he had acquired the dress there common, long hair and whiskers, and suit of buckskin. He was one evening turned from a settler's cabin because of his resemblance to a gang of horse thieves who had shortly before visited the vicinity.

The coming of Amos Miner and Levi Leach to Kaneville was by lake and wagon route. With wife and child he journeyed from Wayne county, New York, to Detroit by boat, through the Erie canal and the lakes. The balance of the way was by wagon. Frequently the wagon would be swamped in the wet earth and sand. For miles they would find no dry land. At times the team would have to be hitched to the rear of the wagon and hauled out of a rut to solid ground. They had often to camp in swamps and sloughs swarming with mosquitoes. Upon reaching LaPorte, Indiana, the women of the party were taken sick, and a long encampment necessitated.

Cyrus B. Ingham, who early came to Kane county from Jefferson county, New York, wrote in 1869 as follows: "At Detroit we hired a wagon to Chicago, and were ten days making the trip. The route between Michigan City and Chicago we were forced to travel on the lake shore, with one wheel in the water and the other in the dry sand, with the wagon tipped sidewise

KANE COUNTY'S FIRST COURTHOUSE.

KANE COUNTY'S SECOND COURTHOUSE.

at about a quarter pitch. All who could, were obliged to walk. We reached Chicago May 18, 1835. The next day we crossed the flats at Barrays Point, nine miles out (west). At that time almost the entire distance was under water often over our boot tops. We crossed Fox river at the old Indian village about a mile above where Aurora now stands. There was no wagon road then in that direction and we followed the Indian trail. Old Waubonsie, the Pottawattomie chief, was then still there, ruling his tribe in all his Indian glory."

A vivid picture of the arrival of a caravan from the east was written by Mr. Jesse C. Kellogg, of Sycamore, in the Sycamore Sentinel in 1855. He wrote: "Soon after the Indians had done their sugar-making, when the groves began to grow leafy and the prairies grassy, as the sun sank low in the west, and the prairie wolves began to howl, and the sandhill crane to scream and poke along the ponds and 'sloughs' for their evening meal of crawfish, a close observer might have espied, afar off on an Indian trail, suspicious looking canvas, supposed to be the sail of a 'settler's' wagon, evidently nearing some grove, and in a strait to get 'somewhar' before nightfall. Presently, emerging from the dusky prairie, the settler's wagon, propelled by some four or five yoke of oxen, canopied with sundry bolts of sheeting; within containing the family bedding, clothing and provisions; without, implements of cooking and husbandry, chickens in coop and pigs in pen, backed by a drove of cows, calves, colts and other young stock on foot, would loom up plainly to view, 'fetching in' near some point, bay or plum thicket, where in after days 'Bonny chiels and clever hizzies' were to lift the latch and force the way to a happy cabin home. It was no uncommon thing in those days for the mistress of the wagon to 'pail the keows' in the morning and place the milk where, by the incessant motion of the wagon during the day, it would churn itself. In this way the family were provided with a constant supply of good, fresh butter; and old chanticleer and his dames in the coop behind, never caught napping when hens should be awake, would keep up the laying process, so that with other supplies from the wagon a settler's wife could usually 'scare up' a pretty good meal on short notice. In this hitherto neglected spot, where 'full many a flower' was 'born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air,' the weary, yet blithe and happy groups might have been seen to alight, strike a fire, prepare, and after craving God's blessing, eat their frugal meal; when, guarded by a watchful dog and a still more watchful Providence, they would retire for needed repose into the inmost recesses of the wagon home. And at an early peep of dawn one might have seen the anxious settler reconnoitering, with hurried steps, grove and prairie, when after being 'detached here'—'countermanded there'—bothered almost to death for fear that among so many good chances he should fail to secure the best, at least he would bring himself to the 'sticking point,' seize the ax and 'blaze' the line in the 'timber' and anon, hitch the team to the prairie plough and 'mark out the furrow on the prairie.'"

A history of Elgin, published in 1875 by G. P. Lord and a Mr. Bradford, then real-estate dealers here, contains an account of the coming of Hezekiah Gifford and his brother, James T. Gifford. The account was published in the

lifetime of Hezekiah Gifford, and was apparently dictated by him, and may be taken as an authentic narrative:

"The journey, it may easily be imagined, was not a pleasant one. For a road the travelers had but the army trail left by Scott's troops during the Black Hawk war, some time before. Part of the way the gentlemen rode and part of it they walked, but at length they reached the banks of the Fox, where St. Charles now stands, forded it near the present bridge in that town, and in a very short time afterward were hospitably received in Mr. Ferson's log cabin. A very few moments after their reception they were kneeling on the floor of the aforesaid cabin, eating off a trunk, in lieu of a table, some excellent venison steaks, and drinking coffee with a relish that invested the Rio with qualities unknown to the connoisseurs who delicately discussed the excellencies of a better kind.

"After a needed repose, Messrs. Gifford and Duryea took their journey down the river, and soon arrived at the present site of Geneva. This short journey absolutely entranced them with the beauty of the country through which they passed. Still following the river and an Indian trail, they walked to the spot where Aurora now stands, and here they found a man digging bowlders in the midst of a solitude that would have charmed a hermit. In reply to a question, the delver said he was digging stones for a prospective dam. The news was quite welcome to the travelers, as foreshadowing civilization, and with the feeling that they were not altogether in a desert, they pursued their journey to where Yorkville now stands. From this place they proceeded to Indian creek, Somonauk and Blackberry, and at last rested at the cabin of a man named Hollenbeck. Mr. Duryea had now become tired of the West, but seeing the patriarchal comforts by which Hollenbeck was surrounded; seeing him as a Pasha of many corn fields, surrounded by game of every kind, and living ostensibly in the happy condition that is exemplified by the expression,

"'My right there is none to dispute,'

he concluded to 'make a claim,' and did so. Mr. Gifford did the same, and the twain returned homeward, parting at Buffalo.

"From Buffalo Mr. Gifford at once proceeded to the home of his brother, Mr. James T. Gifford, in Yates county, where he was received with extreme gratification, as during his sojourn in the West his father and other members of his family were unaware of his whereabouts. Mr. James T. Gifford at once commenced asking him about the West, and soon the conversation led to a description of the Fox river country. Maps were produced, and a full account of its beauties was poured forth by Hezekiah. It was agreed that the latter should visit his father's family in Oneida county, and some acquaintances in Chenango county, among them a young lady who might possibly be going to Illinois before long; that James T. would endeavor to sell his property as soon as possible; and arrangements were made that the brothers should emigrate to the West, and share in the toils and benefits incident to its settlement.

"A short interval passed. Hezekiah was married; James T. sold out, and was ready for the start; a lumber wagon was provided and filled with tools; a double team was procured, and the advance made. The young men drove

all the way to Chicago, at every step leaving civilization further and further behind until, on the 24th of March, 1835, they reached the wished-for hamlet by the lake. Here, learning that the place then called Milwaukee Bay was a magnificent site for a settlement, they left their wagon at Chicago and rode to that point, in company with a man named Goodwin. On the way they did not meet a living soul, and being scantily provided with edibles, were necessitated to divide even their few biscuits with their horses. At length, arriving at Milwaukee, they procured food and corn, but soon discovered that people from Chicago had claimed all the land in the vicinity, and then came back the old thought, 'let us go to the Fox river.'

"Accordingly they took up the line of march, sending their horses back to Chicago by Mr. Goodwin, he being desirous of returning thither without delay. An abortive attempt to cross the country from Milwaukee was now succeeded by partly retracing their steps to the neighborhood of the present city of Racine, where they met a half-breed trader, named Jock Jumbeau, who invited them to rest a few days. Jock, who had been a trapper, told the Giffords that he knew the country well, and that by taking the trail from his cabin they could reach the waters of the Fox river in half a day. He also said they would very possibly find settlers on its banks. This was agreeable information; and a negro boy, who acted as cook, page, etc., etc., to Jock, having prepared the brothers some cakes, they struck into the woods and were soon on their way.

"Reaching the river they walked down stream for miles, but encountered no signs of human life. Anxious to explore the west bank, they were prevented by the depth of the stream, until when quite fatigued, they met a lone Pottawattomie in a canoe, who ferried them across, but could give them no information of settlers or settlement. Now the explorers found themselves with a broad and deep river between them, and, as they feared, all white men, but still they walked on. Night overtook them, and they camped without supper. Next morning they were up betimes and, still marching southward, but no settlers were yet to be seen, and being without a compass, they dared not leave the bank of the river for fear of getting lost. Creeks were waded through that chilled them to the very bone, but yet, hungry, wet and tired, they kept on. At length, when they had been forty-eight hours without food, they thought they descried something that seemed like a 'claim mark,' and stopped to examine it. The examination did not prove satisfactory, and again they pushed southward. After journeying for some hours, Mr. Hezekiah Gifford saw through the trees a little edifice called a 'punshon,' or hut, then much in use among Indians and settlers. He approached it, calling to his brother to follow. On reaching it they hallooed, but no response came, and then, raising one of the planks, looked in, hoping to find some human being in the habitation. But, instead of white settlers, or even Indians, the famishing men only saw squatted in all the majesty of repose, decked with his blankets and innumerable little evidences of high rank, a dead Pottawattomie chief, taking the sleep that knows no waking. The body was in a sitting posture, and but little decomposed, and was a terrible evidence to the travelers that they were further than ever from civilization and succor. And now, dis-

couraged and weakened by privation, the journey was resumed; night came on, and the wayfarers having lighted a fire, lay down to sleep. Rain fell during the night, and getting up to replenish the fire, wild animals became frightened and went crashing and howling through the woods. In the morning they started once more, and after a long time, the stream now called the Nippersink, in McHenry county, was reached. Here they had to wade up to their waists and hold their clothes over their heads to keep them dry. The mud, too, at the bottom of the creek almost engulfed them, and, long after that day, the Messrs. Gifford laughingly remarked that the creek alluded to might be called the Nip-or-sink with increased propriety. But now, at length, they were, although unconscious of the fact, drawing near relief. They had walked at this time to the bend in the river above the present village of Algonquin, and stopping to survey the situation, they descried afar off a figure moving. Their pace was quickened, and they soon came to a white man, who was splitting rails. On being questioned, this man said that he worked for Samuel Gillan, who owned a cabin near by. Mr. James T. Gifford, absolutely overburdened with joy, cried out, 'Oh! now we'll have a good meal!' Mr. Gillan and his wife kindly received the travelers, heard their story of suffering and travel, and soon placed before them a meal of corn dodgers and coffee. A good night's rest was afterward taken, a hearty breakfast eaten; a few miles further passed, and the ground on which Elgin now stands was reached."

CHAPTER IV.

WHAT THE PIONEERS FOUND.

When the first settlers upon the lands of Kane county came here, they found a territory very much different from what now presents itself. To the east, Fox river ran in a winding path from Dundee to Aurora, its waters uninterrupted by any bridge or dam, and everywhere wider than at present. The encroachments of the cities on its banks have at some points filled half the channel. Along its shores were abundant groves of oak and other trees yet common, but at most points now much thinned out. From Aurora northeastward, on the east side of the river, a veritable forest of thick wood extended to where Batavia now stands and two or three miles back from the river, known as the "Big woods." On the west side of the river from Batavia north of South Elgin another smaller wood existed, known as the "Little woods." North of this, the banks of the Fox were thick with trees, but the growth did not reach far from the river. In the back districts, wood and prairie, hill and valley alternated throughout the territory now covered by the county boundaries. About one-fourth was wood land. From the higher ridge of land extending from Hampshire to Burlington, creeks and streams ran east to the Fox river and west to the Rock river. The land was, and is, largely black soil with some clay, and sand and gravel.

The peculiarity of the district as distinguished from the eastern land, to which the newcomers had been accustomed, was the large extent of prairie land. The eastern country is a land of hills and forest. There the farmer cut the trees, and plowing in between the unremoved stumps, raised his crops. But the open prairie, necessitating no clearing, was a new fact which it required many years for pioneers to understand and cultivate. The prairie land was everywhere covered with a tall, rank, tough, native grass, often growing ten or fifteen feet high over miles of prairie land. For centuries it had grown and accumulated and thickened until it was with difficulty that a horse could make its way through some parts of it. This the pioneers found and for years left undisturbed, thinking it unfit for cultivation.

Great prairie fires would at times sweep over this grass, leaving a desolate, blackened waste behind. The general soil at the roots of the prairie grasses was wet and swampy, which fact discouraged the farmer. It was with great difficulty a plow was run through the tangled tough roots, it requiring several yoke of oxen to turn the sod. The cultivation of years, and the constant cropping of the grass by cattle, has entirely changed the nature of the plant life of the soil and rendered its cultivation easy.

Nuts of many kinds were found here native: walnuts, butternuts and hickory nuts being abundant; and hazelnut bushes everywhere among the trees. Maple trees furnished syrup and sugar. Wild raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries and blackberries were common; and in the swamps and low places mushrooms were plentiful. The writer has personally gathered all these varieties in the woods of the county within twenty-five years, but most of the trees have been cut down or have died out. Little wild product now grows.

Game of many varieties, most of which have now disappeared, were found throughout the country and adjacent territory and was hunted by the pioneers for food and sport. Deer herded in the wood in large numbers. Old settlers yet living tell of seeing fifty to a hundred in a herd in Plato and Burlington townships. It was a matter of small effort to go out on any morning in the '50s and return with venison for breakfast. The increasing population, however, soon destroyed or drove them away, and by 1860 it was a rare event to hunt deer with success. Wild cats were numerous in the wood and preyed on the settlers' chickens. The last were killed within twenty-five years. The lynx was also found in the woodlands until after the war. Wild pigeons came in flocks so numerous as to obscure the sunlight as they flew southward to their feeding grounds. Many a pigeon dinner was enjoyed by the early residents. It is told that in those days a hunter could sit beneath a dead tree and shoot scores of pigeons as they alighted on the bare limbs to rest. The sandhill crane, a bird not seen in this locality by many of this generation, was numerous in the early days. They built huge conical nests of grass and weeds in inaccessible swamps. They stood over four feet high when mature, and their flesh is said to have been of excellent flavor. They were much hunted but difficult to bag. They would alight generally on a high knoll where the surrounding country would be visible. Wild duck and geese in large variety and in very great numbers compared to present meager flights were to be seen every fall and spring. Without decoy or other device for attracting them a

hunter sitting in a hidden spot could in an afternoon bring down more birds than he could carry home. Quail by the thousand were found in the brush and field everywhere, but were largely destroyed by the trap and gun years ago. The fear of their extinction necessitated laws for their protection and they are again becoming more numerous and so tame, because not hunted, as to feed in the open field or barnyard. The crow was also present when the pioneers came and is still very numerous, doing now the same depredations he did then, and as wary of hunters and as destructive. Hunters from the settlements would camp out and destroy quail by the thousand. Robins and the smaller birds yet numerous were here when the first settler appeared. Wolves were also plentiful and a continued burden to the white man, who was under the need of at all times protecting his stock and chicken yard against them. It was no unusual thing in the '40s for the men of the county to meet for a wolf hunt. A large number would form a circle many miles in circumference, some with horns and tin pans to raise the wolves and other animals by the noise. In the circle were men on horseback and afoot. All gradually narrowed in on the circle, shooting what came in sight and driving them toward the center. Many wolves were killed, but more of other kinds of game. Trapping and poison were also resorted to to rid the country of wolves, but they were so cunning that until a late day they continued to harass the farmer, and even now an occasional wolf is seen in an outlying district.

Many interesting stories are also told of the deer hunts of those days. During the winter of 1842 the snow was unusually deep and travel was made more difficult by a hard crust that formed on the surface of the snow after a thaw. The deer's sharp hoofs would cut through the crust, rendering their progress slow and making them easy prey for the dogs and the hunters. Many came to the farm yards for food and were shot down by the farmers.

Fish, too, were found in an abundance now undreamed of. Through the years the seine, hook and spear of an ever increasing population of Waltonians have depleted the fish supply until a few carp, perch, bullheads, with now and then a bass or pickerel of moderate proportions are the only reward of a day's fishing. Then, according to the stories of old residents (before the modern "fish story was needed to give length and number to a catch") the river teemed with fish of many choice varieties, such as bass, pickerel and pike, to secure which required none of the modern fly hooks and casting lines.

For building purposes and fuel the thick wood of high oaks furnished ample supply and were drawn upon as though inexhaustible. Now the original growth has disappeared and throughout the county only second growth timber is to be had. Limestone quarries were found along the Fox river from Aurora to Elgin and much used for buildings.

But aside from these bounties from nature, free for the taking to supply the immediate wants of the settlers while the seed they had sown on their rough plowed land was growing, neighbors were found in the Indians who were encamped along the rivers and creeks. If not the best company, they were at least welcome associates. Of these natives Samuel McCarty, who came to Aurora in 1834, is reported as having written as follows. "It was not a wild, desolate, unpopulated region, for we had plenty of neighbors in

NORTH END OF STOLPS ISLAND AND WEST AURORA IN 1852.

the redmen, who had occupied and enjoyed these beautiful prairies and rivers for many and many a year before this, and the village of the head war chief of the Pottawattomie nation was but little over a mile north of us. On the west side of the river, on the bluff opposite Mr. Tanner's stone farm house and a little north, was the Indian burying ground, a part of which is now occupied by the Catholics for the same purpose. The village and vicinity contained from three hundred to five hundred Indians and we had many visits from them. Quite a commercial trade sprang up between us, especially swapping bread and tobacco for fish, of which we soon found that they had much the largest supply, although we could give but one *slice* for a large fish weighing from three to five pounds, and then at times they would have several in their canoes to take back. The treaty with our government for the purchase of their reservation had been ratified, I think, about one year previous, and consequently they were peaceable and friendly.

"The old chief, Waubonsie, was a large and powerful man, six feet four inches, weighing about two hundred pounds and as straight as—an Indian. The most of their village was composed of movable or temporary wigwams, as the tribe was a wandering and unsettled people. They spent their summers here on Fox river but would emigrate to the south to spend the winter on the Illinois and Kankakee, returning in the spring. The old chief's wigwam, being the capitol of the tribe, was built very substantially, apparently to stand for centuries, the posts and frames being of red cedar. The 'palace' was built with a good deal of mechanical skill, although the mortises through the posts for the girders were chopped with their tomahawks, but in much better style than we would think possible with such a tool. The building, I think, was about twenty feet wide by thirty feet long. It was built by setting the posts firmly in the ground, forming four bents, with girders overhead and ridge pole. The principal rafter and cross-bearers were very ingeniously put together to gain strength to withstand the heavy gales of the prairie. There was a hall about eight or ten feet wide running through the building with a door at each end. Each side there were girders about one and one-half feet from the ground and on these were small poles. On them was placed wide bark taken from the basswood tree, which formed their mattresses or spring beds. These were covered with skins of the animals they had slain, such as wolves, lynx, wildcats and deer. Thus were formed their beds, with government blankets or buffalo skins for covering. They built their fire in the center of the hall and would gather in a circle around it to hold their war councils. The outside of this capitol was covered with the bark of the linn or basswood tree, taken from the standing trees, fitted to the sides and roof of the building very nice and tight. It was fastened by cutting three-cornered holes through the bark and tying to the cross rafters with the inside bark of young basswood trees. The rafters and all of the cross rafters were small straight poles, with the bark all peeled off, which made them appear neat and comely.

"The ladies of honor were quite fond of ornaments and jewelry, generally consisting of nicely worked and ornamented moccasins. The ornaments consisted of the dew-claw or small hoof of the deer, which was a beautiful shining black. These were strung so that they had the appearance of small bells.

They admired leather fringe and tassels. The principal garment was a skirt, formed of a piece of blue broadcloth, just as it was cut from the piece, about two yards long. They ran a small cord in the fold (being of double width), wrapped it around their waist and fastened with the cord. This made a very nice rig, nearly the same size at the top and bottom, but not quite as much pull-back as the present style (1875). The upper garment, or waist, was made of dark blue calico, fashioned very much like a man's plain shirt, without a collar, and reached a little below the waist. The upper classes ornamented this garment considerably, generally with silver brooches. I have seen two rows of these set so closely that they would nearly touch each other; one row around the neck, the other near the shoulder, coming together at the front. The brooches were of solid silver, the smaller about the size of a silver half-dollar, the others a little larger than the old-fashioned silver dollar. They were a little convex, with an engraved border on the outer edge and pins to fasten them. I think I have seen from forty to fifty on one person; also as many as ten to twelve brass wristlets on one arm, covering the wrist for about two inches. The bonnet, when any was worn, consisted of a man's old-fashioned fur hat, with a silver band from one to two inches wide around the hat, and a few hawk or eagle feathers tucked under the band. The hair, braided, hung down the back, with a large bunch of feathers at the end. Over their shoulders, and sometimes over the head, they wore a large Mackinaw blanket. This comprised a first-class style of costume.

"The government had ratified the treaty with the Indians and bought out their reservation, which included part of Aurora, the whole of the Big Woods, and some prairie lying west of the river. They agreed to go west of the 'Great Father of Waters,' and in the spring or fall (I do not recollect which) of 1836 the government moved them beyond Council Bluffs, west of the Missouri river, to a large reservation, where they remained until a few years past. About two years after they had been moved west, the old chief came back to view his familiar hunting grounds. He called on me and took a dish of succotash and after he had eaten a tremendous meal, across the table patted me on the shoulder and exclaimed, pointing to the table, 'Good! good!' Also, to myself, saying, 'Good shemokeman!' That was the last I ever saw of Waubonsie, the war chief of the Pottawattomie nation."

Another Indian village had long existed on the site of what is now Dundee. They were a remnant of the Pottawattomies under Chief Nickoway and were related to those north of Aurora. They occupied about five acres of land on the east side of the river and engaged in a crude cultivation of the soil. Their village was on land now in the village of Dundee. They are described as a lazy lot by the first settlers, with whom they bartered vegetables and trinkets for tobacco, salt, etc., and begged or helped themselves to what they could not get by exchange. They also brought fish, game and honey to the settlers. Rum and tobacco were their chief desires. Jesse Oatman, who arrived at Dundee about 1835, is reported to have described this village as being about eighty rods below the brickyard and comprised six huts or wigwams containing about twenty-five Indians. He visited the chief in his tepee and was royally received. The squaw wife was at the time preparing a sand-

hill crane for a meal. She picked out a few of the larger feathers and then placed the bird, after due dressing, it is presumed, into an earthen kettle filled with beans and water, to boil over a fire of coals.

The Indians who lived along the Fox River valley and in DeKalb county along the Kishwaukee river were mostly of the Pottawattomie tribe, which was a branch of the Algonquins. They were associated with the Sacs and Fox members of the same general confederation. These tribes occupied hunting grounds in Michigan and northern Illinois, from which they had in the centuries before driven other tribes, their villages being chiefly along Lake Michigan and the Illinois and Fox rivers. They ceded their lands to the United States September 27, 1833, but were not removed west until 1836. The early settlers who traded with them reported them to have been quiet and inoffensive and not so bad as the white men, who sold them whisky and imposed upon them in trade. An interesting story is told of such a transaction happening in what is now DeKalb county, then a part of Kane county, which doubtless was duplicated many times along the Fox. "A half Yankeefied Frenchman, who will be called Peter, had made a claim on the east side of the Kishwaukee, near where Dr. Harrington now resides, and had engaged a half-civilized Indian boy called Shaw-ne-neese, who had lived some three or four years with the late Hon. James Walker, of Walker's Grove, now Plainfield, in Will county, to drive his breaking team. Now, as ill luck would have it, or 'somehownother,' it came into their heads that for just about one barrel of 'good-ne-tosh' each on their return to Walker's Grove might astonish the settlers with a nice Indian pony. The temptation to play on the 'Anglo-Saxon' was too strong. Shaw-na-neese, who had a mother, sisters, etc., living in the Big Woods, near where Aurora now stands, was supposed to be well acquainted with the Indians and could talk either English or Indian. So off goes Peter for the whisky, never once 'tinking' of the foolish settler, who for fun set a fire on the prairie that burnt up his own stacks. In due time the barrel of good-ne-tosh was regularly set up in the cabin of the settler, and 'where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together.' Shaw-na-neese talks, Indian talk—ponies plenty—good-ne-tosh plenty—so much pony so much good-ne-tosh. Yes. Humph! The doping begins; the che-mo-ko-man adding 'Kishwaukee' at the bung by night to supply the deficit made by the faucet by day until there was a normal certainty of perfecting the contract as to measurement. After the barrel was pretty much delivered of its contents and the sharpshooters began to hint that it was time for them 'to walk up,' that is, if they could, to the captain's office and settle, the Indians being really drunk or appearing to be, began to grumble about Peter cheating them, selling no good good-ne-tosh, etc. Explanation was attempted, but the thing could not be explained, expostulation was used, but in vain. 'You cheat poor Indian,' and they grew madder and madder. Peter and his comrades began to have fear for their personal safety. There were no white men near, and if there had been they could not have expected that they would be sustained in such an enterprise, when all of a sudden the terrific warwhoop burst from the whole group, and drawing their long knives they rushed upon the liquor dealers like so many fiends from the pit. Just at this moment an old Indian

snatched Shaw-na-neese onto a pony behind him and galloped off at the top of his speed for what has since been called Charter's Grove. But alas! and a well a-day for unfortunate Peter, when he cried there was 'none to deliver.' He had a good pair of legs and it came into his heart that 'jess now,' if ever, was the time to use them, and bounding somewhar' about a rod at a jump he 'cut for the bush' and the Indians after him pell mell. As good luck would have it, however, he managed to conceal himself in the thick brush and elude their grasp, until at last, giving up further chase, they returned to Peter's shanty. Here they soon made a finish of the remainder for their 'own special use and benefits'. Peter's bag of flour, fry pan and new blue broadcloth coat they vamoosed, cutting up those dreadful antics which savages, thirsting for blood, alone know how to perform. Peter's predicament was by no means enviable. He knew that he was in the wrong, for 'a guilty conscience needs no accuser.' He had time to think and he did 'tink.' He had time for thought and he 'taught' 'if he ever lived to get out of this scrape he sure to quit tam liquor business anyhow.' Afar off from the bosom of the thicket he had beheld the plunder of his shanty and the subsequent withdrawal of his enemies. He had no doubt but that they had gone for reinforcements and would soon return and murder him. Perhaps they were still lying in ambush to 'let the life out of him.' Still 'tinking' discretion to be the better part of valor, he kept still until it began to grow dark, when what should he hear but the friendly voice of his old comrade 'Shaw-na-neese' cautiously calling to him from the plundered shanty and saying to him that he had 'jest' got away from the Indians, who were intending to come and kill him as soon as it was dark and he was advised further by the redskin not to make his whereabouts very public —was assured that he would get up the oxen, gather up the fragments that remained, hitch on to the 'truckle truckles' and join him with all possible dispatch in the grove. Peter and his comrade were at last under cover of night, plodding their way over old logs, sloughs and brush to the west side of the grove, from whence in a cold rain storm, and Peter in his shirt sleeves, they made their retreat toward Walker's Grove, which they had the good fortune to reach the next day, drenched with mud and water, and where Peter, starved, cold and hungry, was prepared to do up any quantity of muttering and swearing about the 'tam Injuns.' "

The chiefs of the tribes that lived in Kane and DeKalb counties were Waubonsie (mentioned by Samuel McCarty in quotation above) and Shabbona or Shau-ba-nee. Shabbona's settlement was in DeKalb county, in the township now known as "Shabbona," although he often set his wigwam in the beautiful grove on the banks of Mill creek, just south of Batavia, now known as "Pottawattomie Park" and much used for summer picnics. Waubonsie had his headquarters in the Big Woods, south of Batavia and east of the Fox river. They were at these points when the first pioneers arrived, numbering in all possibly over a thousand warriors, squaws and pappooses.

They have been described as having been powerful men physically, above the average American in size, muscular, courageous and intelligent above the average Indian. They had emigrated from Canada at an early day and were allied with the French against the English, and later with the English against

the Colonies in the Revolutionary war. Shabbona is said to have been born in Canada in 1775. He died in 1859. The government at Washington set aside land near what is now Shabbona Grove, DeKalb county, and permitted him to remain, when the tribe was removed westward in 1836, because of his services in the Black Hawk war.

Shabbona and Waubonsie both sided with the Americans in the Black Hawk war of 1832 and refused to take any part against the settlers. In a great council of Pottawattomies held on the Des Plaines river, west of Chicago, they both spoke against Black Hawk and after the council volunteered a company of one hundred braves under Shabbona to cooperate with the United States troops in protecting the settlers of northern Illinois. Shabbona is said to have visited Black Hawk at his camp in Iowa and sought to persuade him against a war upon the whites. But Black Hawk believed himself robbed of his lands and power by the government and would not stay his hand. Shabbona at once returned to Illinois and set about warning all the settlers of Black Hawk's plans, himself going from cabin to cabin and sending his sons and members of his tribe as far south as Ottawa.

The government not only rewarded Shabbona with land at Shabbona Grove, but settled upon him a pension of $200 per year. He removed to the Kansas reservation given to his tribe in 1836, but returned to DeKalb county in 1840 with his family, numbering about thirty persons, and lived at Shabbona Grove some time. But at frequent intervals he would go west to visit his friends and about 1847 remained so long that the government believed the statements of persons who desired to secure the land and in 1849 sold Shabbona's property at public sale, the grant to Shabbona being so worded as to give him the use of the land so long as he desired to occupy it but without power to sell it. Shabbona returned that same year. It is said he came in the night with part of his people, possibly twenty-five in all. They camped at their old camping place for the last time, for in the morning the settler who had purchased the land ordered them off with curses and threats. It is said that for days this faithful redman, who in so many ways disproved the ancient maxim that the only good Indian is a dead one, wandered about in the woods. He painted his face black and fell prone upon the graves of his children. For a time he would not sleep or eat, but constantly beat his breast and fasted until he grew weak and weary. His mind wavered and he wandered about aimlessly, to be found lying upon the ground on Rich creek in Kendall county, distracted and starving. He never returned to Shabbona Grove, of which he had been deprived by the white man's cupidity, but it is said that the Indian women would at intervals return to the graves of their dead and mourn for them, departing as silently as they came. For many years Shabbona, then seventy-five years of age, spent his time between his friends in central Illinois and his kinsmen in the west. He was a familiar figure upon the pony he always rode, taking usually the old Indian trails through the woods rather than the roads of the settlers. Sometimes he traveled alone; at other times with a company of his tribe, and was always welcomed by the settlers, all of whom knew him and of his services to the pioneers. On public occasions he was a center of attraction and made much of as a public character.

He delighted to attend country fairs with his family, where he was ever the observed of all observers. At Ottawa on July 4, 1857, he and his children and grandchildren led the procession and in the evening attended a grand ball, where he was made judge of which lady excelled in beauty and grace. He examined all critically and when called upon for his decision is said to have turned to his squaw, Coconako, who weighed near 400 pounds, and touching her shoulder with much pride, said, "Much heap, big prettiest squaw." During the campaign of 1858 he occupied the platform from which Lincoln and Douglas delivered their famous debate at Ottawa. He was then eighty-three years of age. In 1857 a sum of money was raised by his white friends sufficient to purchase him twenty acres in Norman township, Grundy county, Illinois, and build him a house. He lived there until his death, July 27, 1859. He was buried at the cemetery in Morris, Illinois, on a lot donated by the cemetery. Here his wife, upon her death in 1864, was also interred. On October 23, 1903, a monument consisting of a huge boulder bearing the inscription, "Shabbona, 1775-1859," was placed at his grave in honor of his memory.

SOME THINGS I REMEMBER OF CHIEF SHABBONA.

Written by Laura Allen Bowers, of Sycamore.

The first thing I knew about Shabbona my father went to his wigwam to buy enough trees of him to build a log house. He told him who he was. Then Shabbona introduced himself and family thus:

"This me Shabbona" (laying his front finger on his breast).

"This me Pokenoquay" (meaning his squaw), and then he pointed to Siboquay as his pappoose and pointing to her three children, "These are my pappoose's pappooses.' The introduction over, my father made known his business, but the old chief thought it beneath his dignity to sell trees to a Shemokaman and would not let him have a single tree. Consequently he bought the trees of Peter Miller, and we had a shanty to cover our heads made from them, in which we lived five years.

Shabbona was generous with the white people and he would bring a quarter of a venison to his neighbors frequently, and once in a great while a wild goose and a duck. Often he would go from house to house and eat with anyone that would ask him. One Saturday he came to our house and father asked him to sit up to the table and have some breakfast. He looked around the table and made the remark, "Me no see um, me no eat um." We had eaten every bit of bread that there was in the house for our breakfast and were going to bake that morning, but that did not help us out for the meal. He had asked Shabbona to eat, so I frowningly said in a whisper, "We have not a particle of bread in the house." The keen-eyed old fellow saw the maneuvering and said, "Lazy squaw." He thought I did not want the trouble of getting his breakfast, but father said, "Bake him some pancakes." So I did and it proved to be the very thing he liked best, and I retained my good name in his opinion, which I have highly valued, being only about sixteen years old.

KANE COUNTY'S THIRD COURTHOUSE.

KANE COUNTY'S FOURTH COURTHOUSE.

The Indians in those days would not work. They would hunt and the squaws did all of the drudgery, such as cutting the wood and hauling it by hand, and they had to keep the fires in the wigwam, and they cooked the succotash to eat, and the corn and beans were some of their own planting and harvesting the summer before. The Indians furnished the meat for them.

They generally had a tame skunk running around for a pet and they would play with them as we play with kittens. The government gave each of Shabbona's children a pony and they never went on foot anywhere. They never provided anything for the ponies to eat during the winter, so the ponies had to steal what they ate. As none of us had barns we had to stack the hay outdoors. The ponies used to eat nights. The boys of the neighborhood would catch them and ride them down as far as Somonauk creek, ten miles away. They would drive all they did not ride and leave them in the woods and would keep about three ponies and then get on their backs and come home. In about three days Shabbona would come along and ask, "You no see um ponies?" Then we would innocently ask, "How long have they been gone, Shabbona?" and he would say, "Maybe snee days; Ite know know." But they always managed to find their way back in a few days and then there would be more fun for the boys.

Shabbona understood the geography of the United States and Canada to perfection. Just give him a piece of chalk and start him on some stream or lake, say Lake Superior, and he would mark every bit of water and tell you what it was named and what the Indians called it. In fact, he would mark over a whole floor and tell us just where the different bodies of water were located. One time he told us he was Tecumseh's aid and saw Johnson kill him with a little gun that went "Ping!" My brother, Harvey Allen, was there when he was telling it and he said, "Why didn't you rush in between them and kill Johnson?" "Oh," said Shabbona, "two big men, let um fight." Then he shook his sides with silent laughter, as though he always liked the white man best. He had the faculty of going through gestures in all his talk, which made it doubly interesting to his hearers.

For a few years the white men came from the east, so many in number, and all wanted a few acres of timber to fence their farms and get wood for their fires that Mr. Warham Gates, of Paw Paw, bought the grove of Shabbona and he persuaded Uncle Sam to sell it at one dollar and a quarter an acre. Then poor old Shabbona felt as though this grove was no longer his. He never would live in the log house that Mr. Gates had built for him. He wanted to go away (his old place is now owned by William Rusk) and my brother took them to Chicago in a double wagon and when half-way there they stopped and camped out all night. They had brought a hog with them and proceeded to kill and dress it Indian fashion. They built a big fire made from rails which they took from the farmers' fences and killed the hog, and four of the Indians tied it by the legs and tossed it through and through the blaze until every bristle was singed off. They then took out the intestines and old Pokenoquay took them and run them between her thumb and front finger and they were ready to cook without a particle of water having been on them until they were in the kettle over the fire, and that was all they had for their

supper. They offered my brother some of the stew, but he declined it, for he had brought his own lunch with him. Then they told him to get some of the meat from the hog, which he did, and after taking off the skin and broiling it on the end of a sharpened stick he took some of the butter off his biscuits and spread it on the meat. He called it delicious. You know the Indians never eat salt on any occasion. When Shabbona and his family came back to their place my father had passed away. I had married and I had never seen any of the Indians since their return. I met the old chief just turning in at our back gate. He was on his pony and sat there like a statue. I hurried up to him and held out my hand and said, "How do you do, Shabbona?" and he said, "Show-in" (which meant No), "me no Shabbona." "Yes, you are Shabbona," I said. "I know you." He still kept his face straight and kept saying "Show-in" for five minutes and then he gave in and said I was right. I asked him to come into the house, where my mother was. He shook hands with her and said, "Me no see um big Injun." We told him he was dead, but he would not believe it and wanted to go upstairs to see if we were fooling him, so we gratified him and at last convinced him of the truth. He seemed to feel bad and kept saying, "Dead, dead." We had a good visit with him, but he wanted to see my Indian and I told him he had gone east. Then he laughed and said, "Ite know know maybe, Ite know, me no see um."

You all know Shabbona was gone from here a few years and then came back, thinking it would be home again, but he didn't like it, for it was so changed. He felt as though the white man didn't want him any more and he went to Morris, Grundy county, and died. I do not know any of the dates of his going away or the death of him or his squaw, Pokenoquay.

The following is from the Aurora Beacon for September 12, 1908:

"Sitting upright, with bony hands folded in contentment, as they had died more than one hundred years ago, Pottawattomie Indians were found recently in what apears to have been an Indian burying ground on the C. M. Van Dervolgan farm, two miles east of St. Charles and about thirty feet south of Ferson creek on a bluff above the water's edge.

"The discovery was made by Charles Van Dervolgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Van Dervolgan, of West Second street, St. Charles, and a grandson of the owner of the farm.

BONES ARE WELL PRESERVED.

"While digging in the sand on the bank of the creek the boy unearthed a well preserved human skull with the lower jaw bone attached and the most perfect set of teeth ever discovered in a skull in this part of the state. Almost perfect human bones were also discovered beneath the skull, showing that the body, of medium height, had been buried sitting in an upright position.

"Beyond were found traces of four other skeletons, none, however, being in as good condition as the first, which seemed to have been in a dryer portion of the gravel pit where the graves so far opened were discovered.

"Quantities of Indian arrow heads and portions of other Indian relics were found in the vicinity, as is customary in most Indian graves.

"Dr. W. E. Constant, of St. Charles, who examined the skull in the possession of young Van Dervolgan, has given his opinion that it is that of a man about sixty-five years of age at the time of death.

"The teeth are the most remarkable feature of the skull, being nearly as perfect as at the time of death and unusually sound for a man past middle life. Efforts will be made to make further excavations on the Van Dervolgan farm."

CHAPTER V.

WHAT THE PIONEERS BROUGHT WITH THEM.

The largest asset brought to the country of the then Far West by the early settlers was obviously sterling character and courage that might meet all obstacles and overcome them. But further than a stout heart, willing hands and abundant faith and hope in the destiny of the land they came to possess, they brought with them little more than such rough tools and implements as might be carried overland in a "prairie schooner" drawn by oxen.

A paper of which the following is a copy was found among the effects of Thomas H. Thompson, an early settler of Dundee and a justice of the peace there. The paper, a notice of a sale of property on execution, gives evidence of the equipment of a pioneer cabin home, for at the time, 1836, it is evident that no exemption law protected the debtor. He was sold out of everything he possessed:

"Notice.—Taken on execution, and will be sold at public auction, the following property, belonging to Jacon Iconberry, at the house of Thomas H. Thompson, in Kane County, to-wit: one clock, one table, four chairs, one bedstead, one bureau, one cradle, one iron pot, one dish kettle, one bake kettle, one spider, shovel and tongs, one flatiron, one hand saw, one spade, two axes, one iron wage (wedge), one scythe sned (snath), one shave, two augurs, one keg, one hoe, twenty-five ps. earthenware, two tumblers, one teapot, three ps. tinware, two bottles, one jug, six forks, one knife, one set scales and weights, one trumpet, two spoons, one tin pail, one puter platter, two pair shears, one candlestick, one gimblet, one bread tray, one sive, three old barrels, one looking glass, one earth churn, one feather bed, two straw ticks, three B quilts, two spreads, two blankets, one tub and soap, one pail & tallow, one hammer, one old basket. The above articles will be sold, P. M., on Saturday, the 17th of the present month, at one o'clock. S. J. KIMBALL,

"September 5, 1836. Auctioneer."

Add to such a household equipment a plow or two, an ax, saw and kindred tools, a yoke or two of oxen, now and then a team of horses, a variety of seed for planting the new land, a supply of provisions to last until the harvest, a few pictures, books and keepsakes from the far away home, and an old-style flintlock gun or two, and a small sum of money, and the material evidences of civilization and progress brought by pioneers are named. With

the assistance of these they settled upon a virgin soil to wrest from nature the wealth she held ready for the laborer. With this primitive aid they were to build from the forest and hillside and develop from the willing earth a civilization unsurpassed by any.

And last, but not least, they brought with them high ideals of manhood and womanhood, based on generations of right living. Religion and morality were to the pioneers of Kane county of first importance and its standards to them, actual breathing standards upon which the activities of life were based in manner unintelligible to the modern, whose church is more a meeting place than a sanctuary; a lecture platform than the voice of the living God. The pioneers were religious with sincerity, placing confidence in that Providence that attends to the fall of sparrows as with the lives of men.

That they were so equipped and impressed upon the community in the early days the high standards of life held by them and brought with them to the West, has had much to do with the maintenance of a society distinguished for good citizenship and well ordered government and activities. Though their material possessions were small, their spiritual wealth was surpassed by few first settlements.

CHAPTER VI.

WHAT THE PIONEERS DID AND HOW THEY LIVED.

Were we to mount a canvass-topped lumber wagon, ride to the plains of the Dakotas, camping here and there by stream or hill, and one spring day pull up beneath a grove of trees upon some hill overlooking a valley of green and a river glistening a welcome from the surface of silver, we might renew the experience of those who in the '30s came from the East into the valley of the Fox—then a Far West country. Could we mount their slow, lumbering conveyance and rounding the lower end of Lake Michigan pull a winding, laborious route through hill and vale, along old buffalo paths and Indian trails, forty miles west to the Fox river, we should realize the coming of the pioneer.

When he had arrived at his destination no friendly voice welcomed him, but only nature, indifferent to friend or foe. On some hillside under the trees overlooking the river running below the caravan would stop; sometimes three or four wagons; more often but a single one. Preparations for camping would at once be started, and for some time following the white man and his family would live the way of the Indian—his "prairie schooner" his castle, and the wild wilderness of wood and prairie his domain. At once the newcomer would mark off the land he claimed by cutting the trees and driving pegs all around the piece; or by running a plow around it, turning the sod as clear evidence of possession. Then would begin the building of a log cabin and the cultivation of a few acres of corn for corn bread, the staple food article of those days, and needed vegetables. Selecting the straightest timber at hand the ax soon brought enough logs to earth. These were notched at each end so as to fit together at the corners of the cabin, and the log given somewhat of a square

shape by rough hewing on four sides. These logs, laid one above another, crossing and dovetailing at the four corners, comprised the body and framework of the new home, which was usually built eight or ten feet high. A more fastidious settler would shape his logs nearly square, that they might set more closely together. Across the top of this frame logs were laid enclosing the living space of the house, one room, which would generally measure about sixteen by twenty feet. The upper layer of logs made the floor for the second or gable story of the building. To make the roof rough hewn boards were set at an ordinary roof angle, one over the other, as shingles are laid. Beneath these board shingles (usually three or four feet long and two to three feet wide) to support them logs were run across from the rear wall to the front wall, the end logs at the gables being cut to form a triangle and set one on the other, fastened together with wooden pegs. Between the logs on all sides clay was forced, filling the spaces between as tightly as possible, to hold the elements at bay—a matter more often ardently attempted than successfully accomplished—for water will penetrate through the hardest clay on continued application. For a floor logs, one side of which had been hewn even by the broadaxe, were laid close together over the entire space and clay forced in between, making a fairly smooth surface, commonly termed the "puncheon" floor, serviceable for wear but not as well conditioned for dancing, for which purpose it many a time must serve.

To the modern housekeeper accustomed to a gas range and modern conveniences for conducting the home, the interior of that early sixteen by twenty residence, combining in one kitchen, parlor and bedroom, would present a puzzle she would be willing to undertake only on a summer outing. But to our esteemed ancestors it was a haven of toil and of rest, where existed all that was best of earth; where were enjoyed the highest gratifications of living; where were born and bred some of the noblest women, the greatest of men.

To enter this palace of the frontier you would approach a wooden door hung on wooden hinges. Noting a string hanging about where the knob of a modern door would be, you would pull the string (the latch string) and raise the bar that ran across the door inside and locked it. The string ran down inside and was attached to the bar, which extended beyond the edge of the door into a socket of wood at the side. For extra security at night a large bar of oak was placed in position across the door and into sockets at either side. The ordinary bar hung on a wooden peg at one end, as on a hinge. The door was usually of oak boards, rough hewn, and held together by oak cross-pieces, in many cases nailed to the boards with wooden pegs, a hole being first bored with an auger and the peg forced into the hole. At other times nails were used, but with saving, as iron was scarce and high-priced. The door was no more than a hole sawed in the logs, the sawing having been done, however, before the logs were set. Pushing the door open and entering an interesting view would disclose itself. At the far end of the room an immense fireplace, eight or ten feet across (sometimes covering the entire end of the cabin), four or five feet high and four or five feet in depth, would be seen. The size of the fireplace would depend on the fancy and needs of the owner, there being no uniform size. Above the fireplace, which was in fact but the large lower

end of the chimney, the chimney proper ran up above the roof, gradually growing smaller to assist the draft. This fireplace and chimney was commonly built of twigs and sticks and clay; the clay hardened, forming the chimney, the sticks holding it well together. On one side of the room would have been seen a low couch or bed built of logs and with a top of boards upon which lay quilts of different colors made by hand, and skins of deer, wolves and bears, and here and there a buffalo skin. The bed was usually hidden by a blanket or skins suspended to do service as a partition.

The bed had neither head nor foot, but in many cases comprised merely a flat wooden frame on four rough cut wooden legs, the whole held together by wooden pegs driven into prepared holes. Sometimes rope was strung across in lieu of springs.

Not far from the bed a table would be noted; an oblong wooden frame, or probably a rough hewn board about two feet wide and six or eight feet long, set on posts. Near this the chairs or stools would stand, crudely built of a piece of board and three legs forced into holes bored in the seat. In a few cabins a rocking chair brought from the East would be seen. Rugs of skin and home-made carpets were in some cabins spread upon the floor.

A hole in one corner of the ceiling afforded entrance to the gable room above, used for sleeping and store room purposes. To mount to this upper floor required the agility of a squirrel, for in many cases the only means of getting aloft was a series of pegs about two inches in diameter driven into holes bored in the logs. The pegs were usually two or three feet long and extended out from the wall, forming a ladder. More prosperous families would build a crude flight of steps at an angle of about sixty degrees, but economy of space did not usually warrant that luxury. All about the walls would also be seen pegs projecting out from six inches to a foot. Upon these garments, utensils, implements and weapons were hung in profusion, while the ceiling was well provided with the same supports, from which hung corn and seed of every description, as well as apples and fruits hung up to dry. An old settler remarks that he has seen ceilings so thickly hung with different things as to quite hide the logs. A window, a foot or two square, one on each side and sometimes one in front, built five or six feet from the ground, let in such light as the pioneer enjoyed. Glass was unseen, its place being taken by transparent skins stretched across a wooden frame hung on wooden hinges in the opening. A small window in the gable sometimes dimly lighted the upper room. If the pioneer gained time and prosperity enough to build a log cabin of two rooms his home was the envy of all his neighbors, for two rooms was a convenience seldom enjoyed in the early days, when the time was required for toil—toil in attending to growing crops, hunting, and going fifty miles to mill and to market.

At the rear of the room about the fireplace and on the mantel that was usually built above it (a board six to eight feet long and a foot or two wide) were the implements of cooking suspended on pegs in the logs, or on a work table set against the wall. About the center of the roof of the fireplace would be seen an iron hook. Upon this were suspended the kettles for the cooking of food; a kettle hung on this hook coming well over the fire beneath, which was

Group of Elgin Pioneers, 1866.

made up of green logs cut in the woods near by. In many instances logs of large size would last for hours once well ignited. A support for the logs was usually set in the middle of the fireplace, upon which one end of the log was set to allow the air to circulate under and between the timbers. By the side of this open grate the family gathered after the work of the winter's day, its virtue as a heat dispenser being much impaired, however, by the fact that it warmed but one side of the body at a time.

Of pictures, books and the evidences of culture, taste and refinement common to the modern home the settlers possessed little or nothing. A copy of the Bible, a singing book and an occasional literary work of a religious trend comprised the average library. To cultivate the soil, look after the stock, provide shelter and fuel, maintain a clear conscience by the performance of religious service, and on occasion attend a wedding, dance or spelling school at the log schoolhouse or church, made up the pioneer's life.

Having erected his log home, and often before, he would construct a rude shack for horses and cattle. Poles were driven into the ground with logs laid across the top and covered with grass and branches of trees, the sides made up of brush, trees and grass packed together for walls. In this shed cattle were kept with fair comfort. Near by an improvised chicken coop and pig pen would soon be seen.

Much of the spare time of the earlier settlers was employed in "splitting rails" for use in making fences. Many cut rails and sold them to others. Mile upon mile of these fences may still be seen in northern Indiana and Illinois, but have largely disappeared in Kane county, giving place to the more modern wire fences.

There existed no roads in the modern sense. Paths ran through the woods, circling around hills, through valleys and over the forks of rivers. There were few fences to interfere. The soil was soft and the heavy wagons would sink into the soft earth, making a trip of ten miles a day's work.

Prairie fires were expected every fall as the tall prairie grass dried. At places the grass remained uncut for many years and became thick and high. Once well started in a good wind, a prairie fire would travel as fast as horses could run and would destroy everything in its path. Many devices were employed by the settlers to protect their lives and property from these dreaded visitors, which in the fall of the year could be seen like a fiery snake creeping across the prairie three or four miles away. It was customary for all the farmers to plow the earth all around their buildings and land to be protected. Usually a space fifteen to twenty feet wide would be turned as a bunker for the oncoming flames. But often in a high wind the flames would jump the plowed space and ignite material on the other side. The more effective method of combating the prairie fire was what was known as "back-firing." This was done by burning the grass away ahead of the approaching fire. Often the entire population of the neighborhood would "back-fire" and by leaving a large burned space in advance of the flames check their progress. Nothing was more feared by the pioneer than these fires that came like a thief in the night and left behind destruction and ruin. With the cultivation of the prairies and the replacing of the tall prairie grass by cultivated products these fires disappeared.

The food staples of the pioneer were rye bread and corn bread. The flour was made in the earlier days by grinding the grain upon a hollowed out stone with a stone pestle, much after the primitive style of the Indian. Meat such as was obtainable was raised or hunted. Fish, with which the rivers furnished abundant supply, were caught with hook and seine and salted in large quantities by the individual families. Fishing "bees" were customary. The owner of a seine would loan it to a number of men, the price being three or four dollars for a day's rental. They would seine in company and divide the "catch." Beef, pork and mutton were common meats. Apple, cherry, pie plant, custard, pumpkin, egg and mince pie were among the delicacies. Mince pies were made and allowed to freeze. They were then warmed up by steaming in a "colander" over the kettle in which potatoes were boiling. There were no stoves in that day of beginnings, and for a time everything was cooked in the open fireplace. Later the old brick oven was invented by some pioneer and for years served the purpose of the modern range. This brick oven was built outside the house or near it. Rough stones and earth were so piled up as to leave a space about five feet long and four feet wide. This space was lined with brick and an arch was made of mortar, the top being covered with earth. A hole was left at the far end for draft and smoke. A crude door was built in front. The method of using this brick oven was to fill the space full of wood, which was ignited and allowed to burn until the bricks were red hot. The wood and burned material was then pulled out. Meats, pies, etc., were then put into the heated interior and the door closed. Pioneers claim that no modern stove cooks as did this brick oven. No such rich pies, no such juicy meats are to be had by modern methods as came from this early device, now forgotten.

The clothing of the settlers was likewise largely home-made of what was known as "homespun" material, it being rare that a pioneer possessed store-made clothes. Wool from the sheep, or flax, were the materials used. The sheep's fleece was washed by the women, who were the makers of clothes in that day, to remove the grease. It was then "carded," i. e., made up into long rough rolls about two feet long and an inch across. This roll was then placed in the old-fashioned spinning wheel and spun into a yarn, which was wound upon rough spindles. This yarn was then worked up into cloth upon the home-made loom, with which most log houses were provided, and which the housewife worked by hand and foot. A housewife could average a yard or two each day and do her housework.

Shoes were supplied the family by a traveling shoemaker. This itinerant cobbler would put up at a settler's house for a week or longer and make up shoes, usually of heavy calf leather, for the entire family. The leather was either furnished by the farmer or bought at the tannery by the cobbler, who was repaid for the raw material but charged only for his labor as reward to himself. These boots and shoes would ordinarily last a year.

Hats were usually made by the women of the family by weaving them from rice and wheat straw. For winter wear they were made of skins, coonskins being mostly used.

Linen was little used about the household, although a tablecloth of linen was usually kept in exclusion for use in case "company" came.

For lighting purposes, to supplement the fireplace, home-made candles were universally employed. Kerosene lamps, which were considered as great an invention at that time as Edison's electric light is now, came into use in the '50s. Before that time and long after the women "dipped" their own candles. Cotton strings were hung on a stick, the threads being tied on the stick at intervals of two or three inches and six or a dozen on the stick. The threads as they hung down loose being about a foot long, were dipped together into a deep receptacle filled with melted tallow. A small portion of the tallow would adhere to the suspended string. The stick was then lifted out and hung up until the tallow hardened. It was then dipped again and again, each time accumulating an additional amount of tallow. When the tallow was about an inch in diameter the candle was complete for use. For use the string was ignited and by absorbing the melting tallow oil maintained a light that would last several hours.

A device more crude than this was made by placing a string in a saucer-shaped vessel and filling the vessel with tallow or other oil. By igniting the string a crude candle was realized. Gas was not used until after the Civil war, and electric light was unknown in 1880.

SOCIAL LIFE.

Social events among those who first came to the West was like the coming of a circus for a small boy, rare but welcome facts. With a wilderness to conquer and a home to build without other assistance than the primitive implements, men and women had no more time for social affairs than has the modern workman who, when the day's toil is ended, is well pleased to rest and recuperate. But among the younger people the neighborhood gatherings were not infrequent. Spelling schools and exhibitions, quilting bees, husking bees, etc., furnished many opportunities for the settlers to gather together for mutual help and amusement. Spelling schools were popular, sometimes three or four occurring the same week at different schools, the entertainment moving from school to school. Often the contestants and visitors would come ten or fifteen miles to attend.

The news of such an event was communicated from house to house by those passing—whoever knew of the event being supposed to acquaint any he might see with the coming exhibition. Ordinarily a competition would be arranged between different schools or localities. The country teacher was usually in charge of the affair. All who were to spell stood up in two rows, one on each side of the room, the spectators occupying the seats between. The teachers (mostly men) would sometimes assist their sides. A word would be given the first one in the line. If he or she missed she sat down. Then the word if missed was given to the first of the other side. Whoever missed sat down. The side first all down were defeated. Sometimes in place of a competition sides would be chosen and a "general" spell indulged in. After the "spell down" a visiting interval was had, then speaking, and the evening closed with a second "spell down."

Not the least enjoyable part of these events was the coming and going. Being usually during the winter season, a sleigh was provided in which a dozen or fifteen couple would be stowed away and a merry time had.

Dancing parties occurred about every two weeks, being held, in the early days, in the settlers' houses. The Virginia reel, "duck dive" and round dance were usual. The waltz and two-step now customary would have been an undreamed of pleasure on the rough board floor of the log cabin. The charge per couple was usually one dollar. A fiddler sat at the end of the room on a box or table; sometimes two fiddlers. Often the dance was given in the barn, which was larger than the house. The dance would begin at nine or ten and end at daylight. The "boys" would drive up to the cabin of the young lady he desired as "company" at the dance, and although she had no prior notice she was usually ready in ten or fifteen minutes.

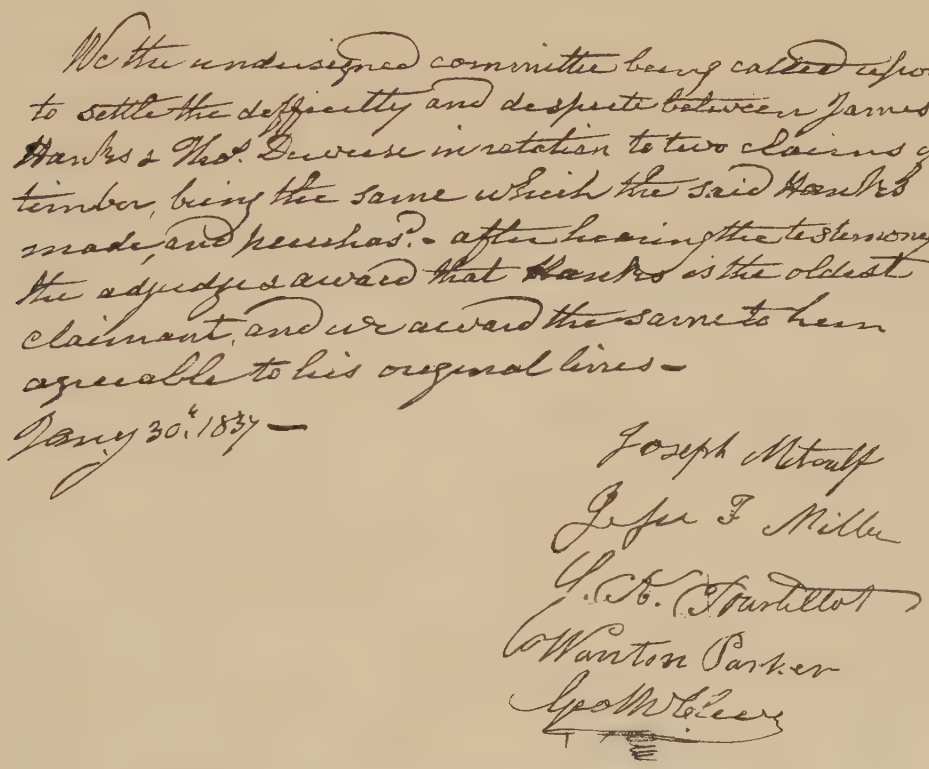
The various "bees" that were held from time to time afforded the early settlers amusement and at the same time accomplished useful work. Here the entire neighborhood would gather at one house and all make quilts, or pare, cut and string apples, or husk corn, as the occasion required. And there were house-raising bees, in which a new settler having cut his logs would be assisted by all in the erection of his home. Prizes were usually presented to winners at husking, paring, etc.

In addition to these events Christmas, Thanksgiving and the Fourth of July were always occasions for special doings. The enthusiasm and patriotism of the pioneers on the Fourth of July can scarcely be conceived by the modern citizen who thinks of it mostly as a day for a picnic or for the production of as much noise as possible.

Then, too, there were church events, which, among a people so many of whom were devout religionists, were of large importance. Everyone attended church. Meetings were held in the schoolhouses before churches were built, and in the cabins before there were schools; prayer meetings weekly. Nearly all the modern denominations were represented. Presbyterians of Scotch descent and Methodists being most numerous. There being no regular preachers, the pulpits were filled by the old-time circuit preachers, who came with fiery and earnest messages, and moved on to the next place. His compensation seems to have been such material comfort as the settlers provided and the consciousness of serving his God.

Of the other side of pioneer life—the criminal and vicious—there is also evidence. Horse stealing was always to be guarded against and was usually punished with the severity usual where horses are rare possessions. Over-indulgence in intoxicants was not infrequent, particularly at public events, and owing to the absence of well established government often resulted in a general town fight between elements from different parts. In Kane county all large affairs usually occurred at St. Charles, where many such melees are said to have occurred. Claim jumping was a universal evil, so extensive in fact that committees were appointed to judge such cases. Many stories are told of such contests from Dundee to Aurora. The decision of such a decision is still in existence, the following cut being photographic copy. In this case, as appears from reading the letter of James C. Hanks, Hanks, to whom the land

was finally given, got into a controversy with a Thos. Deweese, and to end the affair Deweese knocked Hanks down with a stone.



We the undersigned committee being called upon to settle the difficulty and despute between James Hanks & Thos. Deweese in relation to two claims of timber, being the same which the said Hanks made, and purchas?- after hearing the testemony the adjudges award that Hanks is the oldest claimant, and we award the same to him agreable to his original lines-

Jany 30. 1837-

Joseph Metcalf
Jesse F. Miller
C. C. Chamberlain
Wanton Parker
Geo. W. Clark

JUDGMENT OF A "CLAIM JUMPERS COMMITTEE."

In Dundee township this same Deweese had trouble over land he claimed there. Jesse C. Kellogg wrote in 1885 of the measures taken by the settlers to protect their lands, as follows:

" 'In those days, there being no king in Israel, every man did that which seemed right in his own eyes.' The size of claims, therefore, varied from two eighties of prairie and one of timber to a half section of timber and a tract of prairie two miles square. Some assumed the right to make and hold claims by proxy, being thereunto duly authorized by some brother, sister, uncle, cousin, aunt or friend. Meanwhile new settlers poured in apace, astonished to find the choice timber and prairie 'blazed' and 'furrowed' into claims, whose ample acres the claimant with all his children, uncles, aunts and cousins to the 'third and fourth generation' would never be able to till or occupy. The new settler, perplexed, baffled and becoming more and more desperate on finding 'God's green earth' thus monopolized, would approach his more fortunate neighbor with the spirit of Abraham to Lot: 'Now, I have come a great way to get some of this timber and prairie and one thing is certain, I am going to have some. There is enough for you and me and our boys. Now don't let us

quarrel. You turn to the right and I will turn to the left, or vice versa.' Sometimes this good Scripture and consequently good common sense logic would win, but in other cases the grasping spirit of the borderer would stave off all kind of division or compromise, and laying his hand upon his rifle he would bluster and threaten in 'great swelling words' and drive away the stranger from his right. Hereupon arose innumerable disputes and wrangles concerning the size, tenure and boundaries of claims. The more reflecting among the settlers saw a dark cloud, big with the elements of strife and social disorder, gathering in the not very distant horizon, whose tornado blasts threatened soon to lay waste all that was of value in the rising community. There was no municipal law reaching these cases and if there had been the settlers probably would have been none the better for it, for it is believed that at this period there was neither a justice nor a statute book north of the Illinois river and west of Fort Dearborn, unless we except Ottawa and Chicago. Wrongs and outrages for which there was no known legal redress were being multiplied. Blackened eyes, bloody noses and chewed ears were living realities, while the dirk, pistol, rifle, with something like 'cold lead,' were significantly talked of as likely to bring about some 'realities' which might not be 'living.' What could be done to insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare and secure to each settler his right? Evidently but one thing. Happily some had seen something in the New Testament about those who are without law unto themselves, and settlers found themselves in this fix exactly. It was, therefore, apparent both from Scripture and reason that the settlers must become 'a law unto themselves' and 'where there was a will there was a way.' 'A settlers' meeting' at a given time and place therefore came to be the watchword from shanty to wagon until all were alarmed. Pursuant to this proclamation a heap of law and order loving American citizens convened on September 5, 1835, at the shanty of Harmon Miller, standing on the east bank of the Kishwaukee, nearly opposite the present residence of William A. Miller in the town of Kingston. Happily the best possible spirit prevailed. The Hoosier from the Wabash, the Buckeye from Ohio, the hunter from Kentucky, the calculating Yankee, brother Jonathan's 'first born' and the 'beginning of his strength,' impelled by a sense of mutual danger, hereby sat down in grave council to dictate laws to Kishwaukee 'and the region lying around about through all the coasts thereof.' Hon. Levi Lee, now chairman of a committee to report on petitions for the 'Maine law' in the legislature of Wisconsin, was chosen to preside over this august assemblage, where the three great departments of free governments, the executive, the legislative and the judicial, were most happily united, and Captain Eli Barnes was appointed secretary. Gently glided the sometimes turbid waters of the 'ancient river,' the sonorous Kishwaukee, as speech after speech setting forth the woes and wants of the settlers, the kind of legislation demanded by the crisis, went the rounds. Even those who were not 'used to talkin' much afore folks' evinced their cordial approbation and readiness to cooperate by doing up an amount of encoring which, no doubt, really did 'astonish the natives.' At last, ripe for immediate action, a committee was selected to draft and present to the meeting a constitution and

OLD FORDING PLACE USED BEFORE BRIDGE WAS BUILT, ELGIN.

by-laws by which the 'settlers upon the public lands' should be governed. After some little deliberation back of the shanty, around the stump of a big white oak, which served as a writing desk, said committee reported a preamble, constitution and by-laws, which for simplicity and brevity and adaptation to necessity it would be hard for any modern legislation to beat. The self-evident truths proclaimed by Jefferson in the immortal declaration, it is believed, were the first time reiterated on the banks of the Kishwaukee, and had there been a little more time for reflection and preparation the top of some settlers' wagons would have been converted into the 'Star Spangled Banner' and thrown to the breezes of heaven from the tallest tree top in the grove. The common sense, law and logic, as well as patriotism, contained in this constitution and by-laws were instantaneously recognized to be the very things demanded by the crisis and were adopted with unparalleled enthusiasm, each subscribing his name thereto with his own hand, thereby pledging his 'life,' 'fortune' and 'sacred honor' to carry out the provisions of the code. It is not known that a copy of this singularly unique document is now extant. As nearly as can be recollected its provisions were somewhat as follows: A prudential committee were to be then and there chosen, whose duty it should be 'to examine into, hear and finally determine all disputes and differences then existing or which thereafter might arise between settlers in relation to their claims,' and whose decisions with certain salutary checks were to be binding upon all parties and to be carried out at all hazards by the three departments of government consolidated in aid of the executive, in what jurists sometimes dominate the 'posse comitatus.' Each settler was solemnly pledged to protect every other settler in the association in the peaceable enjoyment of 'his or her claim as aforesaid,' and further, whoever throughout all Kishwaukee or the suburbs or coasts thereof should refuse to recognize the authority of the aforesaid association and render due obedience to the laws enacted by the same from time to time 'to promote the general welfare' should be deemed a heathen, a publican and an outlaw, with whom they were pledged to have no communication or fellowship. Thus was a wall affording protection to honest settlers built in troublous times. The thing worked like a charm and the value of these associations in northern Illinois to the infant settlements has never been overestimated. Similar associations were formed and maintained in Somonauk and other portions of the county, until the lands came into market. This event took place in Chicago in 1843, when the land was sold to the highest bidder; that is, so far as 'terra firma' is concerned. The moral as well as the physical power of 'settlers' associations' was so great that if a speculator presumed to bid on a settler's claim he was certain to find himself 'knocked down and dragged out,' and had the land officer shown the least sympathy or favor to the 'rascal' there can be no doubt but what an indignant and outraged yeomanry would have literally torn the land office to fragments 'in no time.' "

Such was the life of the pioneer, rough and free; filled with toil from day to day, for men, women and children, with an hour of pleasure and pastime between. An unending contest with nature. That results have justified those who came here and laid the foundations of a civilization that is

unsurpassed in attainments, material, spiritual and moral, none will deny; and that what has resulted has come from the wisdom of those hardy men who here first turned the soil who will gainsay?

From a wilderness of wood and prairie communities second to none have been built. In 1834, those who came found no inhabitants but the primitive Indian. At once they set about establishing the civilization and standards of white men. Roads were laid out and opened, bridges built, mills erected from Dundee to Aurora. Tilled fields everywhere gave their products. Saw mills followed. Manufacturing plants were not long in coming. The first railroad was laid and opened for traffic in ——. Progress, material and social, advanced until today Kane stands third in population and wealth in the state; its cities send goods to the far ends of the world, and their names are known and respected in every place.

MARRIAGE SCENES IN PIONEER DAYS.

Excerpts from Judge Caton's reminiscences.

I stood up before them and asked them in English if they wished to enter into the contract of marriage. When Kinzie, acting as interpreter, asked them if they wanted to get married they both answered "We! We!" with an inclination of the head and an emphasis which showed that they were in earnest. I then told them to join their right hands, which, when it was interpreted, they obeyed. I then went through with a rather short ceremony, making them promise enough, if they kept all, to secure a life of happiness, which Kinzie interpreted sentence by sentence, and then I pronounced them man and wife in as solemn a voice as I could assume, and told the groom to kiss his bride, which, when he understood the command, he did with animation, while the bride seemed becomingly embarrassed. It was evident that she would have preferred to have had that part of the ceremony a little more private.

After this all were seated on benches, boxes and stools, except the bride and groom and myself, who occupied the only three chairs in the house, which had probably been borrowed for the occasion. Some refreshments were then served, including a sort of whisky punch; after this I left them to have a good, jolly time among themselves. As I left, Kinzie slipped into my hand the silver dollar allowed by law.

Not many days after the matrimonial event last described, a couple of rather ragged, barefooted boys called at my office and told me that I was wanted at their house to marry their sister. Careful inquiry informed me that they lived in a log house in the woods about two miles north of town, that their name was Cleveland, and that the party was already waiting for the squire. I recognized the house by their description as one which I had seen when out hunting in that direction, and as soon as I could prepare myself properly, I procured a horse and rode out to the rural abode of Mr. Cleveland. On arriving, I hitched my horse to a sapling near by and went in. I was greeted by the matron of the house, who was a fat, robust looking woman, while Mr. Cleveland was a tall, spare man with a very fair complexion; I may say he

was a pronounced blonde. There was but one room in the house, though that was of good size. It served as kitchen, drawing room, reception room, parlor and dressing room, and, no doubt, as sleeping room for the whole family, though no sign of a bed appeared.

The old lady bustled about till she found the washboard, which she deftly clapped onto the frame of a chair from which the splint bottom had long since disappeared, and invited me to be seated, and I was seated, and wiped from my forehead the fast flowing perspiration provoked by a very warm July day. A survey of the reception room disclosed no furniture except a deal table, the seat which I occupied and several benches of different lengths, not to mention some pots and kettles in the corner of the great fireplace, and some shelves in one corner on which were some tin plates and cups and other table furniture, by no means extravagant. Near this sat the master of the mansion, who might have been fifty-five years old, and opposite to him sat, on another stool, a soldier from the garrison, as I judged from the clothes he wore. I soon observed that one corner of the room was cut off by old quilts and other articles of bedding, and by the agitation and whispering, this was evidently occupied. As it proved this was the dressing room in which the bride was being adorned.

After a while the curtain was raised, and the bridal party came forth from the secluded corner and burst upon us like—like—I am at a loss to find a fair comparison. First came the two younger sisters. They were of medium height for their ages, and slightly built, and really handsome, one perhaps fifteen and the other eighteen, decently and plainly dressed, but neatly. One of these, the eldest, I recognized as having seen at Ingersol's hotel at Wolf Point, waiting on the table. They were followed by the bride, gayly decked out in furbelows.

Two boys walked into the house covered with perspiration and dust, each one having a gallon jug strapped to his back. Our hostess soon undid the straps and placed the jugs on the table, scolding the boys roundly for their tardiness, while they protested they had fairly run their legs off, in order to get back in time to see the fun. Madame soon found a milk pan, into which she put a cup of molasses from one jug, and then a cup of whisky from the other, and then a cup of cold water from a pail standing under a table; after she had thus measured out about six quarts, she went at it with a large wooden spoon and stirred it up lively. When sufficiently mixed, the good and hospitable lady took a tin cup and dipped it partly full and presented it to me, saying, "Squire, are you fond of blackstrap? I always had a knack for making blackstrap, and you shall try it first, though you ain't the oldest, I guess."

I protested that blackstrap was my delight and the only drink I ever indulged in, and after putting it to my lips pretended to drink heartily. I was so busy praising the beverage that I doubt if she observed whether I drank or not. I then pased the cup to mine host, who smacked his lips after a few swallows as if he were well used to the exercise. He refilled the cup and passed it to the son of Mars, who did ample justice to the skill of his future mother-in-law and then passed it to the bride, and thence it proceeded to the

other members of the family. This refreshing scene occurred before the marriage ceremony, an innovation no doubt born of the belief that it was the most important.

One Saturday in March, 1835, I was called upon at my office by a stout, vigorous young farmer named Powell, and requested to go the next day about sixteen miles up the north branch, and unite him in marriage to a young lady living in a log house at Dutchman's Point.

The low, flat prairie was covered with water for the first eight or nine miles which splashed up at every step, and frequently the horse would step close beside a crawfish hole, with which the prairie was honeycombed, when the water would shoot up like a geyser to the height of several feet, often giving me a good sprinkling of the muddy water and more than once striking me fairly in the face. I had taken the precaution to tie a wrap around my neck so as to protect my shirt collar and bosom, long leggins protected my lower garments, and the overcoat received most of the showers of mud which came above my knees. But the boots! Nothing could be done for them, and they were soon so soiled that their color was indistinguishable. But that was no matter. Everybody was prepared to make allowances for that condition of things, so I gave myself no trouble about it.

At length, after I had covered eight or nine miles of this low, wet prairie, I struck higher ground and it was possible to increase my speed, which I did, for I saw I was likely to be late to the wedding. I, however, arrived at the designated place in good time. The house was a large, commodious log structure with several rooms on the ground floor. What was most cheering to me was a great wood fire in an old-fashioned fireplace at one end of the house, which would admit great logs four or five feet in length, and seemed big enough to roast an ox. The fire was occupied by the culinary operations, which were going on. A fine turkey and a plump pig, which were suspended before it and were constantly being basted by a ten-year-old boy, whose face was as red as a beet, diffused through the room an appetizing fragrance which made me rejoice that dinner time was rapidly approaching, and my mouth fairly watered at the thought. A nice party of well dressed country people occupied the room, who were as chatty and as jolly as the occasion required. Powell met me at the door and without giving me time to take off my muddy wraps led me direct to the bride, to whom he introduced me with a flourish, which showed that the situation produced in him no more embarrassment than as if he had been married once a week for the last five years. Not so, however, with the girl; she seemed considerably embarrassed as all eyes were turned upon her. She was taller than the average of women, and fairly stout in proportion. Indeed, she was a large, well formed woman of fair complexion. She was decidedly awkward in her actions, evidently having seen but little of even country society. This might have been expected when neighbors were miles away, and she probably had not a single acquaintance in town, and had never been there more than to pass through it on her way west. In fine, she was troubled to know where to put her hands and feet.

LOOKING UP NORTH BROADWAY, AURORA, ABOUT 1855.

Well, I married them good and strong, but at the conclusion I thought I would not gratify the groom's love of display and increase the bride's embarrassment by directing him to salute his bride, yet he did it all the same, and she submitted meekly, as if it were inevitable, as he had no doubt informed her that it was indispensable to a good marriage.

It was dark when we arrived at the log cabin of the settler, who was among the first to locate in the O'Plane timber. It was a good sized, commodious house for a frontier settler, and all about bespoke neatness and respectability. Several of the neighbors were assembled to witness the ceremony. Angeline introduced me to them all, for she had made the acquaintance of nearly all of the settlers for miles around. She had given me no description of the bride or groom, only that they knew nothing of what is called society, but had only associated with frontier life, and that the bride's family belonged to the Society of Friends, and so I must expect to see everything plain—very plain. As my family belonged to that society and I had been brought up under its teachings, I was glad to learn that I should meet some of that faith which my mother so much loved, out on this remote frontier.

Angeline had already told them of my antecedents in this regard, and doubtless this had its influence in the selection which was made of the officiating officer, for the Friends will tolerate a marriage ceremony performed by a civil magistrate, while they cannot, with a clear conscience, be present at one celebrated by a preacher of another denomination.

The bride was young, and the groom was not many years her senior. She was quite plain looking, but he was one of the handsomest young men I ever saw. His was not an effeminate, delicate beauty, but a manly, sturdy beauty, if that term be proper when speaking of one of medium size, yet of a powerful build, uniform features, a frank, open and winning countenance, toward whom one felt oneself drawn as if by a cord of friendship, not to say admiration, at first sight. He was a decided brunette, but this rather added to his manly beauty. I soon learned that he was as unacquainted with the ways of the world as one who had spent his life on a farm well could be, and had never been in any town more than to pass through it, and had only associated with those in similar conditions. He was of good natural parts and a clear intellect.

He soon intimated to me that he would like to see me alone, so we took a walk out of doors, when he told me that he had never seen a wedding, and would like to be instructed as to the mode of proceeding and what he was expected to do. I then rehearsed to him the order of the ceremony to its conclusion, that he would have nothing to do but to assent to the questions which I should ask him, and to join right hands with the lady. That at the conclusion of the ceremony I should direct him to salute his bride, which he must do as an evidence that he recognized her as his lawful wife; this meant that he should kiss her then and there.

In the meantime Angeline had been getting the bride ready for the dread event. She, too, had never witnessed a wedding and knew nothing of its proceedings, but had some idea of its consequences.

The bridesmaid gave her minute instructions as to how she should act her part, but carefully abstained from any intimations to the concluding performance, about which I was so particular to instruct the groom.

When we returned to the house the party seemed to be in waiting for us. The bride and bridesmaid were seated by themselves at one end of the room, while the company were seated as far away as they could get. As I saw everything was ready, I told the groom to take his place at the right hand of the bride, who, with the bridesmaid, rose to her feet in good order. She was dressed in white muslin, as was befitting, but the pattern of the wedding garment was very domestic and unique. In short, it was precisely that of a lady's nightgown with a yoke at the top and a most elaborate skirt and large sleeves. This Angeline had gathered around the waist with a broad, red ribbon, which I think she had brought along for the purpose, as a sort of wedding present, for I afterward learned that she had planned that wedding costume to suit her own fancy, or, I may say, freak. It was in the main well adapted to the plain and simple taste of the Friends, though the red belt and big bow in front were a reluctant concession to the vanities of the world. The hair of each of the ladies was disposed of in the plainest possible way and without the least ornament, and I, who had in early life been taught to admire plainness in everything, thought they really looked beautiful.

I placed myself in the space in front of the bridal party and then asked the company to arise. I proceeded to deliver a lecture upon the solemnity of the occasion and the great responsibilities which these parties were about to assume, and how they should bear themselves toward each other in order to insure the greatest amount of domestic happiness, and all of that. During this delivery I tried to imagine myself a person of fifty, who knew well what he was talking about, instead of a young squire of twenty-three.

I knew Miss Talcott was all the while trying to catch my eye so that by some ludicrous or grotesque look or expression of countenance she could make me break down or make me laugh, but I refused to gratify that desire, and kept my eyes steadily fixed upon the two interested parties, who were a real study at that time.

At the close of my lecture I proceeded with the ceremony proper, which I soon concluded and pronounced them man and wife, when I directed the groom to salute his bride. As this was the part he had no doubt most held in expectation, he made a fierce grab at his new-made wife and attempted to execute the order. This was entirely unexpected by her, and as she probably had no idea of the meaning of the direction which I had given, she, no doubt, thought the young man had lost his mental balance as she had nearly done herself; she rushed away from the supposed madman in real terror and actually fought back in a cat-like manner. But he was equal to the occasion, and followed her up with such manly vigor, quite to the corner of the room, to which she retreated, that by his superior strength he accomplished his purpose with such a smack that it could have been heard out of doors.

When she was released from the embrace of her stalwart husband, she had nearly fainted, but Angeline came to her support and assured her that it was all right and a necessary part of the ceremony which she had unfortunately neglected to explain to her. It took some time, however, to reconcile her to having been kissed by a man in so public a way, and Angeline said she much doubted whether he had ever kissed her before in his life.

This rumpus was enjoyed by the mischievous bridesmaid beyond measure, and she could hardly refrain from laughing outright and boisterously at the ludicrous figure which the scene presented. Her plans had worked to a charm and just as the ingenious girl had hoped. Most of the company stared upon the scene as if a cataclysm was actually taking place, though a few plainly understood and enjoyed it.

After this funny episode had terminated and Angeline had got the parties back to their places, though it was difficult to make the timid bride understand that all was not yet over, I stepped up to the married couple and shook their hands and warmly congratulated them on the happy change which had now taken place in their life history, though I doubt if the abashed girl understood a word I said; but the groom evidently enjoyed the situation in a calm and confident manner. I was stubbornly blind and deaf to all the winks and nods of the roguish bridesmaid to go further and kiss the bride myself. I felt it would have been a cruelty to have further embarrassed the timid creature, especially as I felt sure that Angeline would have assured all the rest that it was the proper thing for each one to do the same thing.

When I turned away, leaving half of the program unexecuted, the bridesmaid hastened up to the father and mother of the bride and by mere force rushed them up to the wedded pair to kiss and congratulate their daughter, and assured the good lady that it would be a clear slight if she should omit that mark of respect for her son-in-law. Her confident impetuosity carried her point, and the young man took the salute of his new mamma, if not with a hearty relish, at least with a benign resignation. The father kissed his daughter with an affectionate tenderness which plainly bespoke the depth of the love he felt for her, and she received it as if it was a daily occurrence and carried a blessing with it. All efforts to get the rest of the company to follow up the assault proved abortive, and soon the order of the gathering was broken up. Then we did our best to inspire a lively mood and not entirely without success. I talked with all of the oldest people in the room on such subjects as I thought would most interest them, and it was not difficult to get on free and easy terms with them all.

CHAPTER VII.

LETTERS OF JAMES C. HANKS.

The following are authenticated letters of James C. Hanks, the first white man who settled in the northern part of Kane County and who is credited with having written letters (possibly the same here presented)

that induced the Giffords and other pioneers to come west. The series cover the period from 1834 to 1838, during which year Mr. Hanks died. His grave is still to be seen in the old cemetery at Elgin in Channing street, where the remains of his father, B. Hanks, are also interred. The originals, of which the following are true copies, are now owned by Mr. Arthur B. Hinsdell, by whose kindness they are here presented. The series show, as does no presentation of facts, the struggles of the pioneers, the conditions they met and the character of men they were.

Far West, Galena Lead Mines, October 17, 1834.

Beloved and kind parents:

After a stroll of three miles out of town to see the waters of the *Mississippi*. I find time to ease your anxiety for the present concerning your far distant son.

You, I suppose, have heard by John's leter that I started afoot and alone for the far West. From Chicago about fifteen miles west the land is poor and level; after this there is but very little level land to the Mississippi. For the first hundred miles in my travel I saw none but what was tillable and the greater part of it as fine a soil as I ever saw, the land just rolling enough for convenience and beauty. Since that not one-fourth of the country is tillable. It outdoes the turnpike for steepness and continuation of hills though not so high. I found the boys Tuesday noon within six miles of the highest settlers on Fox river. This handsome river is about fifty rods wide, a shallow stream with gravel bottom. We spent two and a half days up the river looking for locations and in justice to the country I must say that in goodness it surpasses anything that I have yet seen; so much so that I am perfectly satisfied with the choice I there made.

My claim and Elisha's are joining, six miles above any settlers and about three miles from the river on the east side on a stream of water about the size of Spaldings spring run with a gravel bottom, three feet bank, and dry. The land begins to rise from the banks. For beauty, convenience and goodness take the three together, and I think my choice surpasses any lands I ever saw. The soil when plowed up and wet is so black that it would be difficult to distinguish by the color between a pile of charcoal and of earth the distance of thirty rods. The prairie is on the creek, and timber back, which is an uncommon thing in this country. The prairie land rises from the creek about three feet in a hundred, the timber more; for further particulars look at my map. John's claim is about ten miles from mine on the other side of the river in the settlement. His is a good claim; creek on one side. There is a chance for a number of good farms joining mine not yet taken. They are now running a straight road from Chicago to Galena, which will go somewhere between John's and my claim; then I shall not be more than thirty miles from Chicago. But from these pleasing news to my *sad* tale. The boys started for Chicago. I started for Galena alone; down the river for fifteen miles, the most of the way my road nothing but an Indian trail. I got within two miles of the Galena road and a man told me that if I would strike across the prairie I would gain two miles and would reach a house where they keep travelers.

About 4 o'clock, I had three crackers in my pocket, so I thought I would do without my dinner for the sake of gaining two miles. I soon reached the Galena road, the best one for walking I ever saw; I pushed cheerfully along, not knowing any more about the road than you do, except that the houses were scattering and that it was necessary for a fellow to have his pockets full of provision, which I had intended doing when necessary. I kept the main road though there were paths; put off until 5 o'clock looking for a house and I saw none. I began to mistrust that I might have come past it, but could not fully believe it until 7 or 8 o'clock, then I gave it up that I had passed it.

The prairies were afire all around me; I had to pass through one chain. A prairie fire is about as large and handsome as that hill fire which came from Mr. Farnum's two years ago. At 8 o'clock I came to a creek on the edge of the prairie, and as the prairies were from three to ten miles across, and finding some straw which assured me no house was near, I gathered the straw in one arm and found a bush in which I fastened my umbrella to break off the wind from me, I committed myself to the care of my Maker and laid down. Here you may think not to sleep, but I can assure you that I was not afraid and I slept half of the night. The fires that were burning on all sides of me at night had disappeared in the morning. In the morning I was faint from fasting, but moderately traveled on, expecting that I would soon find a house. My first prairie was about ten miles across, and half the way I could not see a tree in any direction. The smoke prevented my seeing more than three miles, when I espied a woods ahead. Hope revived and I pushed on in hopes of finding a house, but alas, I soon found to all appearance an unbounded prairie before me again. I gathered some acorns and passed on to a brook; there sat down to breakfast on cold water and bitternuts. I traveled on till noon and then met a boy on horseback and from him I begged two small biscuits and found that I had but ten miles further to travel before I would find a house. Thus ended my troubles, except that my boots blistered my feet some. I reached the house between 3 and 4.

The land in Illinois is clay, while Michigan is sand.

I am at Rock river, within 100 miles of Chicago.

J. C. H. Oct. 21.

Chicago Jany 1st 1835

Dear parents

I again find time to answer your request to write often. Through the continued goodness of my maker and preserver I yet enjoy good health My privileges for attending meetings, &c have been pleasant I have not missed an evening for more than a week. Last evening I attended a prayer meeting then went to the Methodist watch meeting till past midnight this morning at daylight I again attend prayer meeting. Professors here are getting awake to their duty and I am in hopes the churches will be faithful that the Lord may come in power

Last evening at the Methodist meeting 7 or 8 went to the anxious seat

The presbyterians think of holding meetings a part of next week

I can say of a truth the Lord has been kind unto me even since I left home, though an unreflecting glance at my history Looks hard, I have had strength of Body to surmount every hardship. Every undertaking I have laid before the Lord for him to direct me and the still small voice has told me I was doing my duty. Never before have I lived so long without a remorse for doing what I ought not to have done or leaving undone things I ought to do

I have made several attempts for an easier way of living than out doors work but in each have failed but was not disappointed for I knew that him who I chose for to decide the case would decide for the best

The weather still continues fine sun shines now and it looks more like Oct than Jany

There was a ball in town last evening but not much extra doings today

You will see where I spent monday and tues on my map above Chicago in making a claim for speculation in S. F. Spaldings name I have chopped, fenced, sowed and dragged a piece of ground, cut some house logs and begun a house so that if the preemption law is extended we shall gain a preemption and get our two lots of poor land at 10/- the acre William you wished me to rectify my mistake about the Springs. Tell Elisha that there is a spring nearly as large as Uncle Zz within six rods of where we stuck the stake for his ploughing. There is dry land for building 6 rods below it where it might be carried in to the Lower windows

It will be 3 weeks tomorrow since I came from my farm and began work. I have earned $23.50 in the time but my Board makes a hole in it. C. Metcalf and myself will start in a day or two out on the Oplain (Desplaines) river to split Rails at 50 cents a hundred and be found.

The most I ask of you is to write ½ as often and half as much as I do. I can think of no more for the present only that you must be making preparations for the West and urging all honest friends with all the confidence you can put in me to come to the far west.

With the Lord I leave you praying that you may put all confidence in him and it shall be well with you.

Your distant unworthy son J. C. H.

To B. & E. Hanks:

Our lattitude is but little south of you. I will give you my own opinion why we can raise larger corn here than with you. I think it is because of the black soil. You know that anything black will retain more of the sun's rays and become hotter than light colored. The ground becomes hotter and brings forward vegetation faster. If this looks reasonable to you you may believe. If not it is only an opinion of my own.

Oplain River Jany 18th 1835

Happy Home

Tis true I love thee all thy scenes I love them well I have not much news so I will give you some of my views concerning these prairies you know my belief is that we live in an age of Improvement and that we ought not to take everything that everybody says for granted without looking at the reason

FRONT AND BACK OF A LETTER WRITTEN IN 1835 BY J. C. HANKS FROM ELGIN.

of the case and searching to know whether or no people are not imbibing mistaken notions

My opinion concerning the origin of these prairies is different from any person I have ever yet talked with on the subject It is the minds of all that they are formed by fire killing the timber but I believe that this opinion is without proof or foundation I believe that 1000 years ago there was not ¼ as much timber here as there is now

We read in the bible that in old times they would drive their flocks to different parts of the country for pasture no person can doubt but what that country was blest with prairies I believe that from the hands of the Creator a large portion of the world was left without timber but no part of the Eastern country that I have seen has a rich soil enough to produce a growth of grass that by burning would kill the young trees and keep them from getting the start but here the fires on the rich soil kill the young trees. All the timber in this country is on the poorest land or swampy where fires cannot run as a general thing the further from the timber the better the prairie Where there is timber here there is not half as much dead timber as there is in Steuben further reasons I will bring with me Jany 26. Since my last with pleasure I acknowledge receipt of your, Sarahs, Jasons and Wm but have no news on hand to answer them I cannot say that I was pleased to hear of Jason's appointment for I think he could have done better to come here I am pleased with Wm singing and believe if he comes here in the Spring he will gain his health if he does not before Everybody here back in the country is hearty there is no cesation for cold weather by the new comers and claimers of lands Wm if you do not come in the Spring early I cannot answer for you a farm have one of uncle Elijahs Boys come if you can the claim I am trying to hold for Jason I shall try to hold still for some friend mention all the names who are coming in the Spring Wm Rumsey is boarding here with me he came here the other day took him a claim and is now to work on it 28 miles north west of Chicago he has a good claim but I do not like the river I have a week yet to stay here then I think some of going to mine we have not had more than two days yet but what it has thawed some for the last 2 weeks we have had rain and wet snow 3 or 4 days sleighing on about 3 inches of snow but is now all gone This letter is a hard case for all the time I have been writing there has been half a dozen or not much less talking and you know of old that I never could write where others were talking As ever J C Hanks

Chicago Febr 20th 1835

Kind Father

My absence from here longer than I had expected has prevented my writing as often as I should like. But as we cannot always do as we would I shall try to be contented with doing as I can I have been absent from here about 7 weeks and my situation has not been as pleasant as at your own comfortable fire side we had no hard winter weather until the first of Febr the first week in Febr was the coldest take the week through I ever knew though I quit work but one day for the cold. Since the first week It has been come-

fortable winter weather When there was moveable snow with wind it was nothing uncommon to have the walls and floor white with snow the day that I lay by for the cold our fire did not thaw the snow and ice off from the floor four feet back from the fore ————. Wm R boarding with me our living was poor I am safe in saying that the poorest days board that I ever had in Steuben was better than the best I have had on the — plain river Why I staid was that I might learn the value of a comefortable living I could still have made good wages but could bare no longer to see others getting their farms fenced and mine untouched I expect that I shall have rather a lonely time for a few days or weeks I shall go and build a house and live bachellor hermitage The hardships of the past and the prospects a head has never yet drew from me one faint wish to be back or that I never had come but with as good health as I have had I am determined to fence and plough sow and plant 20 acres this Spring if Wm can come in the Spring I shall make calculations on fencing 40 acres by the first of June My purse is light to form so strong a resolution on though my wages have been very good and I have not spent only where necessity called I cannot begin house keeping without running in debt you need not put yourself out to send me any money soon. If I have my health I will work it through. My clothes, seed, fall ploughing axe &c has taken my money as fast as I could earn it your last which told of Wm. buying J's Lumber unhinged my calculations and expectations for a short time It causes me rather unpleasant feelings to give up the idea of your holding the claim joining mine but my hope of holding it for you until you return from down the river is very faint for new land claimers are beginning to come in droves Wm if you are very anxious to come and live in this country if it is as good as I have recommended I think you must come early in the Spring or you cannot suit yourself with a convenient farm do not think me homesick by urging you to come early in the Spring. I tell you as I have formerly that nothing but the love I have for the happiness and comefort of my nearest and dearest kindred would ever call me back again the thought some times comes into my mind that perhaps I am wrong in urging you to come so far when you are so comefortably situated there. It also looks as though I was trying to draw the property out of your hands and get it into my own the country suits me and I cannot content myself to come back and settle for life in Steuben what I have formerly said of the country I still think to be true It is not on my account that I could urge you to come but have looked at your comefort in old age I want you should act upon your own feelings. If it should be your choice to stay there and William will consent to stay with you I want you to do so but if you had rather come here it would suit me better Brother Wm If you think it best to stay there with your health again regained and continued you can have a comefortable living I want you to do as you think will best suit my dear parents you know their mind better than I do If you have heard Father say he had rather not leave Kennedyville you cannot suit me better than to lay out your money for the Wheeler farm and make your selves contented or you cannot be happy. Nothing would give me more pain than to know you gave your selves uneasiness on my account If you think best to stay

there I have no claim but on one dollar of your property and could not receive more without repaying with interest give your selves no uneasiness about me for the Lord is my helper your son

J C Hanks

21st In 2 or 3 years it will be much the cheapest building of brick in this State The people here are of the opinion that the preemption law will be extended in that case I shall be sure of mine at 10/-per acre If I had not made my claim last fall and should go on now and make it I would not give 2/-per acre extra to have it warranted to me at congress price.

I have frosted my feet and obliged me to get a pair of shoes to-day I shall get 150 lbs pork to day

23 on the 23 I shall start for my farm

The nearest meeting house to Chicago is about 60 miles south was dedicated last Sabbath about 200 present and not one had lived in the place more than 20 months this speaks well of the rapid settlement of this country

Kennedyville 15th May 1836

Dear Son

We Received your Letter sent from Warren was glad to hear you was well. I have Received a Letter from Genl. McClure and put my mind to Rest Respecting your holding the two claims all will be safe when you get there I also Received a Letter from Fanny Cline which gave me great satisfaction Also one from S. F. Spalding in answer to the one you began before you left We are now all in Tolerable health Locky has had a ——— of the Billious fever and fever Ague which kept her Down about five or six weeks she is now smart again my health continues about the same as when you Left. I think the pain in my side Rather increases. I can do but verry Little Labour I have had one of Mrs. Hannas Boys with me about 3 weeks. I have finished my sowing and plainting and shall not hire any more until Haying if my health continues as well as it is now. Eleanor is in the school again this Summer at $2 per week begun 1 May. Asahel & Eliza was out hear 2 weks ago all well. Jason started for the west 8 days ago in Company with Joseph Burnham He said he should come and see you before he come back. Expects to be gone until fall. I borrowed the $45 for him from Ostrander a few Days. I went Last Thursday to S. Mills and J. Smith and made out to get the amount. I have wrote to St. Louis and Chicago before. I expect to get a Letter from you in the morning from Pittsburgh or Cincinnatti. Times are very Dull here now all are waiting for the Rail Road to be Located as you can hold both of your claims according to Genl. McClures statement I think you had best hold on upon these for we all have the Illinois fever and want to come there as soon as we can Dispose of what we have here. you must give my Respect to all inquiring friends. Mother and the Children join me in sending their Love may the Lord protect you and preserve your health and pore upon you the best of Heavenly blessings

B Hanks

Dear Brother

I feel as if I must write a few lines to you this evening seeing that I cannot have the pleasure of talking with you. We are very lonesome without you and feel as though we could not be separated from you when we could be with you. The Illinois Fever has raged still harder with us since we read Aunt Fanny's letter stating that her health had not been so good in three years and that she was well pleased with the country. She said that you must come and see her as soon as you got to Fox River. Ward Sherman, James Hogland, & two or three others started last week for Illinois. Asahel sends word that you must write to him. Locky says I must tell you she had the Billious Fever and that run into the Fever and Ague and from that into the Illinois Fever. My health is quite good but yet I am not willing to stay here. Please write to me on the receipt of this. Ma sends her love and says you must write to her.

From your

Sister Sarah

James C Hanks

August 31 1836

Dear Brother

I this evening sit down to write a few lines to my dear and only brother to let you know how much I miss you in our little circle especially when we sit down to sing We are very sorry to hear that you have been sick We are all better than we have been We received your letter Monday morning Pa & Ma & Sarah & I went to Branchport last week We received a letter from Asahel they are all well Sophia walks and talks some Eleanor is a keeping school yet I have not been more than two weeks this summer on account of sickness Jason has moved into Widow Chapins house they are all well We expect a new Minister here he is a comeing next Sunday Vincent McClure is a going to St. Louis in two or three weeks with his Uncle Wisner he thinks he shall come and see you Old Mr. Hastings died a few weeks ago and Mrs. Chapins babe it was about ten months old Diantha Smith is married to Mr. Fuller Minerva Howell is married to Mr. Underhill We are a going to clean the meeting house tomorrow Hiro Kennedy is not any better he has got the Consumption he is confined to the house most of the time you must write a great long letter to me It is so late that I cannot finish my letter to night

Thursday it rains some this morning I suppose that you want to know something about the fruit We have not got any plums but we have got plenty of apples I should like to come out to Fox River and see the boundless prairies Ma says it is the lonesomest summer she has ever experienced for there has one of us been sick all the time with the Fever We have cleaned the meeting house today I want to see you very much Martha and Caroline is here tonight they all send their love to you and we all do to I must now to a close for I expect the Mail every minute so good bye dear Brother

From your sister Locky (J C Hanks)

(you must not mind Lockys mistake in subscribing your name in the place of hers. we had some frost here night before last the fog prevented it from doing much injury)

Kennedyville Sept 1st 1836

Far distant Son

Your letter of the 8th august was received on Monday last we were glad to hear that you were getting better of your sickness I hope you will be prudent and not work beyond your strength We have been severely afflicted with sickness this summer I have been unable to do any work for five weeks yesterday I about 2 acres of my got tired and quit at 4 oclock and Today am hardly able to sit up I have had the bilious fever and it hangs about me yet Togeather with a severe D I feel sometimes almost discouraged and ready to give up but when I Reflect that God is able to keep and support all that will put their Trust in him I try to be reconciled to my lot I have got through my harvesting had I think about 50 or 60 bushels of wheat and about a hundred bushels of oats my corn and potatoes 3 acres on the ground we t of will be as good as I could expect if the frost keeps off until the middle of Sept shall have a good crop of buckwheat it is very hard hiring any one to work cannot get work done without paying the money our orchard back of the B is full this year and some consid in the other the grafts are full I want you should write to me the particulars of your bargain with Jason he says he let you have $53. and is to have one of your claims I think you have mised it if you have sold him one of your claims for that price when he says you could sell your claim for $1000. I think you had better sold to some person that would have given you the worth of the claim Jason says he shall not go to that country but will pay for the lot when it comes in market so you see That it is a mere p of speculation with him if you had sold one of your claims say for five Hundred Dollars it would have helped you to made improvement and paid for the other The Rail Road is not located yet they are surveying the Different Routs it will be located this fall we have now but faint hope of its coming this way I am obliged to sell the Wheeler lot for what I can get for it D says he must have the interest immediately Jason talks some of buying it I offered it for Ten Dollars an acre and that will leave me but about $80. If the Rail Road is located up the Canistro this will be a hard place to dispose of property, but if it comes up this valley I shall be able to sell to good advantage Mother is gaining her health sloly Sarahetts health is verry poor this summer the Doctor has given her some stuff that she thinks helps her I paid of Dr. Case by paying fifty-one Dollars he thrown of Ten Dollars by my paying him $40. in money I thought best to do it although I had to borrow some I think I shall get along with it I think if my health gets better I shall sell the first opportunity write often Locky will tell you the Rest

B Hanks

Chicago Sept 6, 1836

Dear Afflicted Home

You are not forgotten by me though you may think neglected I left town near four weeks ago and went into the country 25 miles South west to help the man I Board with here in town to do his haying and harvest. I expected to be gone but 2 weeks this has caused my neglect. I worked 26 days at haying and harvest and in the time I had but ½ days rest for wet weather price 10/- I have been very hearty since I wrote my last. All Steuben folks are well. I saw J. G. Higgins at church yesterday all well at his house. Truely your afflictions are great but precious promise that God does not afflict willingly but for our good. Be ye reconciled and faithful and God will be our friend I cannot say much in favor of onward progress of Christianity but I hope there is enough praying souls to save the country from a judgment. I am glad to hear that you expect a minister I have not lately heard from my claim but spring crops are coming in well. I am not much disappointed in Jasons account I thank him for the credit he gives the Fox River Country but I do not his asserting absolut no such things.

Winter wheat never until last winter failed in this country and the oldest settlers say that it would have stood then had it been sowed the last of August there is much wheat already sowed Spring wheat has always done well here average crops from 15 to 20. Just tell J that in this cold climate York State corn that was planted early was out of the way of frost in August Melons and punkins were also ripe in Augst now judge honestly whether it is a cold climate tell Jason probably he can get a farm up by the side of Elishas where the cold winds for many a year will not find his little opening. The money I had of Jason was not for a part of my claim nor did I give it to him only on conditions that he would move on early next Spring, I shall sell it

I shall go out and sow some wheat in about a week.

J C H

Chicago Sept 16th 1836

Sweet Sweet Home

I this rainy after noon have quit work and believe you will not think me idling away an hour by bringing into sweet remembrance my dearest Friends.

This must be a barren little epistle for I am destitute of interesting matter I have stayed longer from my farm than I expected to when I left it the man I left it in charge of was in town last week. he said my field had not been disturbed. The 4 acres that was to have been ploughed by my house he said could not be ploughed till the grass was burnt this fall.

I am looking for him in town again and shall move out my trunk and some provision for keeping house. he said there had been no sickness nor hardly a case of the ague in that section of the country this season all acquaintances are well except S F Spal he has been down at the heel but is getting better. The oldest settlers complain of its being a very cold season I think it has been as cold a season with the exception of frost as you often have in Steuben

Elgin in 1836

There was little frost here in August but it done no injury I have understood that it whitened the cornfields in some parts of Michigan.

Sept 19 Dear Sister Locky Your Lengthy and welcome letter has just come to hand and I feel that I should not be worthy of being called your Dear and only brother should I delay answering it I must say *Sis* (not wishing to flatter you) that your letter is more to the point and better than both that I received from E & S, I have not news enough on hand to pay for yours. these verses for your Album (please write them in my scrap book) are the most I can at present do. Sister I think that we shall not always be separated but shall have our little family singing circls and shall enjoy and prize them more than ever a pleasant family sing last evening made me think of my sweet sweet Home there is peaches and apples brought in here but they sell them high

I do believe if Sarah was out here living in a little log house on punken pye and Indian she would get well I am looking for E. S. M. out here to live

Sister) 1 Though boundless space, doth part our clay,
I see you often, at your play;
Your tuning harp, I almost hear
When eastern gales pass by mine ear.

2 I see you oft in youthful glee,
In search of fruit, from tree to tree,
With club, or pole, that at your ease
Your taste or fancy you may please.

3 Your thoughts may wander after me,
You can not tell just where I be,
No settled home, nor feeling llll
To check my passage through this life.

To Sister Locky Your Brother James

Kind Father I am glad to see that you put your faith trust and hope on God in your afflictions both of body and of mind. I know by sweet experience that if we in faith do ask that he will lend a helping hand in temporal as well as spiritual concerns Be thou not faithless but believing and you shall find help. I enjoy myself of late much better than I did when I first came here this spring though the cause of religion at large is very low. When I first came the Devil told me there was nothing in the way I might soon get rich in time I found out that he wanted to involve me in business cares and anxieties that I might neglect my God I've told him I cannot buy his gold so dear nor part with heaven for him Of late my mind has been a perpetual calm I know of a truth that the Lord rules and reigns in my heart Nothing troubles me for the Lord will provide Father you know that it is customary with all Christians for to say that they just want

enough of this world for a comefortable living and then they are going to do much more for the cause of religion O how many will in this way have to answer for the sin that it is better not to than to and not perform I have made a covenant with my God that a certain sum is all that I ask and should I ever obtain to that sum all my increase shall then be given to the Lord and I hope that I may ever give when an opportunity offers should I never attain the sum I do not know how nor where I shall spend the winter yet this gives me not a moments uneasiness for I know that the Lord will provide.

Your son James

I believe I mentioned in my last your present request respecting my agreement with I. H. S. it was understood that if he did not come on I would pay him the money and interest $50. the $3. note I will pay if I can collect it If it suits him I shall let Harris Butler have what Jason was a going to have at $1. an acre except the timber
I start in the morning for Fox River they tell me my corn is fit to cut up tell Jason to plant some of the large kind of corn that has the ears as high as a mans shoulders the 1st of June in the warm climate of Steuben and see if it will be fit for harvesting the middle of Sept.

Hermitage Oct 10th 1836

Dear Friends

I am now spending my time very pleasantly by my own fire side you may think it to be a lonely and very unpleasant life but I can say not so My God my bible and my singing book are the best companions I ever enjoyed Were I to be separated from these or the society of man for this life alone I would say deprive me of the latter you probably think that my evening hours must be lonesome but could you unobserved see me spend my evenings I fear you might envy my lonely retreat I have no more fears (or what we call being afraid) than though I were sitting by your own fire side I work till dark but not very hard then cook my supper when cleared up My Bible My God and Singing book are the best of all company I have kept house for two weeks and not one lonesome hour have I experienced
Last Sabbath went to the river to meeting about 3½ miles south west (the settlement at Elgin?) there is a very interesting bible class which they intend to keep up through the winter there is a dozen men of your own age engaged in it and I think you would enjoy the meetings then a sermon read I think there will be Methodist preaching in this neighborhood once a fortnight after conference I can not well get around flatly contradicting Jasons account of this so much admired country My potatoe tops were as green as in July until the 29th of Sept. My corn was not as ripe as I could have wished it was too large a kind for so late planting I cut it up before the frost and what there was of York State corn was dry and hard I do not believe there has ever been such a growth of corn raised in Steuben with as little labor I will let you know how much there is of it after I husk it

Oct 19th I have left off finishing this letter until now because Philo was a going home and you by him would hear from me I am well and very hearty my clothes are all getting too small for I think I am ten or 15 pounds heavier than I ever was in Steuben I know this to be a healthy country and nine tenths of the Eastern people that come here have better health than they ever before enjoyed I sincerely and honestly believe that it would be for your and the families health to come there has not been any ague nor other sickness to speak of for miles around Marcus came here this morning and will be the bearer of this to Chicago he is hearty, and well pleased with the country he says it is very uncertain whether he ever comes back to Steuben to live. The fall has been very cold it is now snowing the ground is whitened

No more J C Hanks

I have not received any letters from home since I came out to the river.

Fox River, Oct. 16th, 1836.

Dear Sister Eleanor

You still have a brother who loves you and is as willing to do your comfort and happiness as he ever has been Sister we should never know how much we loved were we always to remain with each other. I think of you oftener and of your need of a brothers care and advice than when I was first here.

I often think that were you all here I should be the happyest person in the world.

I have got completely above cares and troubles for the things of earth I am no more my own master I am an hired servant to my Heavenly Father. I go to Him for advice in every thing of any importance spiritual or temporal and he is ever ready to give instructions and pay me for my labors And never when I have went to him for advice have I had to regret at doing amiss. Eleanor I have a great anxiety for your happiness and can not be reconciled to your spending your days in that *hard hard* country. In my travels and new acquaintances generally the first topic is to know what place one or both parties are from. My subject will be so new to you that it will be difficult for you to get my meaning. You recollect that about 10 years ago Howard & canistee were talked of only as miserable places with hardby civilized inhabitants. It was as much as we wanted to know: he or they are howardites. I am not going to give the inhabitants of Steuben as hard a name as had the howardites but I will tell you it makes a difference in a mans being respected in travelling and forming new acquaintances where he is from.

A most every person who has only a verbal Historical account of Steuben think it worse than it really is. To tell a person that I am from Steuben County the next question two out of three times is. that is a hard frosty mountainous country is it not? the people live mostly by lumbering and hunting dont they? But observe a traveller from the Genessee country and how altered the conversation he is at once considered as a man of national and agricultural intelligence and his company is sought by the wise and

the learned; and I think ere long this place will be as noted for enterprise and intelligence as any in the united states.

Nov. 21st Sister I have got the start of you a little I had this letter begun before I received your jealous request. I expect now to touch your pride a little and I hope you will not hesitate to show this to friends because of what I am now about to write for I mean what I say. Father in his last complained of hard times and that it was almost impossible for him to raise money to pay his debts. you may think me hard hearted but it was good news to me I shall soon be looking for an answer to my letter titled my last request for your removal and it would be happyer news to me to hear that your property was to be sold at Sheriff sale than to hear you had made up your mind not to come here I firmly believe that it would be for all of your healths to come here

Sister tell my dear parents that I shall almost consider thim them murderers of our beloved sister Sarah should her health continue to decline and they neglect to bring her here where I firmly believe they might in a few short months behold her blooming rosy cheeks I often think that this sorrowing world is not good enough for so pure a heart as Sarah yet we can not *oh! no!* we can not spare her

We have had a pleasant fall for doing fall work not more than 1½ inches of snow at a time. I am scoring timber at $1. per day I have engaged to keep school in my own district this winter at $18. a mo. all acquaintances except Sarah McClure were well when last heard from She is at Chicago her life is not expected

urge all friend to come to this country and try not to let the unwelcome news come that you have made up your minds to stay

To
my
sister Eleanor

Your
Distant
Brother James

Kennedyville Novm 20th 1836.

Dear Son

We received your letter of the 19th Oct with heartfelt gratitude that you were contented and happy in your lonely retreat we are all enjoying a good degree of health at present except Sarahett she is about as usual I was glad to hear that your Corn Crop was good. I have got along with my fall work as well as could be expected I made 9 barrels of cyder sold all but 2 for 14 & 16/- per Barrel Wheat is 14/- per bushel here Corn 8/- I have sold my Wheeler lot to Jason. Deavenport would wait no longer unless he could have the back interest paid and I could not pay it and thought best to sell it Jason gives me the Debt he had against you of fifty Dollars I have the writing you gave him with his Receipt on the back. Jason says he will build on it but I doubt whether he will. I wanted to pay the bank debt and have him pay that on Gansvort the $50.00—but he would not take the lot on no other condition than turning the $50.00 to you which leaves me in the same imbarrisment as to my debts as before the bank will not renew the Note again I shall have to pay it the 13th of Jany. and I owe Gansvort $80.

which he is threatening to sue for he has quit (writing worn off) I have paid (paper torn) Debt and am trying to make up the money for the bank which I must do as the bank does not discount a Dollar now. I have put up one barrel of Pork which I think will fetch me $20.00 and shall have about $20.00 worth of wheat to spare and how I am agoing to make out the money for Gansvort I know not but I must Trust to providence. if you sell a part of your claim or can work it any way to deposit $50. in the Bank at Chicago and send a check on (illegible) Bank it would relieve me from my present imbarrisment Times are very Dull her now the Rail Road is not located here yet and we dont expect it now until Spring I am still of the opinion that I shall sell here the first opportunity and come to Illinois Eleanor and Sarahett are agoing to Pratsburgh to school this winter Caroline & Martha McClure are agoing with them they have hired a room of the Widdow Ellas for 50 cts. per week They board themselves we shall send them provisions by the mail man they calculate to stay about 4 months we shall be very lonesome without them this winter but we think it the best for them to go. our new Minister has moved on with his family he will be located some where in this Neighborhood. he is a very fine man and a good Preacher you must write the particulars as to your Crop of Corn and what you are doing there I think it not best for you to lay out too much Expense on your lot untill you are sure of the title we know not what may happen respecting the sale. Hinsdell and family are well they were out here about 3 weeks ago Philo S. says he likes your location well and says he thinks he will come to Illinois in the spring with his family If you cannot make it convenient to send the check you will write me respecting the same. Do not sacrifice anything or spoil your calculations to send it as I think there will be some way to pay it if we will put our Trust in him who is able to deliver us out of all our troubles. Sarah thinks her health better than it has been she thinks she shall be able to attend school this winter Your Mother and the girls send their love to you and say you must write often our friends and Neighbors are all well. John H says he shall certainly go to Illinois in the spring.

Write often
B Hanks.

Elgin March 7th 1837

Dearest Girls

E. C. M. & S. your welcome letter reached me after a two months passage, And with great satisfaction I have many times perused it. I was much pleased to learn that you were spending the winter so agreeably and profitable. The Lord be praised for the health you enjoy especially for the improvement of Sarah. My health is and has been through the winter as good as it ever was. All friends here as far as I know are well. I still believe this to be as healthy a country as any part of the United States. I closed my school Feb 24th The weather and sleighing was good which it was necessary I should improve in getting out my rail timber, which is my present business. I have a heavy spring's work before me but I shall try to take it by the foretop. I intend to put in to spring crops 22 acres a part of which it to fence. You

may think me out of place here telling my business to young Ladies, *But* we are all Farmers.
My greatest earthly wish is that Dea. McClure, —— S. Campbell and B. Hanks were settled here on adjoining farms. The claim north of mine is now offered for sale it will probably be sold before my eastern friend will get here. This in a few years will be the most noted part of the United States, and soon it will be a most recommend to a Traveller to say his residence is in North Illinois.
A letter which I wrote last fall headed my last request could not have been received or the question with you would be settled whether you ever come to this country or not I expected an immediate answer to that which if it had been in the negative I should have stired myself to hunt up a pot Wrestler by this time. But no certain answer respecting your coming, must in a few days oblige me to retire a lone to Rosendale Shanty.
I have become acquainted with as fine a lot of Miss's as Kennedyville can produce. Pride Flattery or something else tells me that my standing is as fair as it used to be with the Belles of Both I often fancy I get a look, which says; a call would be acceptable. But I have yet the first girl in Illinois to ask for her Company. There is a better Society of young men than Kennedyville ever could boast of. There is to be 2 weddings this week. I received and answered a letter from Vincent which was 3 months coming. He wrote he should call on me in the Spring

as ever Jas C Hanks

Eleanor Carolina Martha & Sarah
Eleanor

You may think as an objection to your coming here that it will take a length of time before you will pass at ——— with the first Dear Sister your Brother has already done this work. he will warrant you an immediate reception with the first I have left no stone unturned in paving Virtues path for myself and you, and the standing I now possess among the intelligent is my reward I have many friends and no enemies but the Vulgar and Intemperate. Four fifths of the young men who remain the neighborhood where they are raised remain Boys until they are 40 years old, while if at 20, they would leave home in 2 years they might be men

James

Caroline

Be assured your scroll was welcome to your old Friend who for a long time previous had thought himself forgotten and forsaken by his dearest friends at the East. I wish I dared to indulge a hope that your Kind parents might find a home in this Fairy Land. I will be hard for Vincent to come back and stay contented in Steuben County If he should settle in this country and request it I think you had better come

J. C. H.

Sister Sarah

I have been trying to think of some news that would please you and compensate your letter but I cannot I now am sitting in my old school room

LOCATION OF JAMES T. GIFFORD'S LOG CABIN, THE SECOND BUILT IN ELGIN.

VILLA STREET, ELGIN.

with ½ dozen around me talking. It is wet over head and under foot the Snow is melting very Fast We have had 10 weeks good sleighing Sarah I wish you would persuade pa to come I shall forfeit my word if I ever again ask him if he received the letter I wrote last Oct

J C H

Martha

The Old Bachelor is glad to be remembered and consoled by old Friends in his solitary life. Maids ——— in Steuben must get as fashionable as bachelors are here. I wish the ——— of the beau for the west might be brought up by a dozen of the Belle's of Steuben. (If my credit is good) please give half a dozen of the best old maids a smack for me and tell them we have 2 weddings a week here.

March 8th) I have just returned from a splendid ——— wedding there was 120 guests The house small for so large a company, the fashions are different from ours I have attended 2 and in neither did the groom speak to the bride on the day of the wedding till after the ceremony. He arrived with an excort at the hour appointed and the not is immediately tied. One thing I did not like, the groom was a magistrate and He suffered 2 of the escort in front to carry flags and he followed them in train riding round the house We had a good supper but their fashion is to set a table, which was a lengthy business for it was 8 times filled before all had feasted. Many little oddities were amusing and would draw from me a smile in my sleeve and I think it would you were you to pass a plate of ice cake to a row of ladies and have each so polite as to take a piece with her fork.

No more room Jas C Hanks

March 14, 1837

Dear Son

We received your two letters yesterday morning with pleasure we had almost despaired of ever hearing from you again you must not let it be so long again it is a great privilege we have now in sending letters free we do not half take the advantage of it as we might I have sent you a nomber of Newspapers some directed to you and F Spalding there is two letters yet unanswered. we are all in tolerable health at this time we have been attending meeting at ——— held by the P and the Methodist in union mother and myself hav been evry day for 9 days & Locky with us most of the time there has been and is yet a Glorious time of the outporing of the holy spirit a Nomber of conversions already among the No Esq R & Charles L a nomber of women and 30 or 40 we shall go after the Girls at Prattsburgh day after to-morrow the tomorrow they have had a very agreeable winter they will write to you as soon as they get home Eliza Heath is not very good this winter she has had 4 or 5 of this winter. The and are generally well uncle Z and myself will come and see you in May or before if Z sells his farm we shall come early of not we shall start as soon as he has a chance to sell Now for his price 14 Dollars per acre Sally is afraid to have him sell until he goes and sees the country mother will not

agree to have me sell until I come out and see the country &c. I do not know but I shall yet this Spring if I have a good chance I intend to write evry week to you and you may write to us evry Day if you are a mind what know of being so in writing we want to hear what you are about. The Preemption Law has passed the Senate you will hear from us again soon B Hanks

Write how far you are from Elgin P Office &C write how much money you think it will take for me to come once and back and whether I had best come with horse & wagon and whether If I do not sell and dont have money to get back you can help me and all about it &c what the name of the man you live with &c

Kennedyville 6th April 1837

Dear Son

I have this day sold my farm to Russell Kellogg and Received $2000 in money for it and Now by the assistanc of Divine Providence we shall get Ready for a start to Illinois as soon as Possible which I think will be by the 15th May Uncle and family are coming with us we think of selling our teams here and come by water from Buffalo to Chicago I do not think mother could stand the journey by Land through Michigan there will be such a rush to the west this Spring there will be no accommodations on the Road Aunt Sally is very feeble and would hardly stand the journey I want you to write immediately upon the Receipt of this which I have requested S Spalding to forward to you immediately Start one back immediately on the Receipt of this Let us know about Provisions there and whether you will have a place to shelter us a few Days until we can assist you in building a shelter you had best buy a good cow if you can and whether we had best bring a wagon and Harness by water with us or can we buy them there write what pork is and other Provisions put in as much spring wheat and other spring crops as you possibly can if you have to go upon tic some for plowing etc we shall have some money when we get there if we have Stock and grain is very high here I am offered 40 Dollars for the old cow I shall write several times before we start and at Buffalo

B Hanks

We are all well and in good spirits yet and we intend to think it is all for the best that we should come we have earnestly laid the case before the Lord, and there seems to be a door open for our Departure from this place and with the Blessing of God upon us we hope to see you at your place A letter from Hinsdell this evening told they were well but Eliza was very sorry we were going west. our friends all well it is over three weeks since we received a letter from you I expected one before this time the last was 15th July you will try the experiment you will find in the Evening Post I sent you of Raising apples by sticking the sions into a potatoe and bury it all except 2 or 3 inches in the ground write whether we had best bring a barrel of Flour at $10 or can we get it there better

B Hanks

April 10th 1837

Dear Sir

I have had the pleasure of receiving two letters from you within a week Dated Feb 15 and March 14th and agreeable to promise and now commence my weekly epistles. our mail route has been let but a post master has not been appointed on account of the burning of the General post office. Your letter directed to Elgin has come the quickest of any for the past 6 months My health continues good and all other acquaintances as far as known are well.

It is hard for me to say whether I was pleased with your and uncle Z's resolution of coming this spring to see the country. Your coming to see the country before you move will release me from the obligation I am under that nothing within my power should be left un done that should be done to make you all contented and happy. according to your state ment Mother and Aunt are not willing to take my word for the good qualities of this country when I think that Aunt is unwilling to exchange that hill for these beautiful prairies it draws tears from my eyes O Aunt believe my report. I believe it will be for your health and happiness

uncle Z for 10 years you have not known or heard of my telling a lie—could I have a deed of the best thousand acres of land on your hill providing I would come and live on it it would be no more temptation for me to go than the same number of acres would be on the rocky mountains

Uncle Z I know that you and myself are too near alike for you not to be pleased with this country I must say do sell come and be happy

Everybody here women as well as men believe they are in the best part of the United States this makes contentment and a contented mind is happy

Mother I am sorry that you have to put my kind Father to the trouble of coming so far to look out the road before you will venture to come Mother should you ever be fortunate enough to get here I fear that you will regret that you cannot have it to say that you enterprize and perseverence brought you here. I drew up a paper last fall and got some men to sign it binding themselves to assist in protecting that claim for you until the 4th of July next

The Illinois State legislature has passed an act allowing a man to hold 320 acres of land and to trespass on that the law is the same as though he had a deed

My business is making rails I have got the timber cut for 3,000 1,000 made. I have concluded to hire my board what time I work on my claim 8 acres of my ground I have let to be sown to Spring wheat on shares, I get 1/3 in the ——— for the use of the ground. Spring wheat in this country has always averaged 20 bu to the acre the winter wheat looks well. I shall try to have me a good garden, plant 5 acres to corn and potatoes sow 6 to oats and 2 to buck wheat. I shall work out some through the summer perhaps with the Boys again at Chicago. Flour is worth $12 corn $1 oats .75 potatoes 31. Horses such as yours $80. each oxen average price 80. cows ——— 25 Hogs on foot 7 cts pork per bbl $26 Labor I think that good hands may calculate through the season at 1.25 per day

The hurt that I got has pained you more than me I had called the committee to get a decision on a disputed piece of timber the 4th time and my opponent would never be ready I told him that I should not consent to another adjournment and that he acted no part of a gentleman in objecting as he did on unreasonable grounds to General McClures setting at the last meeting at this alone he got angry and said if you insinuate on my feelings I will knock you down he stooped to pick up a stone I then turned to leave him he threw the stone which I did not expect nor see the motion the stone would weigh 4 lbs I was senseless a few minutes headed 2 or 3 hours. this was done Saturday evening I kep school monday I have commenced a suit against him my trial come on in June court

I am living at Elbert Howard

Yours J C Hanks

I have never received a newspaper from you I hope you will now send them often to Elgin and I shall get them Our spring has been favorable for work but it is backward

Kennedyville May 24th 1837

Dear Son

I now resume my pen for the last time while I stay in this country and the last letter I shall frank for I shall deliver up the Post Office tomorrow We received your letter dated 10th April and have wrot you since directed to Elgin P. O. we are expecting a letter from you buy mail I received a letter from S F Spalding Dated 22nd April I wrote him the same time I did you after I sold he stated he would send your letter to you the first opportunity I can tell you Dear Son it is a hard thing to pull up and move so far as we are going but through the blessing of our Heavenly Father we hope to go through with it the times are extremely hard here now. I cannot sell the things I have for 1/4 the value of them and shall have to team some things to be sold when they can be to some better advantage than now we were at Hinsdells and spent the last Sabbath called at Wm Lomises and left Eleanor while we were at B she is a going to move her things tomorrow and go herself next Day it is hard parting, but we hope all for the best we shall start on Thursday next 30th May for Buffalo with 5 teams T 2 M 3 we have got a good wagon and harness to fetch with us I have got 500 Dollars in specie and the remainder I shall have to fetch in bills as the banks in this State have stopt specie Payments all business is at a stand here now.

I expect we shall have a hard time of it in getting to Buffalo and getting shipt on board of a vessel as the roads are extremely bad it has rained about every day here for 2 weeks back a very cold wet backward spring. ½ the people have not planted their corn yet the last arivals from Buffalo was last Friday 19 May the ice was not out of the Lake yet so they could with boats from there I fear we shall have a slim chance to engage a passage as there is such a rush to the west this spring, teams have been constantly passing here from Buffalo for 2 weeks past. we need your earnest Prayer for our wellfare we cannot tell anything near what time we shall arrive at Chicago but shall as soon as providence permits if you could be there on

our arrival it would be a satisfaction. you must consult all our interests as to that. we shall want to buy a span of good horses immediately on our arrival it would be well to be looking out for them before we arrive Give our Respects To the Boys and Mary.

B Hanks

Independant Grove Sept 22nd 1837

Dear Children

We this evening received your letter of the 20th ult. which gave us much satisfaction we had been long waiting for a letter we are much pleased to hear that Eliza was getting better and also that Eliason health was better we received a letter from Theron & Eleanor and answered the same we are all in good health and spirits we like the country better the more we become acquainted with it in General. I believe it to be a healthy country as any in the United States and equal to any in the richness of the soil we have had a verry warm and wet summer the Crops both winter and spring has come in good Corn is a fine crop and Completely out of the way of the frost we are shelling some of the of Ohio Corn this evening for to grind for mush have had ½ bushell of York Corn ground before the first frost I have seen in Illinois was on the morning of the 20th Sept it has the leaves on the vines but has not touched the Corn leaves we have sowed 4 bushels of wheat and shall sow two more Next week on part of our Corn ground. our house is verry comfortable for a Log house we are about building a and buttery and petitioning our hous so as to make two Rooms 12 feet by 16. the Land is surveyed North of us within about 1½ miles of us we expect it will be surveyed here Next Season we are expecting that Congress will do something this Session Respecting Publick Land we cannot now tell when it will come into market the Settlers that are on the land here feel confident that they shall get their land at Congress price Claims are selling very high here Claims have been sold here since I came from $500 to $1500. Some hold their claims ar $3000 we have 2 grist mills and our saw mill in operation within 4 miles of us one of them a flouring mill with 2 of stones I think this to be a good place for farming purposes and also good for mercantile business the merchant at Elgin 3 miles from us has sold $8000 worth of goods within the last year, and he has but a small assortment, which he fills up monthly from Chicago. I think this will be a good place for you if you follow merchandizing or farming James has raised this year 100 bushels oats 100 bushels corn will have as much as 100 of Potatoes and turnips to any amount to 200 bushels we have had a better garden than ever we had at Kennedyville all kinds of sauce plenty and mellons as many we wanted we have upwards of 40 acres of prairie broke forty five fenced shall fence this winter 150 acres. we have raised buckwheat enough for our use pumpkins as many as we want for us and cows we have 2 good cows make butter to be verry comfortable No trouble about Pasture the prairie affords first rate pasture our Neighbor has milked 20 cows this summer sold her butter at 2/- per lb. it is all fudge what you heard at Kennedyville about our being so homesick it is true we were a little homesick for a few

days after our arival but soon got over it and Now we would not care for ever seeing Kennedyville again if our children & friends were here we shall expect you out here to see the country soon if Nothing more.

Give our love to Theron & Eleanor we shall write to them soon Sarah will write you a letter soon & Mother says she will write too

B Hanks

G C Nixon was here staid over night with us he likes the Country has gone in company with two men in Chicago and has gone up the Mississippi 400 miles above Galena building saw mills his partners find money and Nixon goes on with 25 men

Dear Brother & Sister

I have had the poorest health since our folks came I have ever had in this Country I have not been able to work more than half the time since they came I over done myself about that time I have not been confined to my bed. At present my health is good I must urge you to leave that place I think you can make money here as fast as there and have your health which is of more value to you than the United States treasury would be to you My opinion is the same respecting the value of the country that it always has been Wheat is $ Horses & Oxen from $50 to 80 Cows $20 to 30 Hogs $6. on foot Uncle Z has taken a part of my Claim at $275. he is building an addition to my shanty he lives about 40 rods from us we have got a supply of fodder for our horses & Cows our stable and sheds are yet to build I must leave room for the rest

Yours as ever James C Hanks

Dear Sister &

We received a letter from Brother Asahel and your self last evening and was much pleased to have you write some in it Sister I was very sorry to hear that you have been sick so long we all think that if you was here you would get your health Aunts health is better and also the babes how does little Sophia come you must give her a kiss from all of us our folks is a standing here now and saying hurry Lock for they are ready to go to the office and so I must wind up

Eliza and Sophia do write

Sister Locky

Elgin Oct 15th 1837

Distant Brother & Sister

As an excuse for my neglect of writing is the following. It has never been my intention to overstep the truth in my letters to Steuben and my conscience still is clear that the country will bear me out in my representations. I thought Father & Mother on their arrival too homesick dissatisfied & discontented to represent the country unprejudiced and I knew their words would and ought to be taken in preference to mine and I expected that my Dear *Dear* Sisters who never before had known a false report to drop from my lips or pen might think that I had by misrepresenting deceived my kind

BRIDGE ACROSS FOX RIVER, THAT WAS FLOATED DOWN STREAM IN FLOOD OF 1857.

DOWNER'S PLACE IN AN EARLY DAY, AURORA.

and respected parents; but their representations since reconciled, agree so well with mine that I think my epistles may be welcomed without distrust

My health is poor. I have not been able to labor more than ½ of the summer. My poor health I attribute to over doing about the time father came. I have had a cough by turns since. I am better some than other times my ups and downs are once in 3 or 4 weeks but of the two I think the downs are on the gain. My cough reminds me of my Dear Departed Brother; Sister you know that ever since my conversion my Motto has been

Thy servant waiteth, Lord thy bidding,
Watching, steering on his bark;
Longing for his Saviours coming
For to sink the pilgrims Ark.
Then; Oh then, my spirit rising
Angels meeting, Saviour saying, Child come home.

18th Yesterday I rode 8 miles down the river to consult a skillful physician, he gives me great encouragement and I am now so heavy laden with medicines & Blisters that it is hard to finish my page

Your Brother Jas C Hanks

Independant Grove Oct 18th 1837

Ever Dear Sisters

It is with pleasure I devote a few moments of time to hold converse with you by letter Your to long unanswered letters were heartily welcomed by us. I was pleased to hear that your healths were some better especially Sister Elizas. Dear Sister I fear your health will never be much better while you remain at B. Port. This country agrees with me so well I cannot but think it would with you. If you could but once see me you would hardly think me to be that pale sister of yours. Brother's health is quite poor but I think it is owing to his overdoing and *not* to the country. The remainder of the family are well. Uncle's family are well; the babe is getting fleshy. *Dear Sisters how I do want to see you.* I cannot have it that I shall always be separated so far from you. Since the arrival of Brother Theron's letter I have cherished the hope that I shall enjoy the pleasure of having *both* of my Dear Sisters in this country. I am very much pleased with our society as far as I have become acquainted with it. I have had an introduction to a dozen or more Eastern young ladies and so far as I am capable of judging all of them well educated and refined. There is a half a dozen more within the bounds of our society which I have not as yet had an introduction to, who in respectability stand on an equal footing. Dear Sister do not think that we are in a heathen land or in an uncultivated society. As a whole it is as refined a society as I ever was acquainted with. We have become very attached to Gen McClures family they almost fill the place of Dea McClures family. The most we regret is that we were not situated nearer them than 3½ miles. We are looking for Julia and Mary down to make us a visit this week. Mary is expected to be married to a Captain Jemmerson of the garrison of Chicago soon. Sarah appears to be gaining slowly but not able to sit up yet Lock and May are great cronies. We have not been to Aunt C but hope to

go this fall. From accounts we think ourselves well rid of Kennedyville, although we shall ever respect many of its inhabitants
I am very sorry to hear that my dear little Sophia is so unwell Give her a sweet kiss for me and do not let her forget me. I often fondly embrace her in my arm when dreaming; O that I could in reality. Frank is very happy and talks a great deal about his little cousin Sophia and Aunts. We all send out love to Brothers and yourselves. You must all write to us. I will leave this page for ma to finish.

Your Absent Sister Sarah

Eliza and Eleanor.

Pa's hurry to Elgin flustrates Ma so that she gets me to copy it for her.

Sarah

Dear Children

Through the mercy and goodness of God I am in the land of the living. My health is very good. James has given you a description of our feelings; he was much troubled on account of our lonesomeness I must ask you my Dear Children how could we help being lonesome the great distance that separated us. I could hardly be reconciled. If you was here I should be contented. A. B. H. you must not sell and locate yourself until you come and see us. I think you would be much pleased with this country. I think it will be fine for Merchants as well as Farmers. Perhaps it would agree better with your health to go to farming; if you think so come to this country Eleanor you want to know whether the Prairies are as handsome as I expected. I think they are. I could not be contented to go back to Kennedyville and live. You must not give yourselves any uneasiness on our account. I think it is all for the best that we came here. Sarah has got her health. I fear we shall have to pass through another dark cloud of affliction; but you know a Mother's fears and anxieties are great for her children. James has written you respecting his health but we have the promise that there shall not be more laid on us than we are able to bear. my love to all my Dear Children. this is from your ever affectionate mother

Elizabeth Hanks

give my love to your father and mother and Hannah

Elgin March 1st 1838

Dear Absent Children We received your letter of the 7th Feby yesterday and to-day undertake to answer it although with a heavy heart. we can truly say that our afflictions are great but our God in whom we trust is able to carry us through them all we are all in Tolerable health except James he has been confined to his bed since the 30 January he has not bore his weight on his feet in 3 weeks his physician has given it as his opinion that his lungs are and has about given him up we are now giving him some syrrups and other simple medicines but have but little expectation that he will remain with us but a short time we still entertain hopes that the

Lord will Restore him to health again. he is in his hands and is perfectly reconciled to his will we try to be reconciled to our situation but I assure you we cannot Describe our feelings on this subject. we were very sorry to hear that Eliza was so sick but we hope she will be restored to health again before this letter reaches you we were pleased to hear that you had a fine son hope it will live and be a blessing to his parents and friends my health is as good as usual I have it pretty hard now taking care of James and do the work necessary to be done we had a very mild winter untill the first of February since that time it has been verry cold but pleasant this is the first stormy day we have had in a month the snow has been about 4 or 5 inches deep for 4 weeks and excellent sleighing. Uncle Campbells family are all well except Aunt she has been to him about two months they think she is now. I shall expect you out here in the Spring write on the Receipt of this

Yours with Respect

B Hanks

Thursday Evening March 1 1838

Absent Brother & Sisters

Your long expected letter has at length arrived which give us both pleasure and pain. I was much delighted to hear that you had so fine a son and hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing him at some future day. Kiss the little darling for me I am very sorry to hear that sister has the fever I hope she has recovered ere this. O that I could run in and see you every day but this cannot be at present. Father has written respecting Brothers health. he is very low and we fear will not recover. He appears quite comfortable at present. We have a very large singing school at Elgin. there is about 50 that attend the school and as fine looking Ladies and Gentlemen as you have in any of your Eastern schools. I can assure you Dear Sisters that I have become much attached to the Society here but should enjoy myself far better if my dear Brother was only well. Uncle and Aunt Eline have been out to see us. their health and spirits never were better. P C Rue and his wife have also been out they have a sweet little boy. John intends to go after his mother in the Spring. They were well excepting the babe which was quite unwell with a cold while here. I expect Sophia feels quite proud of her little Brother. do not let her forget me. Frank talks a great deal about cousin Sophia. My love to all.

Yours truly

S E Hanks

To All.

Thursday 12 o'clock at Night

My dear Children

Through the blessing of God I am permitted to sit by the bedside of your dear and only brother to watch and keep him from sleeping too long on account of his night sweats. He will not want a mother's care much longer.

No my dear Children he will go to that Saviour in whom he trusts. O that we could be as resigned to the will of God as he is. He has no doubt of his salvation; no doubts no fears cross that peaceful breast I have heard him sing a few words with the girls they are sitting in the room with him. I must leave my troubles at home and look away to our native land and see my dear afflicted daughter. The hand of affliction has been laid on you several times my dear child. O may it lead you to the Saviour Am I addressing my Child or has that spirit been summoned away to the eternal world. I should like to see your dear little Son and daughter. You must tell our little Granddaughter she must not forget her Grand parents in the far West Perhaps we may be permitted to meet you all again.

Give my love to Theron and Eleanor and tell them they must remember us at the throne of Grace for truly our afflictions are great "but the Lord is able to deliver us out of all of them." My respects to all.

From your Mother

E Hanks

A B and E Hinsdell.

Wheat is selling here at from 10 to 12 shillings Corn one dollar Oats 50 cents Flour at Chicago from 8 to 9 dollars We have about 3000 rails split by the job at one dollar per Hundred and Board themselves I have hauled 1400 out to our lot where we have as before stated.

B. H.

Pleasant Grove 23rd April 1838

Dear Children

I again take my pen to give you some information relative to your moving to this country further than I did in my letter of the 16th int. James continues with us yet and I think probably will until the weather gets warmer we can see no alteration in him for the better but he keeps waisting away the rest of us are as well as could be expected considering our fatigue in taking care of James. we think it will be best for you to move rite on as soon as you can get your business closed, the earlier you can get here in the season the better the Lakes are now clean of ice which is six weeks sooner than they were last season the Steam Boat James Maddison is a good boat and runs regular trips from Buffalo to Chicago if you happen to be at Buffalo when she is in you will do well to get aboard of her we think you had best box up and fetch all your furniture and what goods you can Goods will be very scarce here this year I am informed that there will not be one half the goods brought to Chicago this season these was lost menny of the merchants have not gone after goods and some of them that have gone get no goods. You can have boxes made of good seasoned pine boards and plowed and grooved together to keep out the wet they need not be plained at all you can box up your chairs and fill in with anything that you can get in that you wish to fetch you can bring your crockery safe by packing them well Crockery is very dear here All your necessary kitchen furniture will be wanted when you get here tubs, Churn, Pails & Pans &c you can pack them

all full in your boxes bring plenty of dried fruit bring if you can blue Broad Cloth suitable for me a coat and pantaloons. you had best bring nails for building a barn etc. Andrew Jarvin and William Rumsey called on us today on their way to Rock River Jarvin lives in Michigan now thinks he shall move to Rock River he likes this country well John Rue is going after his mother this spring if you could come in company with them it would be well he will come out and see if he comes to Kennedyville.

I expect to receive a letter from you soon on your receipt of my first letter Not answered and perhaps I may think of something more that shall wish to inform you, then you will see what I have wrote in these two last letters and answer them as soon as you can we all feel anxious to see you all, write to us often until you start let us know the time If you can get a good hand to work that wants to come to this country encourage him to come we shall want a good hand my man that I hired for $12 per month has left me after working a month got homesick. I have hired another for a month but he is good for nothing and a wages is high here. After all our advice and wants you must use your own judgment about the whole matter as we know that your judgment is good we are perhaps two much interested to give such advice as we should. think the journey will be a benefit to your and Elizas health. I hope the Lord will give your health and strength sufficient for whats before you.

Yours with respect

B. Hanks.

Sister I would like to have you get me Black silk enough for a cape as near like my dress as you can. Ma wishes you to bring 10 yds of blue calico for aprons. Sister you cannot tell with what joy we received the news of your coming to this country. How does Sister Eleanor feel about it dear girl I know it will be hard for her to part with *you* but we will hope that they will soon follow. Give an abundance of love to her for me. Ma wants you to bring 3 or 4 pounds of stocking yarn for us.

My love to all and kiss little Sophia and Jerome for me How I do want to see the dear little fellow.

Yours truly

Sar.

Ma is very anxious to hear how Elinn your health is. Aunt is gaining slow.

Brother please bring me a parasol if you can collect any of Pa's money.

Sarah.

Dear Children

T & E Loomis.

You must not think hard that we have not answered your letter before we hardly have time to write to anybody but we feel verry much interested in Asahel and Eliza coming to this country and have wrote to you have or will see all the letters and know how it is with us we are passing through trials and afflictions which we cannot describe to you The Lord has

supported us thus far and given us health and strength to take care of your poor but rich Brother he now is not able to help himself at all he is we think weaker than William was a week before he died we try to be reconciled and know it is our duty to be but when the time of his Exit comes it will be a trying time we need your prayers that we may have sufficient to bear us up under this great affliction we see that God has been good to us in many ways. I left twenty dollars with for you and he will if he has not pay you Twenty Dollars more in good and take his pay out of Notes I left with him. We have had cold wet weather here for about 2 weeks back. I have sowed 8 acres of spring wheat and 5 of oats, and have 6 more to sow. The girls send their love to you and will write soon Mother is almost worn out taking care of James joines me in love to you and to your Father, mother and sister write upon receipt of this with Respect your Father

B Hanks

Elgin, June 14th, 1838.

Dear Children

Your letter dated 30th May was received the 12th int. we are much pleased to hear that Eliza was on the gain and yourself and babes well we are all enjoying good health although we feel verry lonesome at times on account of being deprived of the company and advice of our Dear James, but we try to be reconciled and I think we are as much as could be expected I was in hopes you would have been ready to start sometime in June as it is so much pleasanter and safer coming early in the season I presume you will come as soon as your business and Elizas health will permit we have had very dry weather hear for 2 or 3 weeks until 4 days ago I do not know as it has injured the crops much some pieces of corn planted on dry ground did not come up well my spring crops are doing well now. I was out to Chicago Twice the week before last with a wagon the roads were excellent started from home at 8 o'clock A. M. arrived at Chicago at 4 P. M. I bought a barrel of good Pork for $22. good dried apples at 14s per bushel Peaches at $3.50 Good sugar at 1s Coffee 6 lbs for a Dollar business is quite lively in Chicago this Spring more steamboats than usual have arrived there this spring. Geo. C. Nixon and wife caled on us last Sabbath and staid untill Monday 10 Oclock we all went with them to Genrul McClures and took dinner and then he started on for Galena he leaves Mrs. Nixon there and he goes about 200 miles beyond to a place caled the pinary where he is building mills with a Company they gave us the news of Kennedyville from their Description it must be a God forsaken place Scarcely one Righteous person left to save the place I think we are well away from it Nixon told us that Jason had made up his mind to come with you himself see Frank and take another Tour in the west we shall be verry happy to see him here but little Frank he cannot have

I will now mention what artickles we should be glad to have you bring us you need pay no attention to what we have wrote before as it will be

later in the season than we antisipated when we wrote before you will get the $100 Note from Farnums if possible the Taylors Note trad for a wagon if you can if not leave it for collection as soon as due my fanning mill I want taken to pieces boxed up and brought on if it could be sent to Buffalo to the Care of Thomas Dudley I could get it from them to Chicago at most any time I have wrote to Uncle Elisha respecting it. Sell the lumber at Taylor Mill or leave it in the care of J or some other person to sell the other note if you cannot trade them off leave this also for collection mother wants you to fetch her a set of Curtain Calico she thinks you had best fetch a set too for yourselves. mother and Sarah have got them Dark Dresses you may bring one for Locky Sarah wants silk enough for a cape to her black silk dress bring common merino enough for mothers and Sarah Dresses a parasol for Sarah Broad Cloth for me a coat. we can get the other artickles we wrote for before as cheap in Chicago as in your place taking out transportation.

I am now alone and shall not hire any until haying and Harvesting comes on and then I shall want one or two hands for a month or two I think I can get what help I shall want here as there is a number of young men come into the place this spring your goods if you cannot dispose of them there without a sacrifice fetch them along with you you can sell them here I shall send you another Chicago paper you will see some of the prices in that. as this will probably be the last letter you will receive from us before you start I will give you some directions about getting to us from Chicago you will call on J Rue & H Butler in Chicago they will give you some directions if you come from there in the stage you will have to stop about a mile from us at Mrs. Howard you can get the stage driver to take the county road my team can bring your goods from Chicago if the road should be good if not there is teams always enough in Chicago that can be hired to bring them out. if you could take a boy from 12 to 18 years old and bring with you I think it would be a good plan Such a boy can do most any kind of farming here Mother and the girls join me in love to you all hoping by the goodness and blessing of God we shall soon see each other again.

Yours with Respect

B Hanks

Aunt Sally Campbell is better she has rode over and made a visit.

Marcus Stearns was here last week and staid two nights he is doing very well in this country.

you must write immediately on the Receipt of this. bring a rocking chair

Kennedyville, 4 Nov AD 1838

Dear Brother

After a short delay on the reception of your letter I take this opportunity of answering it, our family is all well that is at home you are aware that

John, Elisha and George have gone to the west. they are in the wisconsin Territory on the Chippeway river they wer well the last we heard from them they will probably call on you when they return and that will be I think next May or June, this season was verry wet the fore part and the latter verry dry Crops came in very light buckwheat was hardly worth harvesting corne was but little raised on account of its not being planted what was planted done well we planted two acres and had abought Seventy bushels and two hundred and thirty of wheat three hundred of oats thirty six of peas twenty five of Buckwheat One hundred and fifty of potatoes two hundred of Appels and twenty five ton of hay we have one span of horses five cows four yearlings six calves and a coalt seventy five sheep fifteen hogs. we have built one horse barn thirty by twenty six I have got all my land paid for an a deed for the whole of it two hundred and thirty acres in number and have got all my debts paid and two hundred dollars on hand besides two hundred and forty on interest. You wanted me to give you the prices of the different articles wheat is twelve shillings per bushel corn is one dollar per bushel Oats are three shillings Buckwheat is six shillings potatoes fifty cents peas one dollar.

there is a fair prospect for the York and Erie Railroad agoing on Edward Farnum has got in head engineer of this County there is four Companies now exploaring the rout up the Cohocton and Canesteo Brigham is with the company on this river he went to the post four weeks ago they hav got as far as *both* an Calculate to run as far as they can until coald weath will oblige them to quit it will be ascertained this winter whether it will go up the canisteo or the Cohocton. their has ben svral changes taken place this fall in out neighborhood Franklin Glass died in September last of the Consumption Casandra Smith died three weeks ago of the asthma and the consumption Electa Smith died a week ago yesterday of the consumption it has been a hard shock to Mrs. Smith but she is a recovering slowly the rest of our neighborhood enjoys good health my health in particular has ben verry good and all of us have enjoyed good health Elishas family are all well and Jasons Old Mr. Neally was taken last Wednesday evening with a fit of Numbpalsy and is speechless yet we do not expect that he will survive long Your letter informed us of the loss you had received in the death of James it was a heavy blow sent by the great giver of all good for some good purpose we know not. I am rejoicet to hear that you hav bourne your self up in your troubles and are now in good circumstances. Give our respects to Tephaniahs family and yours in particular tell Niah that he has forgotten his promise like all other emegrants and we began to think that you had but the long looked for letter arrived at last do not let as long a time slip againe for it is pleasant to converse with freinds especially Brothers if they are at a distance If you see Daniel or Cornelius family tell them that we send our respects to them. I ad no more

This from your affectionate Brother

Elijah Hanks

Brigham Hanks)

CHAPTER VIII.

LIST OF EARLY FAMILIES.

Family Name.	Place of Settlement.	Time.	Where from.
Adams	Aurora	1862	Chemung Co., N. Y.
Allen	Aurora	1854	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Anderson	Campton		Shien, Norway.
Annis	Blackberry	1852	
Arvedson	Carpentersville	1855	
Averill	Batavia	1840	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.
Backus	Hampshire	1882	Windham Co., Conn.
Baker	Virgil	1851	England.
Balduc	Aurora	1867	Quebec, Canada, French.
Ball	Aurora		Madison Co., N. Y.
Barber	Campton	1843	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
Barrett	Aurora	1864	Detroit, Mich. English.
Bartlett	Campton	1843	Grafton Co., N. H. Mass. English.
Baumann	Dundee	1859	
Beaupre		1883	Canada.
Bergland		1865	Sweden direct.
Beverly	Maple Park	1844	Oneida Co., N. Y. Wheelwright.
Bishop	Aurora	1854	Leicester, Mass. England.
Bosworth	Dundee	1838	Elgin, 1867, N. Y. Saratoga Co., England.
Bowdish			Otsego Co., N. Y.
Bowne	St. Charles	1840	Tompkins Co., N. Y.
Bowron	Aurora	1857	Clinton Co., N. Y.
Boyce	Big Rock	1854	Vermont.
Boyce	Big Rock	1855	Springfield, N. H.
Bradley	Geneva	1846	Lee, Mass.
Bradley	Aurora	1855	Massachusetts.
Brady	Big Rock and Aurora	1836	Westchester Co., N. Y.
Britton	Plato	187—	Cheshire Co., N. H.
Brown	St. Charles	1838	Warren, Mass.
Brown	Aurora	1845	Jefferson Co., N. Y. (Scot-Eng.).
Brown	Batavia	185—	New York.
Brown	Elgin	1872	Concord, N. H.
Brown	Aurora	1875	Rockingham Co., N. Y. English.
Brownell	St. Charles	1857	New York. Wisconsin, 1839.
Burnham	Batavia		Vermont. English.
Burnidge	Plato		Market Harbor, England. English.
Burr	Batavia	1857	Wyoming Co., N. Y.
Burton	Plato	1863	
Burton	Aurora	1871	Norwich, Vt.
Burton	Aurora	1873	Anderson, Ind.
Butler	Aurora		Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Family Name.	Place of Settlement.	Time.	Where from.
Calkins	Sugar Grove		Washington Co., N. Y.
Calkins	Sugar Grove	1846	Steuben Co., N. Y.
Card	Aurora	1842	Wyoming Co., N. Y.
Carlson	St. Charles	1873	Langelanda, Sweden. Scandinavian.
Carpenter	Dundee	1837.	Uxbridge, Mass.
Cary	Kaneville	1860	Orleans Co., N. Y.
Chaffee	Campton	1841	Windham Co., Vt.
Chase	Aurora	1868	Geauga Co., Ohio, Wis.
Chipp	Virgil	1878	England.
Clayton	Aurora	1867	New York City.
Rev. Clifford			Erie Co., N. Y.
Coffin	Batavia	1852	Lincoln Co., Me.
Colton	St. Charles	1863	Rutland Co., Vt.
Cranston	St. Charles	1863	Delaware Co., N. Y.
Crawford	St. Charles	1848	Belfast. Scotch-Irish. (St. Charles Valley Chronicle).
Crego	Blackberry	1851	Chenango Co., N. Y.
Dale	Big Rock	1852	England direct.
Dauberman	Kaneville	1862	
Davidson	Elgin	1854	Hillsboro Co., N. Y. English.
Davis	Big Rock	1847	Wales and Ohio, 1844.
Day	Aurora		
Day	Aurora	1859	Otsego Co., N. Y.
DeWolf	St. Charles	1841	Connecticut. Ohio. French.
Doherty	St. Charles	1852	New York. Ireland, 1820.
Downing	Virgil	1868	Queens Co., N. Y.
Downing		1868	Queens Co., N. Y.
Dunton	Aurora	1846	New York.
Durant	St. Charles	1845	Springfield, Vt.
Durant	St. Charles	1854	
Dwyer	Rutland	1841	
Dwyer	Rutland	1844	
Eakin	Rutland	1847	County Londonderry, Ireland.
Eastman	Plato	1840	Orange Co., Vt.
Eaton	Elgin	1838	Otsego Co., N. Y.
Edwards	Dundee	1839	Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Welsh.
Eitelgoerge	Aurora	1854	Germany.
Evans	Aurora	1841	Welsh (Pennsylvania-Canada).
Evans	Sugar Grove	1861	Wales direct. Welsh.
Everts	Geneva	1851	Berkshire Co., Mass.
Fasmer		1863	Prussia.
Fassett	Hampshire	1865	Otsego Co., N. Y.
Fedou	Elgin	1886	
Ferson	St. Charles	May, 1834	Sullivan Co., N. H.
Fikes	Sugar Grove	1842	Montgomery Co., N. Y. German.
Fink	Kaneville	1851	Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Fisher	Campton	1869	Hesse-Cassel, Germany.

Family Name.	Place of Settlement.	Time.	Where from.
Fitchie	Plato	1885	Perthshire, Scotland.
Foley	St. Charles	1864	Irish.
Fox	Aurora	1857	Chenango Co., N. Y.
Frace	Kaneville	1852	Morris Co., N. Y. German.
Frazier	Batavia and Aurora	1866	Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Frederick	Kaneville	1846	Fulton Co., N. Y. German.
Freiler	Elgin	1883	Hartford, Conn.
Frisbee	Aurora	1874	Cortland Co., N. Y.
Gage	Rutland	1872	Plato
Gale	Aurora	1865	Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Gannon	Kaneville	1847	Ireland direct.
Garfield	Campton	1841	Rutland Co., Vt.
German	Geneva	1836	Montgomery Co., N. Y. Scot-Eng.
Gilbert	Aurora	1869	Massachusetts.
Gleason	Burlington	1840	Genesee Co., N. Y.
Godfrey	Batavia	1839	Orange Co., Vt.
Goding	Aurora	1864	England.
Griffith	Batavia	1846	England.
Guild	Aurora	1860	Wayne, Ill.
Hagelow	Elgin	1864	Wurtemberg, Germany.
Hall	Big Rock		(N. Y. City), 6 Vt. Orphan.
Hall	St. Charles	1844	Herkimer Co., N. Y.
Halloway	St. Charles	1853	Dutchess Co., N. Y. Scotch-English.
Hanson	Sugar Grove	1873	Kendall Co., Ill.
Hardy	Aurora	1860	Oneida Co., N. Y. English.
Hardy		1871	Grafton Co., N. H. English.
Harris	Aurora	1862	Sussex Co., N. J.
Harris	Big Rock	1874	Welsh-English.
Harter	Kaneville		Centre Co., Pa. Ger-.Penn. Dutch.
Hatch	Elgin	1834	New York.
Hawley	Dundee	1850	
Heath	Elgin	1871	West Hartford, Conn.
Hemmens	Elgin	1858	
Hinds	Aurora	1842	Westernville, N. Y. Eng.-Sc.-Irish.
Hines	Virgil	1845	Erie Co., N. Y.
Hinman	Dundee	1883	Oneida Co., N. Y.
Hirsch	Aurora	1861	French.
Hitchcock	Aurora	1855	West Springfield, Mass.
Hodder	Aurora	1854	Dorsetshire, England.
Holden	Aurora	1857	Sullivan Co., N. H.
Holmes	Aurora	1863	Fairfax, Vt. Scotch-Irish.
Hooker	St. Charles	1839	Canada. English-Scotch.
Hopkins	Aurora	1870	Native.
Howard	St. Charles	1837	Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Eng.-Irish.
Hoyt	Aurora	1840	Maine. Danbury, Mass. Ohio.
Hoyt	Kaneville	1884	New Hampshire. English.

Family Name.	Place of Settlement.	Time.	Where from.
Hubbard	Aurora	1855	Oneida Co., N. Y.
Hubbard	Aurora	1865	Madison Co., N. Y.
Hughes	Big Rock	1845	Pennsylvania. Welsh.
Huls	St. Charles	1855	Seneca Co., N. Y. Dutch-Welsh.
Hunt	Dundee	1842	New York.
Hunt	Kaneville		Chenango Co., N. Y.
Hyde	Batavia	1845	
Ingham	Sugar Grove	1839	
Irwin	St. Charles	1884	Lewis Co., N. Y.
Isbell	Aurora		
Isbell	Aurora	1853	Lenox, Mass.
Jones	St. Charles	1838	Washington Co., Vt.
Jones	Big Rock	1868	Wales direct.
Joslyn	Elgin	1850	Nunda. 1837, Geneseo Co., N. Y.
Keefe	Virgil	1845	New Brunswick. Irish.
Kelley	Elgin	1860	Schenectady, N. Y.
Kibling	Blackberry	1855	Vermont.
Kilbourne	Elgin	1871	Orange Co., Vt.
Kimball	Elgin	1834	Grafton Co., N. H.
Kimball	Elgin	1836	
Kimball	Elgin	1838	
Knickerbocker	Aurora	1857	Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Lakin	Virgil	1861	Essex Co., N. Y.
Lamson	Big Rock	1836	New York City. Mass. American.
Lamson	Aurora	1867	Windsor, Vt.
Langworthy	Aurora	1873	Marengo.
Lee	Plato	1835	Westchester Co., N. Y.
Lee	Kaneville	1844	Middletown County.
Lemon	Campton	1842	Massachusetts.
Leydon, Rev.	Aurora	1885	Catholic priest.
Lockwood	Batavia	1853	Westchester, N. Y.
Long			Franklin Co., Mass.
Long	Big Rock	1840	Greenfield, Mass.
Long	Big Rock	1840	Shelburne, Mass.
Lord		1865	Genesee Co., N. Y. English.
Loser	Aurora	1852	Luxemburg, Germany.
Lowrie	Elgin	1882	Berwickshire, Scotland.
Mallory	Batavia	1852	Milo, Yates Co., N. Y. Scotch.
Mann	Elgin	1850	County Westmeath, Ireland.
Mann	Elgin	1867	Sweden.
Marme	Aurora	1866	Neuwied, Prussia.
Marx	Aurora	1857	
Mason	Aurora	1849	Canada.
Mathews	Aurora	1868	Kendall Co., Ill. English-Irish.
Maurer	Naperville	1853	France direct.
McCarty	Aurora	1834	Morris Co., N. J. Scotch-English.
McClellan	Batavia	1869	

CHICAGO STREET ABOUT 1866, LOOKING WEST FROM FOUNTAIN SQUARE.

Family Name.	Place of Settlement.	Time.	Where from.
McClure	Elgin	1846	Steuben Co., N. Y. Scotch-Irish.
McDole	Sugar Grove	1835	Chemung Co., N. Y. Scotch-Eng.
McDole	Sugar Grove	1839	
McDole	Sugar Grove	1852	Chemung Co., N. Y.
Meredith	Big Rock	1843	Welsh, direct from Wales.
Meredith	Aurora	1867	Welsh, native of Wales.
Meredith	Aurora	1870	Montgomeryshire, Wales.
Merrill	Kaneville	1853	New Hampshire. English.
Meyer	Aurora	1871	Saxony.
Mighell	Sugar Grove	1837	Rutland, Vt.
Miller, C. A.		1842	Scotland direct.
Miller	Aurora	1842	Tompkins Co., N. Y.
Miller	Elgin	1854	Hesse-Cassel, Germany.
Miller	Dundee	1871	Wurtemberg, Germany.
Miner	Kaneville	1842	
Minium	Kaneville	1844	Crawford Co., Pa.
Montony	Aurora	1846	Elmira Co., N. Y. German-Irish.
Moody	Campton	1865	New Brunswick. Scotch.
Morris	Blackberry	1865	Monmouth Co., N. J.
Moulding	Campton	1853	Lancashire, England.
Munger	Dundee	1873	Addison Co., Vt.
Newman	Elgin	1863	Hertfordshire, England.
Newton	Batavia	1854	
Newton	Batavia	1854	Wyoming Co., N. Y.
Nimmo	Elgin	1854	Scotland.
Norris	Blackberry	1844	New York.
Norris	Aurora	1853	Chemung Co., N. Y.
Norton	Dundee	1861	Herkimer Co., N. Y. Eng.-German.
Oppenheimer	Elgin	1876	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Osborn	Kaneville		Auburn, N. Y. England, 1823.
Outhouse	Elgin	1883	Campton Township.
Owens	Kaneville	1857	New York. English.
PaDelford	Elgin	1842	Buffalo, N. Y.
Parker	Dundee	1858	Massachusetts.
Paull	Sugar Grove	1841	Medina Co., Ohio.
Paull	Aurora	1881	Medina Co., Ohio.
Pease	Plato	1860	Tolland Co., Conn. English.
Peck	Plato	1883	Ontario Co., N. Y.
Perry	Big Rock	1845	New York.
Phillips	Aurora	1849	Litchfield Co., Conn.
Pingree	Rutland	1811	Plymouth Co., Mass.
Pond	Aurora	1872	Addison Co., Vt. Scotch-English.
Powell	Aurora	1864	Delaware Co., N. Y.
Pratt	Aurora	1853	Cortland Co., N. Y.
Prentiss, Rev.	East Aurora	1884	Steuben Co., N. Y.
Prindle	Aurora	1876	Litchfield Co., Conn.
Probert	Elgin	1843	Rochester, N. Y. English.

Family Name.	Place of Settlement.	Time.	Where from.
Quackenbush	Dundee	1849	Otsego Co., N. Y. Holland.
Quereau	Aurora	1859	Cayuga Co., N. Y.
Ravlin, Rev.	Kaneville	1845	Essex Co., Vt. Irish-Scotch-Eng.
Raymond	Kaneville	1843	Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass.
Reed	Plato	1877	DuPage Co., Ill.
Reese	Aurora	185–	German.
Reese	Dundee	1863	Cook Co., Ill. German.
Reeves	Elgin	1848	Wayne Co., N. Y.
Reid	Hampshire	1865	Kingston, Upper Canada. Scotch.
Reising	Aurora	1855	Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.
Reynolds	Sugar Grove	1836	Ulster Co., N. Y. English.
Rice	Aurora	1843	Merrimack Co., N. H.
Riddle	Aurora	1856	Keene, N. H.
Riser	Aurora	1855	Hartford, Conn. Swiss-German.
Roberts	Aurora	1882	Kendall Co., Ill. Scotch-Welsh-Eng.
Root	Elgin	1845	Genesee Co., N. Y.
Roots	Blackberry	1848	Lockport, N. Y.
Rovelstad	Elgin	1872	Scandinavian.
Ryan	Elgin	1849	Ireland direct. Irish.
Safford	Aurora	1862	Washington Co., N. Y. Scotch.
Satterfield	Aurora	1857	Washington Co., N. Y.
Schairer	Burlington	1867	Prussia.
Schickler	Aurora	1856	(New York, 1853). Bavarian.
Schmahl	Aurora	1868	Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.
Schmidt	Elgin	1857	Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.
Schoeberlein	Aurora	1857	
Schultz	Elgin	1869	Prussia.
Scott	Campton	1844	Madison Co., N. Y.
Scott	Plato	1872	California.
Seapy	Plato	1852	
Shaw	Campton	1870	Oneida, Co., N. Y.
Shedden	Plato	1842	Scotland direct.
Shellhorn	Kaneville	1885	Wurtemburg, Germany.
Shepard	Blackberry	1852	New York. Ger. and Hol.-Dutch.
Sherman	Elgin	1838	Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Sholes	Hampshire	1887	Burling Township.
Simmons		1857	Pennsylvania. Irish-English.
Simpson	Aurora	1850	Bureau Co., Ill.
Sisley	Hampshire	186—	Geneva.
Skinner	Hampshire	1846	Seneca Co., N. Y.
Skinner	Plato	1853	Essex Co., N. Y.
Smailes	Elgin	1852	England.
Smith	Hampshire	1837	Baden, Germany.
Smith	Burlington	1841	Caldwell's Manor, Canada.
Smith	Sugar Grove	1844	Rutland Co., Vt.
Smith	Carpentersville	1878	Cabot, Vt.
Snow	Batavia	1856	Orange, N. J. England, 1851.

Family Name.	Place of Settlement.	Time.	Where from.
Snyder	Kaneville	1846	Lancaster Co., Pa.
Solfisburg	Aurora	1861	Direct from Sweden.
Southworth	Aurora	1871	LaSalle Co.
Spencer	Kaneville	1862	
Spooner	Batavia	1870	Raleigh, N. C.
Squires	Aurora	1855	Cortland Co., N. Y.
Sterling	Batavia	1868	Montgomery Co., N. Y.
Stevens		1865	Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Stewart	St. Charles	1855	
Stolp	Aurora	1842	Onondaga Co., N. Y. Germany, 1738.
Stone	Elgin	1852	Bakersfield, Vt.
Stone	Aurora	1868	Bradford Co., Pa. Scotch-Irish.
Stone	Elgin	1877	Belvidere, Ill.
Struch	Burlington	1871	Germany direct.
Sturges	Virgil	1854	England direct.
Sylvester	Aurora	1874	Whitehall, N. Y. Canadian.
Tarble	Aurora	1846	Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.
Thies	Plato	1874	Germany.
Thompson	Sugar Grove	1845	Windham Co., Vt.
Treadwell	Elgin	1851	
Trumbull	St. Charles	1840	Windsor Co., Vt.
Tyler	Aurora	1862	St. Charles, Ill.
Van Fleet	Aurora	1846	
Van Liew	Aurora		Holland.
Van Nortwick	Batavia	1835	New Jersey. German.
Van Nostrand	Elgin	1843	Somerset Co., N. J.
Van Patten	Elgin	1878	Cortland Co., N. Y.
Wade	Aurora	1857	Tioga Co., N. Y. English.
Wagner	Aurora	1871	Consdorf, Germany.
Waite	Sugar Grove	1868	Jefferson Co., N. Y.
Walker	Aurora	1868	Oswego Co., N. Y. 1854, England.
Ward	Campton	1835	Genesee Co., N. Y.
Warford	Geneva	1844	England.
Waterhouse	Aurora	1862	Middlesex Co., Conn. English.
Watson		1853	New Jersey.
Watson	Elgin	1874	DuPage Co., Ill.
Watts	Aurora	1871	Knox Co., Me. Scotch-English.
Weld	Elgin	1841	
Wells	Geneva	1846	North Adams, Mass.
Wells	Kaneville	1866	Massachusetts.
Werthwein	Hampshire	1881	Newark, N. J. German.
Westgarth	Campton	1852	Geneva. English.
White	Elburn	1875	Geneva. Scotch-German.
White			Norfolk Co., Mass. English.
Whitford	Elgin		Medina, Ohio.
Whitford	Elgin	1840	Colchester, Vt.
Whitney	Campton	1839	Tompkins Co., N. Y.

Family Name.	Place of Settlement.	Time.	Where from.
Widmayer	Hampshire	1870	
Wilcox	Elgin	1842	Montgomery Co., N. Y. English.
Wilcox	St. Charles	1883	Broome Co., N. Y.
Wilder	Aurora	1837	New York.
Willard	Aurora	1867	Connecticut. French-Scotch.
Williams	Geneva	1886	Madison Co., N. Y.
Wilson	Elgin	1841	Genesee Co., N. Y. English.
Wilson	Sugar Grove	1856	
Winteringham	St. Charles	1864	England.
Wright	St. Charles	1859	Madison Co., N. Y.
Young	Blackberry	1843	Orange Co., Vt.
Young	Kaneville	1871	Orange Co., Vt.

CHAPTER IX.

BEGINNINGS ALONG FOX RIVER.

The county of Kane, although among those last settled in Illinois, is now one of the most populous and wealthy in the State. It derives its name from Hon. Elias K. Kane, one of the early and prominent citizens and politicians of southern Illinois. Prior to 1836, the territory from the present north line of La Salle county to the Wisconsin line, and from what was then Cook county, on the east, to what was Jo Daviess county, on the west, was a part of La Salle county. In the winter of 1835-36, the legislature passed an act by which the present territory of Kane and DeKalb counties, and the three north townships of Kendall, were laid off into a county and denominated Kane. In the winter of 1836-7, the west half of Kane was appropriated to an organization denominated DeKalb county, and subsequently the three southern townships were allotted to Kendall county leaving Kane with its present area—eighteen miles wide by thirty long, and embracing fifteen townships. It contains 540 square miles or 345,000 acres. The present population of the county is 78,792.

The government surveys of Kane county took place in 1839 and '40, and the lands came into market in 1842. In the early days of Illinois, the local government was mainly by counties, though they were divided into election precincts for the convenience of voting, etc. In 1850, this precinct arrangement was abandoned in Kane county, and township organization and government took their place.

The first actual settler in Kane county was Christopher Payne, from North Carolina, who arrived with his family in October, 1833, and located one mile east of Batavia. He made his journey from Carolina with an ox-team; but came originally from New York. Colonel Nathaniel Lyon and Captain C. B. Dodson settled near Batavia in the spring of 1834, there being only five other families in the county at that time. During the summer and fall, some forty families located along Fox river, among whom were Messrs. Haight, Joseph and Samuel McCarthy, Aldrich, Vandeventer, How,

McKee, Town, Churchill, Miles, William and John Van Nortwick, Ira Minard and James Herrington. At this time the country now embraced by Kane county was in possession of the Pottawattomie Indians—the wigwam of Waubonsie, their chief, being a little north of Aurora, but most of them were soon after removed beyond the Mississippi.

The first store and saw-mill in the county were built by C. B. Dodson, in the summer of 1834, at Clybourneville, one mile south of Batavia. The first flouring-mill was erected in Batavia in 1837 by Mr. M. Boardman, and was followed the same year by another at Aurora, built by Messrs. McCarty. Up to this time the nearest flouring-mills were at Ottawa.

The first school in the county was held in a log cabin on Colonel Lyon's claim, one mile east of Batavia, and was taught by a Mr. Knowles, from Vermont, with an average attendance of nine scholars.

The first post office was establishd at Geneva, or Herrington's Ford, in 1835, and called La Fox, James Herrington being postmaster.

The first celebration of the Fourth of July is said to have taken place in Elgin in 1836. The year following, S. S. Jones, Esq., delivered his celebrated oration on the Fourth of July, to eleven hearers.

The first white child of Kane county was Dodson Vandeventer, born in the "Big Woods," October 10, 1834.

The first church was organized in Batavia in 1835. The first sermon preached in the county was by the Rev. N. C. Clark, at the log cabin of Christopher Payne, the first settler, as early as August, 1834. Indeed, Mr. Clark might well have been styled the pastor of the entire Kane county settlement for several years, and was truly one of the pioneer preachers of this region.

The first newspaper in Kane county was published at St. Charles in the fall of 1841, by John Thomas. It was styled the St. Charles Patriot, afterwards the Fox River Advocate and Kane County Herald. The paper was burned out in 1842, but Ira Minard went to Hennepin, on the Illinois river, with two teams and purchased a press and material, so that the paper was continued as the Fox River Advocate, edited by D. D. Waite.

The following extract from a letter to the Genesee Evangelist, in 1848, will give the impression of a traveler with regard to Kane county sixty years ago, and also the population of some of the villages of the county at that time:

"This county lies north of Kendall and west of DuPage, and if any preference can be given among so many counties, all of which are so beautiful and so fertile, that preference must be given to Kane. I think, after taking all things into consideration, that I may safely pronounce it the best county in the State. Although the prairie land predominates, it is interspersed with valuable groves, containing timber sufficient for fuel, fencing and building for years to come.

"Most of the county is within a day's drive of the lake, thus enjoying a proximity to market not possessed by counties further west. The new railroad from Chicago to Galena passes directly through it and affords a ready communication at all times with Chicago. But its magnificent river, which

supplies so much water power and propels so much machinery, adds materially to the wealth and business of the county. This is Fox river, which rises in Wisconsin, a few miles west of Milwaukee, and empties into the Illinois at Ottawa. After running twenty or thirty miles from its source, and before entering the State of Illinois it becomes sluggish, and for most of the way has too little fall to propel machinery with much power. By the time, however, that it reaches the north part of Kane county, its descent is more rapid and it rolls on in a broad channel and nearly a straight course through the whole length of the county (about thirty miles), affording many valuable mill sites. On ascending or descending the river, the traveler passes, once in every five miles, on an average, a thriving village, divided by the stream, until he reaches the sixth before leaving the county. Each of these villages contains one or more flouring mills. A short distance north of the south line of the county is Aurora, containing some 1,000 or 1,200 inhabitants. Seven miles north of here is Batavia, a place somewhat smaller than Aurora. Like its sister village, it is separated by the channel of water which propels its machinery. A small island divides the river as it passes through the village. Two miles north of Batavia is Geneva, the shire town of Kane county, although it is the smallest of its villages. Two miles further on is St. Charles, containing some 1,200 or 1,500 inhabitants. A paper mill has been erected here and is now in operation, being the only one in northern Illinois. Ten miles north of St. Charles is Elgin, the largest and prettiest village in Kane county. The state of society here is good and the country around beautiful and fertile, thus making Elgin one of the most delightful places in the world for a residence. Proceeding five miles northward we reach Dundee, the last of the Kane county villages. The place contains some 600 inhabitants, and as its Scotch name would indicate, has several Scotch families in and around it."

The following letter, which appeared in the Kenosha Telegraph, in 1851, will give some further idea of Dundee and Elgin as they appeared at that time; and something of the county:

"Mr. Editor: The river which rises a few miles northwest of Milwaukee, and flows so tardily to the state line, and through McHenry county, Illinois, begins, as it approaches the line of Kane county, to move more rapidly onward. Its haste to reach its destination continues through nearly the entire length of the county, affording water power which already propels a large amount of machinery, and may be made to propel much more. The river passes in nearly a straight course from north to south through the eastern part of the county, lined on each side by a narrow strip of woods, beyond which the high, rolling prairie, dotted as it is by well cultivated farms and comfortable dwellings, presents an appearance which beauty's self might envy. Six of the numerous mill-seats on the river are the nuclei of as many villages, distant from each other, on an average, less than five miles. With such a water power within them, and such a beautiful and fertile country around them, it is not strange that Kane county has reason to be proud of its villages. All of them are within about thirty-five miles of Chicago. All but one are connected with that city by railroad, and thus have daily or

OLD WOODEN BRIDGE, CHICAGO STREET, ELGIN, 1866.

OLD BRIDGE ACROSS FOX RIVER.

semi-daily communication with it. Four of them have newspapers—a larger number, probably, than are issued in any other county in the state, with the exception of the one embracing Chicago.

"The most northern of the Kane county villages, on Fox river, is Dundee, which, as its name would indicate, has a large sprinkling of Scotch inhabitants in and around it. It lacks that appearance of thrift and enterprise which mark its sister villages further south—and as the iron horse is not to visit it, its future prospects are not the brightest. Its present population is about 800, with the usual proportion of churches, schools, etc.

"Five miles further down is Elgin, containing about 2,000 inhabitants. One of the first settlers and principal founders of this place was James T. Gifford, whose lamented death occurred last summer. To no man is Elgin more indebted, and long will her citizens regret their loss. Mr. Gifford lived to see a beautiful village of 2,000 inhabitants on a spot which, when first visited by him, some fifteen years since, had just been vacated by the wild Indian. He also lived to realize that much depends upon the influence exerted on an embryo village, and to have cause for gratulation that the influence which he and his co-pioneers brought to bear on Elgin while society was in its forming state there, was *Christian*. Few places can boast of better society than this village. The number and strength of its evangelical churches; the number of houses erected for the worship of Jehovah, and the interest felt in the subject of education which, whatever may be said to the contrary, are the true indices of the state of society, speak an unequivocal language in favor of Elgin. The scarcity of grog-shops proclaim as unequivocally that here King Alcohol is not an absolute monarch.

"The Congregationalists, Calvanistic Baptists, Free Will Baptists, Methodists and Unitarians each have church edifices—all of them respectable in appearance, and some of them large and attractive.

"For several years there was published at this place a religious paper called The Western Christian, and designed to be the organ of the anti-slavery Baptists. This has recently been removed to Utica, N. Y., where it is now published. It is succeeded by The Elgin Gazette, a paper not denominational nor exclusively religious, but which, nevertheless, exerts a good moral influence.

"A large two-story brick schoolhouse indicates the interest taken in the subject of education here. In addition to this an effort was made some two years since, by the Free Will Baptists, to establish a college at this place, and some $5,000 was subscribed by the citizens toward the erection of a building. A noble structure has been commenced, but the work has been suspended in consequence of a lack of funds, and the building seems likely for the present to remain in statu quo.

"The Elgin woolen factory is a large establishment of the kind, which adds materially to the business and to the appearance of the place. Near this establishment a splendid brick store, 75 by 100 feet long, has been erected during the past season, and during the coming season a block containing eight or ten others of like dimensions is to be erected in proximity to it. Some idea may be formed from these facts of the growth of the place. The

rapidity of its present growth may be attributed in a great measure to the passage through it of the Chicago & Galena railroad.

"Elgin, like other Fox river villages in the county, is divided by the stream, and each of its sections is striving for the ascendant. The railroad was at first constructed to east Elgin, with the expectation that if it did not cross there it would cross at some point above. The directors have, however, since decided to leave the present track some distance east of the village and cross two or three miles below. The road will then be constructed to the section of the village lying west of the river, where a depot will be erected. This will probably cause the road between east Elgin and the Junction to be unused, and will transfer much of the business of the place from the east to the west side of the stream. A natural consequence of the location of the depot is an increase in the value of village lots on the west side."

Many of the suggestions of the above writer have been realized, but trade was not diverted to the west side, that side of the river having increased comparatively little since the above was written, while the east side now contains nearly all the business district.

A saw-mill was built by Joseph McCarty on the island at Aurora in 1835, the first timber being sawed on June 8, 1835. An old style, upright saw being used. The first saw-mill was built just south of Batavia at the mouth of Mill Creek by C. B. Dodson. A mercantile establishment that sold everything salable was opened by James L. Adams in 1836. Taverns were built at Aurora and Elgin that year. A stage route from Chicago to Elgin opened in 1837. A library was opened at Aurora in 1837. A postoffice was established in 1837, and a bridge built in 1836.

In 1834 a log schoolhouse was erected by the efforts of Colonel Joseph Lyon, about one mile east of what is now Batavia, with nine pupils. A bridge was built in 1837. The first Batavia tavern was built in 1837. A church was organized in 1835.

In 1839 a bridge was erected at Dundee; a schoolhouse built in 1837; a "hotel" opened on the west side by Hardin Oatman in 1838; a saw-mill erected in 1837.

At Elgin a log schoolhouse was built in 1837, near what is now South Elgin. Elgin was made a postoffice in 1837; a log tavern appeared in 1836. July 4, 1836, the first road was built east from Elgin to Meacham's Grove (now Bloomingdale). A justice of the peace and constable were elected in 1836; a saw-mill was completed in 1837. A grist-mill was built the same year on the east side at the head of the old race way. The town plat was surveyed in 1836. A wooden bridge was put up at a cost of $400 in 1837. The first frame dwelling was built in Elgin by Dr. Joseph Tefft in 1838, on the site of the present city hall, then Dr. Tefft's residence; a blacksmith set up business in 1838. The first school was opened in 1835, and the first religious service was held in the Gifford cabin, September, 1835. A religious society was organized in 1836.

At Geneva a school was opened in 1835 by Mrs. Samuel Sterling, who taught in her own cabin. A blacksmith arrived in 1836; a church was organized in 1837; the town was platted in 1837.

At St. Charles the town was platted in 1837, and named Charleston. A dam, saw-mill and bridge went up in 1836.

At Virgil the first framehouse was built in 1839, by Luther Merrill; a tavern was opened in 1840; a blacksmith shop in 1845; a postoffice in 1849.

At Sugar Grove the first log cabin was raised in 1836, with nails, sawed boards and shingle roof; a tavern was built in 1836; a postoffice established in 1840. The first "store" was opened in 1839 by P. Y. Bliss, who built a framehouse in 1838. The store was long one of the largest in Kane county and drew the trade from many miles distant.

In Rutland township a postoffice called Deerfield was established in 1838; a log house was erected in 1840, and a church organized by the Catholics about the same time.

In Plato township the Griggs tavern did business in 1836 or 1837; a church was built in 1852, and a school in 1840 at Plato Corners.

At Kaneville a postoffice was established in 1845; a hotel in 1852.

At Hampshire the first school was opened about 1840; a church in 1852.

So the county advanced to settlement, forming the basis for the large and splendid development that has since resulted. The first needs, the church, the schoolhouse, the saw-mill, the postoffice, the general store and the open road everywhere were first attended to; dams, bridges, and grist-mills came next. Soon frame dwellings were built by the more well-to-do (if there were any such), and progress was then upon its way in the valley of the Fox, preparing for those industries that make its cities world famous, and the product of its farms a household word.

Since these early beginnings by sincere men it has advanced continuously. May its future progress be no less notable.

CHAPTER X.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The history of the underground railroad in this county was never written and, in fact, it would be difficult to secure a good history of the movement, as all of its operations were supposed to be generally conducted in a secret manner. Synopsis of the underground railroad: "It was a strange road. It had neither locomotive nor cars; it ran in the darkness and was invisible. Its operations were so secret that the people called it the underground railroad. The friends of this mysterious railway declared that its charter came from God and that it ran from the northern portion of the southern states to Canada. Its officers were largely volunteers and its route was that which afforded to its passengers the greatest safety—salary, time, if not paid in this world will surely be in the next; running expenses donated. It is true that the present generation knows but little of the meaning of the term, underground railway, and we have been surprised to hear people who have attained their majority ask if there really was a railroad that ran under ground. It

is not such a strange question in view of the fact that we may have so many city railways that are now operated under the surface of the earth. The work of this road was simply to aid the fugitive slaves of the South to Canada, where freedom was assured. A conductor on one of these roads not only jeopardized his life but subjected himself to a heavy fine and imprisonment under the fugitive slave law in Illinois, and if one will refer to the statute books that were printed after the adoption of the new constitution of 1848 they will find heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment for those convicted in aiding negroes from slavery to freedom. The only passengers using the underground railway were the negro people then in slavery and it had been running years before Lincoln's famous proclamation was signed and it might be well to state the feeling of Abraham Lincoln when he attached his name to that immortal document. After he had drafted it and laid it aside for reflection it was brought to him to sign. He lifted his hand to the place of signature and then it fell by his side. Again he lifted it and again it fell. Then, turning to some one near him, he said, 'I have been shaking hands with the people all day and my hand is very weak and shaky. If I should tremble as I write my name on this paper, which will be handed down in history, if any deed of mine is, all the world will say "he hesitated." ' He lifted his hand once more to the place of signature and steadily and firmly wrote A. Lincoln, with which all the world is now familiar. Then leaning back satisfied he said, 'That will do.' Its principal stations were through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—the route that afforded the passengers the greatest safety—and lay through the anti-slavery portions of the three states mentioned. The homes of abolitionists whose aim was to carry fugitive slaves from one station to another with safety were the stations used. It must be remembered that it was not without fear and trembling that many escaped slaves, who started on their perilous journey, for if they were captured the usual penalty was to sell the escaped slave further south. One negro told how he rubbed onions on the bottom of his shoes to fool the hounds, but this had to be repeated many times in order to break the scent. Often they would wade in streams for a mile or more, or, if possible, steal a mule and ride for some distance. Many of the negro men and women that appeared at the homes of these abolitionists in DeKalb county were covered with stripes from head to foot and had suffered untold agonies in slavery. After the publishing of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, anti-slavery sentiment grew apace and perhaps more than any other factor this book secured the organization of a party that was opposed to the further extension of that relic of barbarism—slavery."

The present generation can have but little conception of the condition of affairs pertaining to the underground railroad and perhaps the following extracts from Mr. Miller's letter will best illustrate the situation in those pioneer days. Mr. Miller says: "The Church was anti-slavery in its views and here was the 'Union depot' of the 'Underground Railroad.' There were a great many amusing incidents when the trains came in, especially after the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, for the slaveholders had got the lines so marked out they could follow the fleeing slaves as a hound could a fox. I might mention

many facts, I will give only two. A woman came to my house—as white as most women—and said she was a slave and with her husband was fleeing for their freedom and was overtaken by her master and overseer, and they both ran for their lives to the woods, got separated from each other, and had wandered around until she was nearly starved to death, and had to leave the woods; she said she could hear nothing from her husband and feared he was taken back, and she wanted to be sent to Canada. About noon I got Brother Baker to take my horse and take her to the depot at Downer's Grove. He got back about dark. Late in the evening a white man called at my house inquiring for such a woman. I took him to be her master, but after keeping him in the dark for some time I found he was her husband. He said he must see her that night, for she would be gone in the morning and he would lose her, and then wept. I could find no one to go, as I learned the master was in town the day before. I told him I would go, and about two o'clock in the morning we reached the depot. I rapped on the door. A voice said, 'Who is there, what is wanted?' I inquired, 'Have you a colored woman here?' He said, 'No.' (He thought I was the master.) He did not tell a lie; she was not colored."

The other instance he gives is this: "Soon after there came one woman and two men and wanted to rest awhile, as they were acquainted with one Larry, who lived here some time and was making money. A message came to me from Ottawa saying, 'Four slaveholders are on the track looking for forty slaves that had left the same neighborhood and they were going to Chicago, two by way of Joliet and two by the way of Aurora. Hide them' was the message. We did hide them and watched the movements of the slaveholders as they came into town. They tried to get men to watch and help them, but I am happy to say, with little success. Then they went to Naperville and hired men to watch there. There was a good deal of excitement and fear lest they should get them. No one dared to keep them or take them off. I felt something must be done. Colonel Lyon had a covered family carriage that would carry six persons, and said I might have it. I got two of the best horses in town, had my wife and the colored woman dress alike, sitting on the seat together, and the men lying on the bottom of the wagon at the back covered over with blankets. We were to start at eleven in the evening, and as we were ready a lawyer came in. I did not know his views on slavery and trembled a little until he turned to the one living here the longest and placed in his hand a bright shining silver dollar saying, 'God bless you, Larry.' I had no fear of him after that and always found him a fast friend to the slave. When we reached Naperville we met two men; one took the horses by the bits and the other came to the wagon. Seeing the two women, my wife moved her veil to one side, he saw that she was white and supposing the boys were bags, said to the other, 'All right,' and we passed on. On reaching Chicago, near 'Bull's Head,' we met a man and the colored woman said, 'That's my master.' The boys peeped out and said, 'Sure enough,' and began to get their weapons ready, for they were armed to the teeth, saying they would never go back alive. I knew then all the 'Underground Railroad Hotels' in Chicago. I took them down Washington

street. Deacon Philo Carpenter's back door was on that street, and I opened the gate and drove up to his back door and called for Mr. Carpenter. The woman said he was down in the city. I called for his wife; she came and at once understood our business. She said, 'I do not know what we shall do, there is great excitement in the city. The slaveholders are here and our house and Dr. Dyers are watched day and night.' I saw a scuttle hole overhead and asked her what it was for. She said 'to go up and fix the stove pipe.' We sent them up there with orders to let no one up alive. I then found Deacon Carpenter. He said, 'I don't see how we can get them off and I am afraid they will get them, for the boats are watched, also the railroads.' I then called on Mr. Isbell, a colored barber under the Sherman House, and a Mr. Lucas, a colored merchant tailor, and requested them to get the prominent colored men together. We met in a private house for consultation. They told me of a man in the lumber business owning land and mills in Michigan, and also vessels, and said one was loading in Chicago and would sail tomorrow for Michigan. 'He is not known as an abolitionist, and yet he is a friend to the colored people.' I went to see him. He said, 'I will take them.' We took the following plan to get them to his warehouse: Forty colored men armed themselves and went in a body to Deacon Carpenter's, and the men on the watch, seeing them, supposing they were after them, fled, and the boys followed them. A covered wagon drove into the yard, and they (the fugitives) all got in and the driver drove from one street to another so fast no one could follow and came to the warehouse. A signal was given, agreed upon, the door was opened, and all safe inside. The next day at noon, when all were at dinner, each took a bag on his shoulder and went on board, and a little after we saw them on board just going to their homes in Michigan, where they are now well-to-do farmers."

From this it appears that this fair country of ours was not always "the home of the free," for the stars and stripes then was the emblem of a government whose supreme court had decided that slaves were still property, although in a free state, and it was the duty of every officer and citizen to return them to their masters, thus making slave catchers of every citizen. This was one step toward the war.

CHAPTER XI.

THE RESURRECTIONISTS.

Another type of criminality was rampant in the early days of our country's history, and that was the crime of grave robbing. This had been carried on for years in this section of the country and many were the bodies stolen by men who were called resurrectionists. In the early days no arrangements were made with hospitals for subjects for dissection in medical institutions and they were compelled to resort to the crime of body snatching. The Medical Institution at St. Charles, organized by Dr. George W. Richards, profes-

VIEW, LOOKING NORTH FROM NEAR FOX STREET, AURORA ABOUT 1853.

sor of theory and practice of medicine, and formerly president of the La Porte (Indiana) Medical School, had established a summer school for physicians in St. Charles. His home was opposite the present Universalist parsonage in that city, and the institution in which the dissection was carried on was a stone barn, which has since been torn down. Students in those days came to college poor in purse and were anxious to work to pay their way through school, and as bodies were constantly needed by the Medical Institution they naturally sought remunerative occupation by robbing graves. Two or three graves of honored citizens had been examined and discovered to be emptied of their precious contents. "Many who had recently lost friends commended the painful task of examining their newly made graves, while many friends only refrained from it lest they should find their fears realized and that the outrage so hopeless of redress had been consummated. The irritation and indignation that was caused by this feeling may be readily imagined." In the spring of 1849 three men driving a pair of horses attached to a spring wagon stopped for supper at the Lovell tavern, four miles east of Sycamore, on the St. Charles and Sycamore road. While eating their supper the land lord's daughter overheard some conversation which made her suspicious. She reported the conversation to her father, who went out and found the implements used by the resurrectionists secreted in the bottom of the wagon. Mrs. George M. Kenyon had been but recently buried and they surmised that it was the intention of the grave robbers to secure her body for the dissecting table, and it was also known that a friendless German had been buried in the south burying ground of Sycamore, now the present site of the Methodist parsonage, and it was supposed that they were also seeking for his body. This news was conveyed to Mr. Harry Joslyn, and he, with Mr. Lorenzo Whittemore, Kimball Dow and a few others, armed themselves and hid near the burying ground, with the hope that the resurrectionists might be caught robbing the grave. Early in the evening, not long after dark, three men made their way into the cemetery and immediately began search for the grave of the German. As they approached it the men in hiding noticed that they were armed. One of their number went to the wagon to secure the tools necessary for digging. At this moment one of the party in hiding was seized with a fit of coughing, which alarmed the grave robbers, and they immediately hurried to the wagon and drove into town. The party in hiding followed them into the village and caused the arrest of the resurrectionist party. One was found to be the son of Dr. Richards, president of the Medical Institution at St. Charles. Another was a man by the name of John Rude, and the name of the other was unknown. There not being found sufficient evidence of their guilt, they were released. The parties arrested were thoroughly alarmed and their fright was not lessened by Waterman answering their question as to what would be done by them by the promise to shoot them in the morning. It was supposed after their severe fright that they would make a hasty retreat for St. Charles, but they recovered their nerve, and although they started directly east for their home, they evidently decided they would not return without something to show for their night's work. Mrs. George M. Kenyon was buried in what is now known as the Ohio Grove

cemetery and, dying at the age of but seventeen years, in the bloom of youth. a girl well known, great sympathy was felt for the young husband and her immediate family. After her burial her grave was watched for two nights and it was supposed that all would be well thereafter. The parties watching the grave of Mrs. Kenyon the third night left shortly after midnight. Two of her girl friends were impressed by the story of the grave robbers, which had been circulated throughout the country, laid a twine over the grave and fastened it at each side, covering it with dirt so that if it were molested it could easily be detected. When the relatives arrived at the grave in the morning they still found the string in position, but something made them uneasy, and after hearing the story of the grave robbers being in Sycamore they decided to investigate. Upon digging down their fears were realized as the comb of the deceased was found about a foot below the surface. Reaching the coffin they found it emptied of its contents and the grave clothes alone remained in it. The lid of the casket had been broken in and the body taken hastily away. News of this crime spread over the country like wildfire. Mr. David Churchill, father of the deceased, was a man well known and highly respected, and the circumstances of the young lady's death made the crime seem doubly terrible. It was decided before any action was taken in the matter to have a party go to Dr. Richards at the Medical Institution and demand the return of the body. Upon arriving at St. Charles they procured a search warrant and went to the institution and while on their way found the horse belonging to a Sycamore physician, who had doubtless gone there in great haste to inform Dr. Richards that he had better be on his guard. Upon examining the dissecting room they found fragments of human bodies and skeletons, but none corresponding to the description of Mrs. Kenyon. As they were about to leave the building Mr. Kenyon discovered upon the stone flagging a lock of hair belonging to his wife. It was the precise peculiar shade of his lost wife's hair and he knew it in an instant. It was not sufficient evidence to convince a jury perhaps, but it satisfied him. He went back and begged piteously for the remainder of his wife's remains and it was here that Dr. Richards made his great mistake in inflaming the searching party. He said to Mr. Kenyon in his hour of sorrow: "I have no subjects now, but if you will come again in a few days I will have a lot of them, and from your way, too." The party returned to Sycamore, reported to their neighbors what had transpired, showed the friends the lock of hair belonging to Mrs. Kenyon, told of the insulting remarks made by Dr. Richards to the grieved husband, and with one accord the citizens of Sycamore and vicinity volunteered to go next day and recover the body or know the reason why. A large part of them were young men, impetuous and ready for trouble, but the older men counseled conservative action. A committee was selected to again visit Dr. Richards and was composed of the following men: Esquire Currier, of St. Charles; John C. Waterman, William Fordham, Lorenzo Whittemore and Kimball Dow, of Sycamore. They informed Dr. Richards what they were there for, told of the party that was ready for action, and that it had only been by the intercession of their friends that an assault had not been made at once. They still found Dr. Richards defiant and impudent, and he denied

any knowledge about the body they sought for, and said perhaps the students might account for it. They noticed also that Dr. Richards and some of the students were fully armed and seemed to be ready for trouble in case of an attack. When Mr. Kenyon caught sight of Rude, who had been detected at Sycamore, he took an instinctive aversion to him and could scarcely be restrained from shooting him on the spot. Nothing, however, was gained by this parley. The crowd had increased on the way, so that now about three hundred men stood in front of Dr. Richards' house and had so arranged their party that escape was impossible. Seeing that trouble was in store for them, one of the young men of the institution informed them that he had seen a corpse answering the description of Mrs. Kenyon. Upon hearing this David Churchill, father of the deceased, and Mr. Kenyon, her husband, rushed for the door and forced it partly open, when the muzzle of a gun was thrust out and fired. Mr. Churchill pushed the barrel of the gun downward, so that no one was injured. This was followed by a shot from Mr. Kenyon, who was armed with a rifle. He fired blindly through the door and by the irony of fate his bullet pierced Rude, the guilty resurrectionist, through the hips and he was mortally wounded. An assault followed and all the windows in the building were broken and several students wounded and Dr. Richards was struck twice. As he appeared at the door and made a sign to surrender a stone struck him in the temple and he was carried back senseless. The friends of Richards feared that another attack would be made and secured the services of an attorney, A. Barry, who promised them that the body would be returned, and he instructed Mr. Prescott, a relative of Mrs. Kenyon, to go to a spot two miles south of St. Charles on a farm now owned by Mrs. Harvey Jones, of Sycamore. And it should be stated in passing that a constable appeared on the scene and ordered the mob to cease firing, and at that juncture Mr. Barry, an attorney, since well known in this county, promised the mob that he would return the body the next morning. Mr. Barry and a student named Harvey, with Mr. Bannister and Prescott, of St. Charles, found the remains buried on the banks of the Fox river in a grove, about two feet deep, wrapped in a blanket. The body was taken to the river, washed of the earth that adhered to it, wrapped in some clothing, placed in a coffin and brought back to Sycamore. A second funeral service was held at the Methodist church at Sycamore and a large concourse of people met on that Sabbath day to consign for the second time to the grave the body that had caused so much excitement in all the country around. It has been stated that the body was taken to the home of Mr. Kenyon and there buried under his window, but the body was buried in the grave from which it was taken and a tombstone pointed out to those interested in the early history of the county, and many are the visitors even to this day to the grave which caused so much turmoil and loss of life. An impression seems deeply founded that Dr. Richards was on the whole a bad man of the criminal type and thus he has been depicted in the histories to the present time. We will say, however, that Dr. Richards was a very well educated gentleman and at the time he was shot ranked as high as any other physician in Illinois. Many were the physicians of Chicago who sought his counsel. Mrs. Harvey A. Jones, who was then a

girl of ten or twelve years, and witnessed the shooting and knew Dr. Richards intimately, as he had been their family physician for years, says that his home was one of refinement, that he had traveled abroad and in many respects was regarded as one of the most intellectual men of the community. It is needless to say that this broke up the organized band of resurrectionists, and from that day the visitors, even to this day, to the grave which had been their family physician for years, say that to this day, with one exception, crime of a like nature in this locality has been unknown. Rude died the day following, the students recovered, while Dr. Richards finally died from the effects of his wounds inflicted by the Sycamore mob. We will say, however, that had it not been for the impudence of Dr. Richards and his students when parties were searching for the body and for the carelessness with which the remains of the dissected bodies were handled, this trouble would never have occurred. Parties still living remember well how Dr. Richards and his students threw the remains of human bodies after dissection into the river, which naturally excited a spirit of opposition to their work. The account as we give it is from a conversation held with George M. Kenyon about a month previous to his death, with Mrs. Harvey A. Jones, who witnessed the riot, and from members of the mob who participated in that event, and reported by L. M. Gross in his history of DeKalb county.

CHAPTER XII.

BANDITTI.

The history of northern Illinois in pioneer days is not unlike that of other sections of our country. The lawless element always seeks the frontier, as they are generally freer from detection and are brought to justice with greater difficulty than in older settlements. In this section of the country in the later '30s and early '40s, all through this state and eastern Iowa were organized bands of thieves. Some of these were desperate men, who were driven from their homes in the east because of crimes committed. As there was but little property in those early days and horses were extremely valuable as a means of travel, and in fact were the only means of communication, the desperadoes' work was largely horse stealing. It is due largely to the men of Kane, DeKalb, Ogle and Winnebago counties that this rascality was brought to a close east of the Mississippi valley. The story has been frequently told and it is with considerable care and after personal investigation that we state the facts that appear below. Great injustice has been done in the different accounts of the stories of the banditti, which has been a severe infliction to those who survive and were entirely innocent of the crimes committed. Mob law is never justifiable and in many cases had the law taken its course and the men been put on trial it is claimed their innocence could have easily been established. As it is, even the excitement of that time, when prairie pirates were thirsting for blood, no real proof was ever established against the men

PECK'S STORE ON SITE OF OLD CITY HALL, ELGIN.

so hastily and cruelly executed at Washington's Grove June 29, 1841. In Brodie's Grove, which is west of the present township of Malta, was a rendezvous for the banditti. Mr. Benjamin Worden, one of the early pioneers of DeKalb county, discovered what was known as the "sink hole" while in search of some cattle. Into this the horses were taken and secured during the day and at night were removed to stations further north, the horse thieves finding an excellent market for their stolen property in the lumber districts of Wisconsin. The line of travel was usually from Brodie's Grove to Gleason's at Genoa, Henpeck, now Old Hampshire, in Kane county, thence north through McHenry county into Wisconsin. It was sometimes very difficult to detect the parties who were in sympathy with the banditti. In almost every instance when they were brought to trial they had representatives who were on the jury and conviction seemed almost impossible. After several trials, with the thefts of horses increasing, the citizens who were law-abiding organized themselves into what is known as the Regulators or Lynching Clubs.

Mr. Burton C. Cook, state's attorney 1846-52, wrote as follows:

"During the term of Mr. Fridley as prosecuting attorney, and for a part of my term, the northwestern part of the state was infested by a most dangerous and wicked association of outlaws, thieves and counterfeiters, such as are often found upon the frontiers of civilization, having grips, signs and passwords whereby they could identify each other, and bound by oaths to protect each other. They were the enemies of society, unscrupulous and brutal. The citizens of DeKalb and Ogle counties organized bands of regulators to protect themselves and their property. Mr. Campbell, the captain of the regulators, was shot at his own house at White Oak Grove, and then the citizens followed, captured and shot some of the more notorious of the gang and it was finally broken up in this section. The able and efficient prosecution by my friend, Mr. Fridley, was greatly appreciated by the bar and by the citizens generally at the time and was greatly instrumental in freeing the country from the presence of the evil-doers. The indignation excited by the torturing to death of Colonel Davenport at Rock Island caused such persistent and hot pursuit of the rascals, and the execution of so many of them, that the gang was wholly suppressed.

"The main trouble with these desperate outlaws was in the region lying along the Rock river and its tributaries, which was settled by a much less desirable class than that which for the most part peopled the Fox River valley. But the records show that even in Kane county there was more or less difficulty with them. Their principal acts of outlawry consisted of horse stealing and they were adepts at the business. At the April (1848) term of the circuit court two men, Ames and Holmes, were convicted of stealing a span of horses from William Lance, of Blackberry, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Alton, whither they were taken by Sheriff Spaulding. The county commissioners, in September of the same year, passed an order offering a reward, not exceeding $50, for the apprehension and conviction of each person found guilty of stealing a horse, mare or mule, within the limits of Kane county."

CHAPTER XIII.

GEOLOGICAL.

Kane county occupies a position nearly in the northeast corner of the state of Illinois, is thirty miles long by eighteen broad, and has an area of 540 square miles. It is bounded north by McHenry county, east by Cook and DuPage, south by Kendall, and west by DeKalb. Being in such close proximity to Chicago, it is traversed by several of the great trunk lines of railway, which pass through in seeking an entrance to the metropolis. It consists of fifteen congressional and sixteen civil townships, and ranks, in point of wealth, population, manufactures, dairy and farm products, and other respects, among the first in the state. A large portion of its population has clustered into the numerous thrifty cities, towns and villages which lie within its borders. These include Carpentersville, Dundee, Elgin, South Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, North Aurora, Aurora and Montgomery, all on Fox river, and Sugar Grove, Big Rock, Kaneville, Elburn, Maple Park, Hampshire, Pingree Grove, Rutlandville and several lesser settlements in the interior of the county.

The county is well watered by Fox river and its tributaries, while the drainage from the northwestern portion finds its way ultimately to Rock river, the immediate outlet being Coon creek, in the townships of Burlington and Hampshire. Fox river is, for a prairie region, a remarkably steady stream, but this is accounted for in the fact that it drains Lake Geneva, in Wisconsin, and Fox and Pistaka lakes, in northern Illinois, and numerous other smaller bodies of water in the same region, besides being fed by springs all along its course. Its principal tributaries in this county are Tyler, Ferson, Blackberry, Big Rock and Mill creeks, from the west, and Brewster, Norton and Indian creeks, from the east, with a number of smaller ones discharging a greater or less quantity of water into the parent stream. Fox river furnishes excellent water power from one end of the county to the other and dams have been constructed across it at Carpentersville, Elgin, South Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, North Aurora, Aurora and Montgomery, while others which existed in an early day were located at other points along the stream and were not of extensive proportions. The general course of the river is southerly and the scenery along its banks is remarkably fine. Its channel is dotted with numerous islands, some of which are very large and have become valuable property, as is the case at Batavia and Aurora.

At the great bend, in St. Charles township, the stream sweeps along the north shore of a low wood-crowned limestone bluff, and with its islands and the beautiful shores present a most picturesque and inviting scene.

Fine drives have been constructed along both sides of the river throughout the length of the county, and the visitor to the region is greatly impressed with the beauties which lie spread before him.

A branch of the Kishwaukee river rises in Rutland township and flows northward, while another branch drains a considerable portion of Virgil. Nelson's lake, in Batavia and Blackberry townships, and Lilly lake, in Campton, once contained a considerable amount of water, but the system of

drainage adopted in late years has robbed them of their dignity as lakes. The first settlers found in certain portions of the county quite extensive tracts of low, marshy lands, which were called "sloughs," but judicious drainage has reclaimed the land covered by them in most instances and heavy crops of corn, etc., are raised where once was only a miry bog.

Stretching away from Fox river, in either direction, lies a broad prairie region, exceedingly fertile and dotted with numerous groves of timber. The surface of the county is diversified more than is usually the case in a prairie country. The bed of Fox river lies from thirty to ninety feet below the surrounding country and in places its banks are bold and approach the magnitude of bluffs. In the central portion of the county, principally in the townships of Campton and Blackberry, and again in Dundee, Elgin, St. Charles and Plato, hilly ridges exist, from whose summits commanding views are had of a broad and fertile region. Johnson's Mound, in the township of Blackberry, formerly known as Beeler's Mound, is said to be the highest point of land in the county, rising to the height of ninety feet or more from the midst of the prairie.

The surface rock underlying Kane county belongs to the silurian formation and mostly to the Niagara group.

In the north part of the township of St. Charles the Cincinnati group comes to the surface in a low anticlinal, which bears in a northwesterly direction and forms the ridge on sections 3 and 10, around which Fox river sweeps in a long curve toward the north and west and suddenly turns to the south, flowing along a channel greatly diminished in width from that above. The Cincinnati formation outcrops on both sides of the river for a half mile or more and abounds in fossils characteristic of the group. With one exception all the rock outcroppings are along Fox river. The exception is in the fork of Big Rock creek, in the township of Big Rock, and section 26, where the Niagara outcrops in several places.

The strata in the Niagara formation are of varying thicknesses, from an inch or less to two feet or more in the Aurora and Batavia quarries. From Montgomery to a point above Batavia the exposure is almost continuous. Between Geneva and Batavia the rock dips below the surface, but appears again at Geneva and is thence nearly continuous to West St. Charles, when it again disappears for a distance of nearly three miles. It shows a fine exposure in North St. Charles. At South Elgin it appears and is extensively quarried for building purposes.

A very good quality of lime has been manufactured from the Niagara at Aurora, Batavia, St. Charles and South Elgin, and the business is still carried on at some of these points.

The thickness of the Niagara formation varies from eighty to one hundred feet. It is sparingly supplied with fossils, the most prominent being Pentamerus Oblongus and Orthoceras Undulatum. It is usually of a light buff color, though in places it graduates to a bluish tinge, the latter being characteristic of the lower and harder layers. In Aurora and Batavia occur thick-bedded layers, which are extensively quarried for building purposes. Fair examples of buildings constructed from this rock are the old Kane

county courthouse, the Aurora city hall and the Congregational church, private insane hospital and the two public school buildings in Batavia, and the high school building in Geneva. It is frequently ferruginous, and this is sometimes a very objectionable feature. It does not withstand the action of frost or heat well, but is durable and presents a fine appearance when not too much exposed. The thinner layers make, in connection with good mortar, a very strong wall and withstand the action of the elements much better than the thicker-bedded stone.

The overlying surface formations of Kane county belong chiefly to the quaternary age, the deposits being made up of clay, sand, gravel, cobblestone and the boulders of the drift period.

The surface soil is largely composed of vegetable mold, the entire prairie portion being a mixture of loam and decomposed vegetation. In the timbered districts, which comprise possibly one-fourth of the total area, the soil is of a more clayey nature. Very few sandy tracts exist, though there are immense deposits of coarse and fine sand in the form of glacial moraines and deposits, of which Bald (or Ball) Mound and Johnson's Mound, in Blackberry, and the ridge of hills running through Campton, St. Charles, Plato, Elgin and Dundee are good examples. Brick clay abounds in many parts of the county and good molding sand is found in the Fox river bluffs, near the mouth of Norton creek, in St. Charles and southeast of Elgin.

Owing to the limestone formations nearly all the springs and streams are of hard water. There are a few exceptions in the case of wells sunk wholly in gravel and deep mineral bearing springs which come up from sandstone formations, as in the case of artesian wells and the medicinal springs on the west side of the river in the city of St. Charles. The deepest wells are at the watch factory in Elgin, the grape sugar works and the courthouse in Geneva, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car shops at Aurora. Water flows from them in a strong stream and is very soft and pleasant to the taste.

An extensive peat bed occurs between Dundee and Carpentersville, covering probably 160 acres, and there are lesser deposits in other places. One of the latest to develop was a short distance southeast of Aurora, which became fired accidentally during the drouth of 1887 and burned until heavy rains extinguished the fire.

Most of the timber now existing in Kane county is a second growth, the original heavy bodies having been principally cleared away. In many places groves of rapidly growing varieties of trees have been set out, thousands of evergreens have been brought in to beautify both city and farm property, and great numbers of orchards exist, mostly consisting of apple trees. Upon the soil of Kane county will grow almost every product of the temperate zone, but the changeable nature of the climate renders the winters too severe for the least hardy trees, plants, etc. For this reason less attention is paid to the raising of peaches, pears and other fruits than formerly.

A mastodon was unearthed in April, 1908. That this mammoth roamed the fields and woods of Kane county some one hundred thousand years ago

OLD WAVERLY HOUSE, ELGIN.

THE OLD MILL THAT FORMERLY STOOD ON THE SITE OF THE BORDEN FACTORY.

is unquestioned. Such finds have been made throughout the Mississippi valley.

Workmen on the drainage district ditch this morning on the farm of Will Campbell, three miles southwest of Oswego, hauled out one of the teeth of the prehistoric monster and it was discovered by Commissioner Watts Cutter, who was overseeing the work.

The tooth was a perfectly formed one about fourteen inches long and some six inches square at the large end. The discovery of the dental work of the prehistoric monster caused a sensation and after it had been examined by the party the workmen commenced to dig around in the hope of unearthing other parts of the animal's framework.

Soon their efforts were successful and a portion of the femur was dug up. It was a piece about a foot and a half long and was apparently broken off. At the large end it was fourteen inches in diameter and tapered rapidly down to seven inches at the place where the fracture occurred. Soon another dipperful of the big machine brought up a couple of foot bones and for several hours the finds were numerous. Part of the bones were quite badly decayed but a number of the specimens were in good shape and intact.

The finds were cleaned up and taken to the Cutter drug store in Oswego, where they attracted much attention among the people of the village. Owing to the fact that many of the bones are probably missing, having decayed and fallen apart, it is hardly probable that anything like a perfect skeleton can be constructed, but there will be enough bones found to give some idea of the size of the great animal which rambled over Kendall and Kane counties before the arrival of the trolley car and other twentieth century creations.

CHAPTER XIV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Early roads in use in Kane county were simply well-worn Indian trails, which connected their various important villages. In a short time from the first settlement, however, lines of travel were opened leading to the principal points in the state. With Chicago as a starting point, highways branched off in various directions, and some of them were laid across the county of Kane. One of the most prominent objective points was Galena, and as early as 1834 a road thence from Chicago was opened for travel, crossing Fox river at what is now Montgomery, at the southern edge of the county. The growth of the McCarty settlement at Aurora, where also a postoffice was established in the spring of 1836, caused a change to be made in the route, it being altered so as to pass through Aurora. This, known as the "Galena road," a name which still clings to it, became one of the most extensively traveled thoroughfares in this region. It led westward from Aurora into and through the township of Sugar Grove, a corner of Blackberry and across Kaneville, and thence in a northwesterly direction to the northwest part of

the state. Lines of road were also laid crossing Fox river at St. Charles and Elgin, both making for the same part of the state as the one which crossed at Aurora. When the days of stage lines came into existence these were all busy routes of travel.

The necessity of having roads was early recognized and met by the settlers. Generally they were laid on what seemed to be the most convenient and eligible routes between the terminal points, without special regard to directness. There were sloughs and hills to be avoided and good crossings to be selected at streams and other circumstances which naturally made the earlier highways rather devious. But with the establishment of the government lines of survey and increase in wealth they were gradually straightened, until at present comparatively few of the angular and crooked roads are in existence.

The first work done by the county board of commissioners regarding the laying out of roads was July 12, 1836, when they ordered views of roads to be made as follows:

From Geneva to the west or north line of this county, on the best and most direct line toward Rockford; Thomas E. Dodge, David Dunham and John Griggs, viewers.

From Geneva westerly to the house of Eli Barnes, thence westerly to the county line, on the best route to Galena; Henry Madden, Frederick Love and Edwin Keyte, viewers.

From Geneva northerly, along the west side of Fox river, to the north line of Sandusky precinct; James T. Wheeler, Seth Stowell and Joel S. Young, viewers.

From Geneva, on the east side of Fox river, northerly by T. Dues' (or Dewees') mill to the county line; Sanders M. Howard, Thomas Dewees and William Hammond, viewers.

From the termination of a road through Sandusky precinct, on the west side of Fox river, along the west side of said river to the county line; Samuel J. Kimball, Francis Perry and Thomas H. Thompson, viewers.

From Geneva to the Cook county line, at or near the head of the Big Woods, to intersect a road leading from said line to Chicago; James Herrington, Wallace Hotchkiss and Alexander Wheeler, viewers.

From Geneva to the west line of Cook county, to intersect a road leading from said line to Chicago; viewers same as last above.

From Geneva southerly by Ball Mound, thence by or through Sugar Grove, near the house of Elijah Pierce, to the point where the Ottawa road crosses Rock creek; Lyman Isbell, Harry White and James Carman, viewers.

From Geneva westwardly, near the south end of Charter's Grove, to cross the south branch of Kishwaukee, near Wilson's Ford, passing William A. Miller's and Levi Lee's, thence to the county line at the termination of Haight's road; Harman Miller, Matthew McCormick and Levi Lee, viewers.

From Squaw Grove northerly by Frederick Love's, N. C. Moore's, Samuel Jenks' and Stephen Morey's claims, thence down the west side of the Sycamore river, crossing said stream near Harmon Miller's, thence to Squaw Prairie; Samuel Jenks, Harmon Miller and N. C. Moore, viewers.

From Paw Paw Grove northerly to Shabbona's Grove, thence along at or near Amos McKellen's, thence down the east side of the timber by John B. Collins', T. Love's, Eli Barnes' and John Smith's claims, crossing the south branch of the Sycamore, terminating at or near McCollum's; Amos McKellen, John B. Collins and Mark Daniels, viewers.

From this time onward until the board of county commissioners gave place, under the new constitution, to the board of supervisors, the greater proportion of the business before it was in relation to the roads of the county, and the pages of the musty old records are filled with petitions and appointments of viewers and road supervisors, the number of road districts in the county amounting up to considerably more than one hundred previous to 1849. The roads were not constructed after what would at this day be considered the most approved plan. Each able-bodied man in the county between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years was required to work a certain number of days upon the public roads, and the road supervisors, as they were called, were expected to see that the work in their respective districts was done in proper form. The time was "put in," and the dirt was piled up in the style common for many years. Poll tax was a later device by which a payment was taken in lieu of work.

Finally some wise head evolved the plan of building plank roads; a law was passed by the legislature authorizing the formation of companies for their construction and the idea became so popular that little was heard of but new companies, who expected to get rich out of the tolls to be realized upon the completion of divers and sundry plank roads. The year 1848 witnessed probably the greatest excitement over the new idea, not unlike that relating to trolley lines the past ten years. Among the companies organized and the roads projected were the following:

In August, 1848, a plank road from Doty's to Chicago was in "traveling order," twelve miles being then completed eastward from the first named point, which was in Cook county. The toll was twenty-five cents and the travel over it was so great that at the date named the daily receipts were about fifty dollars.

About October 1, 1848, permission was granted to organize the Aurora & Naperville Plank Road Company, with a capital stock of $20,000, in shares of $50 each, the estimated cost of the road being $2,200 per mile; distance from Aurora to Naperville nine miles. Books were opened for subscriptions to the stock October 7 and the company was to be organized as soon as sufficient stock was taken. The effort did not prove successful, and the Aurora & DuPage Plank Road Company was organized, to construct the road from the west end of Cook county to Aurora, a distance of twenty-one miles. The capital stock was $40,000 and the six miles of road west of Doty's were included. This scheme also fell through. February 23, 1850, a company was organized, under the general plank road law, to build a plank road from Aurora to Little Rock, Kendall county. Shepherd Johnson, Thomas Judd, Colonel S. S. Ingham, L. D. Brady and B. F. Hall were appointed commissioners to open books and solicit stock, but the road was not constructed. These were but a few of the roads which existed only in imagination.

In February, 1850, the subscription books of the St. Charles & Sycamore Plank Road Company were opened and by the close of the month $30,000 had been subscribed by the citizens of the two places. The work was put under contract in April following. By the middle of May nearly four miles of the road (then called the Sycamore and Chicago plank road) had been graded and plank was then being laid. Three hundred thousand plank had at that time been distributed along the road, cut at the St. Charles and Batavia saw-mills. These mills were then busy and a large quantity of lumber was purchased, beside what was furnished by them, from the yards of Norton & Butler, in Chicago. This plank road was in operation a number of years and the old toll house in West St. Charles was, after the company ceased to exist (about 1860), converted into a dwelling. The old planks were brought to St. Charles and used for fuel at Butler's west side paper mill and the St. Charles Hotel.

The growth of population and increase of business in the great west at length demanded that something should take the place of stage lines, which should afford facilities for more rapid transit and furnish better transportation for the products of the soil than ox teams and "prairie schooners" afforded. The railroads offered the only solution of the problem and it happened that the first line of railway constructed in northern Illinois had a portion of its pathway across the county of Kane. This was the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, which was begun in 1848. An article in the Aurora Beacon, October 19, 1848, has the following to say of that road at the time: "Four miles of this road are already completed and the track is being laid at the rate of 1,500 feet per day. A locomotive (the Pioneer) for the road has arrived at Chicago and will immediately be put upon the track. The track will be laid as far as Brush Hill this fall and to Fox River early in the spring."

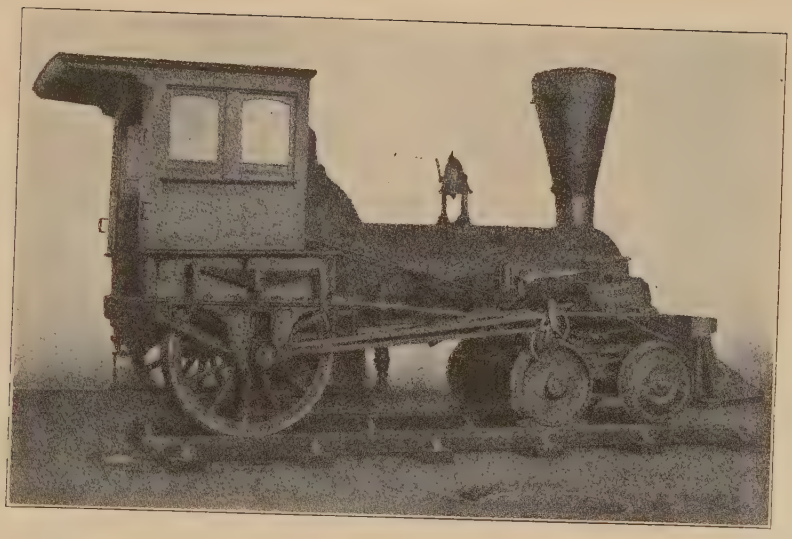
There was some delay in building the road, for it was open to Elgin, but the first railroad train from Chicago reached that place early in February, 1850. It was not until two years later that the line was extended beyond Elgin.

An article appearing in Railway and Locomotive Engineer for July, 1908, speaks of the old "Pioneer," a photo of which is given below, as follows:

THE PIONEER.

"Through the courtesy of Mr. W. B. Kniskern, passenger traffic manager of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, we have been favored with an excellent photograph of an interesting old-time engine called the 'Pioneer,' from which our illustration has been made. Speaking of this engine Mr. Kniskern says in a letter to us:

"'"The Pioneer" was the first locomotive used by any line out of Chicago. It reached Chicago on a sailing brig in 1848 and was drawn across the city by horses and placed upon the tracks of what is now the Galena division of the C. & N.-W., then known as the Galena & Chicago Union Railway. It made its first trip in November, 1848, with a party of prominent people (to



THE PIONEER.

Elgin) and on the return trip a farmer with a wagonload of wheat hailed the train, and "The Pioneer" on its return trip brought to the city this, the first rail shipment of grain, to the Chicago market. Similarly, a few days later, a drove of hogs was transferred to the railway a few miles outside of town, and thus became the forerunner of the livestock shipments for which the city is today noted. "The Pioneer" today occupies a place of honor in the Field Columbian Museum in this city.'

"The credit of having saved this historic engine from being scrapped must be given to Mr. Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago & North-Western. By his sensible act in saving 'The Pioneer' Mr. Hughitt introduced a new fashion, which is still popular and has saved many interesting articles from the melting pot.

"In describing this engine in his well-known work, 'The Development of the Locomotive Engine,' Mr. Angus Sinclair says: 'The first locomotive to raise noise echoes in Chicago was "The Pioneer," whose antique appearance is familiar to people who visit the Field Museum in Chicago. The engine is well worthy of careful examination by people who appreciate the great benefits conferred upon humanity by the locomotive engine.

" 'After tedious research I have succeeded in tracing the history of this old locomotive, which is an object of keen interest to many people, especially those about Chicago. "The Pioneer" was the thirty-seventh locomotive built by M. W. Baldwin and was turned out in 1836 for the Utica & Schenectady Railroad. After a few years of service in the Mohawk Valley the engine was sold to the Michigan Central Railroad, where it was known as "The Alert," While in Michigan a few changes were made on the engine. As originally built it had a single fixed eccentric for each cylinder with two arms extending backward having hooks to engage with a pin on a rocker arm which actuated the valve rod. That motion was removed and double eccentrics with V-hook put in its place, the motion now found on the engine.

" 'When the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company were ready to begin track laying in 1848 they bought "The Alert" from its owners and called it "The Pioneer," a proper name for the first locomotive to perform service west of the lakes. "The Pioneer" is the same type as Baldwin's second engine, "The Miller," long a favorite pattern with Mr. Baldwin, but is larger and has two inches longer stroke, but the other details are the same except the improved valve motion.'

" 'The Pioneer,' when being repaired in the shop in 1855, was equipped with a feed water heater. Mr. R. W. Bushnell, who was for many years master mechanic of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, in a letter containing many interesting reminiscences of 'The Pioneer,' writes thus of the feed water appliance: 'The heater consisted of vertical pipes placed around the inner side of the inside pipe of the smokestack and connected at top and bottom by return bends, the pump forcing the water through these pipes to the boiler. The stack was of ordinary pattern for wood burners in those days, but to get ample surface for the water heater the inside pipe was made very large to get as many pipes in as possible. To cap this and to retain heat in the stack the cone was made unusually large.' "

The Dixon Air Line Road, under the management of the Chicago & Galena Union, was completed to Geneva in 1853 and pushed westward until finally it became the main line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, as the great system has for many years been called.

The railway did not at first tap the Fox river country at Elgin, however. The people of St. Charles seeing the road about to go around them and leave them several miles away, bestirred themselves and built what was known as the St. Charles Branch Railroad, connecting with the Chicago & Galena Union about four miles east of St. Charles. The first train over it reached the place December 13, 1849, the cost of the branch having been about $23,000. March 11, 1850, the following directors were elected: Ira Minard, Darwin Millington, G. C. Stevens, F. H. Bowman, Elisha Freeman. Mr. Freeman was chosen president, Mr. Stevens secretary, and Mr. Minard acting director and treasurer. An engine arrived for the branch in July, 1850. This road, as were all the early ones, was laid with strap rail.

Early in 1850 the subject was agitated of connecting St. Charles and Geneva by rail. Stock was taken and proposals for doing the work were invited in March. Matters progressed favorably and finally a branch on the east side of the river, one and seven-eights miles in length, was built between the two places and cars commenced running over it to Geneva, September 12, 1850. Both this and the St. Charles branch were abandoned after about ten years and the latter place was without railway facilities until January 16, 1871, when a branch two and seven-tenths miles long was opened between the two towns on the west side of the river, which later became the property of the Chicago & North-Western Company and is still operated.

The North-Western continued its line from Geneva to Batavia, on the west side of the river, in the summer of 1873, and in 1883 extended it to Aurora, opening business over it in the fall of that year. Depot grounds, yards and general right of way had some time previously been secured, at large cost to the company.

The Fox River Railroad, northward from Elgin to McHenry, was commenced in 1853 and completed in 1855. The south end of the Wisconsin Central Road, from Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, south, passed into the hands of the Chicago & Galena Union Company in May, 1859. The latter company repaired the track and began running regular trains over the whole from Elgin to Lake Geneva on May 16, 1859. This line has since remained under the same management, now known as the Chicago & North-Western.

Early in January, 1849, a project was set on foot for building a branch railroad from Aurora to connect with the Chicago & Galena Union at or near Warrenville, about twelve miles distant, in DuPage county. An enthusiastic meeting was held on the 27th of the month, when it was unanimously Resolved, "That this meeting use its best exertions for the construction of a branch railroad from West Aurora, by the most feasible route, to the main line of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad." A bill to charter the Aurora Branch Railroad was passed by the legislature in 1849 (house, February 6, and senate, February 9) and a board of directors was elected, consisting of Stephen F. Gale, Chicago; Benjamin Hackney, Charles Hoyt and William V.

Plum, Aurora, and Rodney McDole, Sugar Grove. The books were opened February 21, 1849, and in less than twenty-four hours $25,000 in stock was taken, or one-fourth the amount required. Mr. Gale was chosen president and P. A. Hull, of Aurora, secretary of the board. By the 19th of April $40,000 had been subscribed. Two or three routes were surveyed, but the one finally adopted, October 22, 1849, started from East Aurora and led by way of Batavia to Turner Junction; length, twelve and three-fourths miles.

November 22, 1849, 5 per cent installments on the capital stock were called for and proposals were invited for grading the road from the Junction to the Batavia depot. Work was begun about the middle of March, 1850, ground being first broken at the Junction. It was determined to extend the line down the river as soon as practicable. Two fine passenger cars for this branch arrived in July, 1850, and until the completion of the branch were used on the main line between Chicago and Elgin. Trains began running as far as Batavia on Monday, September 2, 1850. A grand celebration was held there August 29 in honor of the completion of the road to the place. The cars reached Aurora early in October, and trains commenced running regularly on the 21st of that month. J. Frink & Co. established a daily line of stages from Aurora with the cars.

The extension south and southwest from Aurora was begun in 1851-52, and in 1855 was under control of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, with trains running through to Burlington, Iowa, without change of cars. Some years later a direct line was constructed from Aurora to Chicago and the old spur to the Junction became a comparatively little used branch.

The Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad was graded in 1870 from Streator to Geneva, the towns along the route having issued bonds to aid in its construction. The unfinished line was turned over to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in October, 1870, and the latter company finished it and has since operated it.

The Chicago & Iowa Railroad, extending westward from Aurora, and for a time known as the "Hinckley Road," was also mainly built in 1870. The track between Aurora and Rochelle was completed at 10 o'clock on the night of December 31, 1870, and there was great rejoicing along the line. This road is practically at present a part of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, although operated under its original name. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, a new line opened in 1886, pass over its tracks. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, like the Chicago & North-Western, has grown from a very small beginning to be one of the great railways of the country, including in its various lines several thousand miles of track.

The Chicago & Pacific Railroad, leading from Chicago through Elgin and the northern portion of Kane county, was built in 1873-75. Track laying west of Elgin was commenced on Thanksgiving Day, 1874, and the road was finished as far as Genoa, DeKalb county, January 9, 1875. This road finally passed, a few years later, into the hands of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, since when it has become one of the leading lines of the county.

The Chicago, St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railway was graded from Chicago to St. Charles in 1852-53, piers and abutments built for a

bridge across Fox river, and a small amount of work done west of that stream. But the investment in this road proved a disastrous one for the people of St. Charles and it was never completed, although about eight miles of track were laid at the east end. The right of way reverted to the original owners and the heavy stone piers stood in the river, lone monuments for years of the efforts of former times. But they were destined to become useful, for a new company, called the Minnesota & Northwestern, desiring an entrance to Chicago and recognizing the advantages offered by the direct and already graded "Air Line," purchased the right of way, built a splendid line of road, and commenced running regular trains over it in the midsummer of 1887. This road extends westward and northwestward to St. Paul and Minneapolis and was known as the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad. Later it became the Chicago & Great Western, by which name it is now known.

Mr. Lewis M. Gross in his history of DeKalb County gives the following account of the affair:

"Although people generally took their produce to St. Charles they found even that distance difficult to travel in years like 1851 and it became evident that something must be done to secure better means of communication with the outside world and transportation of the products of the country to market. Heretofore all the goods sold in stores were hauled from Chicago or from St. Charles, causing great inconvenience and a large expenditure of money for the merchants. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was now in process of construction and promised relief to the southern portions of the county. The Galena division of the North-Western road was also being built, a branch of which was extended to St. Charles, which was then a very flourishing little city and the principal market for all the northern part of the county. When the matter came before our people to have the road extended through Kane and DeKalb counties the people were too poor to aid in the project. A plank road was established from Sycamore to St. Charles, these roads at this time being very popular throughout the eastern states and covered most of the distance between cities, but in a year or two the plank warped and the road became almost impassable and the planks were finally confiscated by the people living along the road and the project was given up. This was to be a toll road and people generally supposed it would be a source of great profit.

"In 1849 a road was commenced between Chicago and St. Charles, and on the 12th of December of that year the first train entered that city and the screams of the locomotive was heard for the first time in the Fox river valley. In August the Chicago & Galena division of the North-Western had completed their track to Elgin and had changed their route from St. Charles to that place. The citizens of that city, seeing that the salvation of their town depended upon the thoroughfare which had been opened, took the matter in their own hands and ran two trains daily from Elgin to the junction. Ira Minard, of St. Charles, controlled the line until October, 1856, when it passed into other hands. The depot stood on the east side of the city of St. Charles on land now occupied by the Free Methodist church. In 1853 Minard, with others, obtained a charter for the St. Charles & Galena Air Line road, into which the charter previously granted for the branch track was merged.

Minard became president of the company and a large amount of stock was taken by settlers along the line. The Chicago & Galena road commenced with the ostensible purpose of extending to Galena never approached nearer that town than Freeport, but from there depended upon the Illinois Central track. In an evil hour one E. C. Litchfield, from Cazenovia, New York, appeared in St. Charles, representing that he and his friends possessed sufficient means to build a railroad through, if he was allowed to hold a controlling interest in the stock. He was permitted to subscribe for it, the thoroughfare was commended and graded from Chicago to St. Charles, the culverts were built, also the piers and abutments for the bridge across Fox river (now used by the Great Western) and the track was laid for nine miles from Chicago. Minard had staked his whole fortune of eighty thousand dollars upon the enterprise, while hundreds of poor men had taken stock for all they could afford. It must be understood that Litchfield promised that the road would be finished and that it should not previously pass out of his hands into the Galena or any other competing line. Never was a villainous scheme more successfully executed. When the controller of the stock had crippled the only man who had any power to oppose him and was assured that any opposition to his own designs would result in that man's ruin, he coolly informed Minard he had concluded to sell his stock in the Chicago & St. Charless Air Line to the Chicago & Galena Company, and promised to make reparation for any personal inconvenience which such a course might occasion him if he would raise no objection. Minard was then permitted to take his choice, and there was no choice to take. The refusal and loss of his property could not help his friends, who were already ruined nor save his town, which was then doomed, and he accordingly took the course which any other sane man would have taken. The road ended at the Des Plaines river, and the grading upon the west bank of the Fox river, since it was not necessary for the interest of the Chicago & North-Western Company to continue it. Seven hundred thousand dollars paid by hard working farmers and industrious mechanics across the country was lost, and many farmers were reduced from wealth to poverty, and the useless piers stood along the banks of the Fox river as a monument to the perfidy of Litchfield until they were in later years occupied by the Chicago & Great Western. The real estate of the St. Charles & Chicago Air Line had acquired a large amount of value, especially that part of the property which was to be used for depot and grounds in Chicago and, therefore, the railroad property of this proposed line had appreciated enormously in value. There was more than enough to pay for all the work that had been done upon the road. It has been reported that Litchfield and Minard, by thus selling out their friends, made a profit of over four hundred thousand dollars. It must be said, in passing, that the friends of Minard think he has been unjustly blamed for his course in the disaster, but it is sufficiently apparent that he was far beneath the mark of innocence. The loss of this railroad to those who had invested was the severest blow that had ever visited St. Charles and almost annihilated the village. Had that line been built through to what is now Sycamore and Dixon to the river it is possible that the towns of DeKalb, Cortland and Malta would never have been built, and St. Charles

and Sycamore might have become two of the largest cities of northern Illinois."

The Illinois Central, also desiring an outlet northwestwardly from Chicago, has purchased the right of way, and in 1887 engaged in the heaviest job of railroad construction which has ever been undertaken in Kane county, and one of the heaviest in northern Illinois. This road crosses the Fox river in the northern portion of St. Charles township, at Coleman, just above the great bend, and passes out of the county from the township of Burlington. The new line is known as the Chicago, Madison & Northern.

The Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railroad was opened in 1886 between Aurora and Joliet. In 1887 the management was shifted, the name was changed to Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, and an extension was made in 1888 from a point a few miles southeast of Aurora, which taps the Chicago & Northwestern at Turner Junction, and reaches to Elgin. This serves as a belt line for the transfer of freight from the different roads leading to Chicago from the west, without the necessity of passing through that city.

The Illinois & Fox River Railroad Company was incorporated by act of the legislature, approved February 16, 1865, the incorporators being A. J. Joslyn, P. J. Burchell, A. M. Herrington, J. W. Eddy, William Coffin, Daniel Volintine and William B. Allen, all of Kane county, and others in the counties of Kendall and Grundy. Capital stock to be $1,000,000, limited to $2,000,000. The company was empowered to construct a railroad from Elgin through St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, Aurora, Oswego, Bristol and Yorkville, to Morris, Grundy county, with the privilege of extending it south through the coal fields to connect at some point in said county with the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. At a meeting of the incorporators, held April 20, 1865, Daniel Volintine was elected chairman, and P. A. Armstrong, secretary. The road has never been built.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

When the railroad fever made itself manifest in Kane county, it was quite natural that the people should desire telegraph lines as an accompaniment, and numerous schemes were sprung upon the people to supply the need; but, as in the case of plank roads, most of them went no farther than talk. In June, 1848, it was proposed to construct a telegraph line from Janesville, Wisconsin, to Joliet or Ottawa, Illinois, via Beloit, Rockford, Belvidere, Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, Aurora and Oswego, connecting with other through lines at the terminal points. The sum of $9,000 was asked to build the branch route, and an office was promised to each place subscribing $2,000. The stock was to be in shares of $50 each, and the profit was promised to amount to 15 to 25 per cent. The plan failed of consummation.

Another line, from Elgin to Aurora, and thence to Naperville, was talked of in May, 1849. Offices were promised at Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia and Aurora, provided each place subscribed not less than $500, and also provided $4,600 should be subscribed along Fox river. That this proposition must at length have been looked upon with favor is evident, from the

FLOOD OF 1857, AURORA, SHOWING SOUTH END OF STOLPS ISLAND.

fact that a line was put up in Kane county in the winter of 1850-51, reaching from Elgin to Aurora, and thence extending to Naperville. All local lines of telegraph finally gave way to the great systems which followed up the railroads, and have since grown to mammouth proportions, and become numbered among the giant monopolies of the land.

The telephone systems, of which there are two doing business in Kane county, the Chicago Telephone Company and the Interstate Telephone Company, are of practically late origin, but have become an indispensable part of the life of business and social activities. In 1885 the telephone was practically unknown, so much so as to pass entirely unmentioned by a historian of that period. Today a resident of Kane county may talk with anyone within 500 miles over the wire at comparatively small cost. To converse with a person 50 miles distant is a daily occurrence. The Chicago Telephone Company is a branch of the corporation of the same name doing business in Chicago. It is the only 'phone service from Kane county to Chicago; the other company being unable to secure a franchise in Chicago. This company offers communication with the country, and towns and cities outside Chicago. Its promoters hope to ultimately secure a grant in Chicago and be able to compete with the Chicago people for the Chicago service.

The past twenty years has seen the rise and rapid development of the electric railway and the automobile. The electric trolley cars now connect every city along the river from Aurora to Carpentersville. A complete system of lines centering at Elgin and Aurora traverse the county and extend into nearby counties. A new line is now building from Woodstock to Sycamore, crossing the west end of the county. This will greatly aid travel in that section. The A. E. & C. Railway Company have absorbed most of the traffic, and now own the Aurora-Elgin line, the Belvidere line and the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago third rail line, which runs cars to Chicago every hour—time one hour and twenty-five minutes. The corporation is controlled by stockholders at Cleveland, Ohio. The traffic is large. A new line will be laid this year from Elgin to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and the summer resorts.

Drainage ditches have been an improvement much enjoyed the past twenty years for the purpose of reclaiming swamp lands. Hundreds of acres have been, by this means, made productive. An extensive drain was put in Rutland township in 1886, and this year one is being dug through Plato and other townships. The southern end of the county is also putting in ditches.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRYING INTERESTS, STOCK, ETC.

The early settlers of Kane county, though accustomed to wooded country, soon discovered that in the soil of the beautiful prairie, which made up the most of its area, there lay unbounded resources for the benefit of the agriculturist, and it did not require long for them to learn to take advantage

of these. All the small grains were successfully grown, and corn came in time to be the staple crop. Fruits of various sorts were raised in greater or less abundance. In time the profits in attempting to raise wheat became so small that attention was turned to other branches of agriculture. About 1864 or 1865, a few experiments were tried in the dairying line, and proved so successful that the business soon became general throughout Kane and other counties in the northern part of the state, and has grown to mammoth proportions. Among the pioneer dairymen in this county were D. E. Wood, of Elgin; Martin Switzer and L. C. Ward, of St. Charles; Rodney McDole and Joseph Ingham and J. B. Paull of Sugar Grove, and H. L. Ford, of Batavia. These were all in the business as early as 1865-66, Mr. McDole managing a private dairy, and others erecting factories for the manufacture of cheese. Others in Dundee, Elgin, Plato, Campton, Blackberry, Geneva, Burlington, Virgil, etc., fell into the new line, and the result was manifest in discharged farm debts and fine improvements in nearly all sections of the county. Experienced cheese makers came on from the East—Herkimer and Oneida counties, New York, and elsewhere—to superintend the factories. At length the manufacture of butter was also commenced, and has practically superseded cheese making, which is less profitable. The products of the Kane county creameries command the highest prices in the markets, East, West and South.

In march, 1872, a board of trade was organized at Elgin for the benefit of dairymen, and up to August, 1877, it had transacted business amounting to $22,180,204.49½, being a monthly average of $120,544.59. The quotations upon the Elgin market control the prices of butter and cheese throughout the United States, and affect many foreign markets as well.

Aside from the vast amount of milk manufactured in Kane county, many thousand cans are shipped each year to dealers in Chicago, direct from the various railway stations on several lines of the road. Dundee and Carpentersville furnish the greatest amount, with Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Elburn and other points closely following.

With the introduction of the dairy business into this region naturally came the desire to weed out inferior grades of cattle, and replace them by those of greatest profit. As a consequence the fields and pastures of Kane county nurture as fine stock at the present day as can be found in the United States. The premium herds of the old countries have been drawn upon in order that the very best might be secured; the principal breeds finding favor in the eyes of dairymen being the Holstein-Friesian, the Shorthorns, the Jerseys, the Herefords, and the Polled-Angus; some being preferred for their milk yield alone, and others for both milk and beef. Among the noted stock breeders and dealers of the county were Dr. W. A. Pratt and the Manns, of Elgin; M. W. Dunham and N. S. Carlisle, of St. Charles (the latter's farms lying in Hampshire); Frank H. Hall, of Sugar Grove; George E. Brown & Co., George Leigh & Co., Blair Bros. & Curry, and Hiram Norris, of Aurora; and Hon. John Stewart, of Campton, besides numerous others engaged in stock raising to a considerable extent in various parts of the county.

Some of these became so extensively interested also in the importation and raising of fine horses that their names are known throughout the civilized world. Particularly was this the case with Mark W. Dunham of St. Charles, and George E. Brown & Co., of Aurora, from whose stock farms have come many of the finest animals in the world. The specialty of the Dunham farm was the magnificent Percheron horse, and in handling these Mr. Dunham acquired, during the years he followed the business, a splendid fortune. His annual importations from France amounted to hundreds of the very finest horses which money can purchase, and he was the heaviest dealer in this class of horses in America. George E. Brown & Co., owners of two large stock farms, one in Aurora and the other in Batavia, acquired a national reputation as dealers in the fine English draft horses, Cleveland Bays and Exmoor ponies, and their annual importations are scarcely behind those of Mr. Dunham. Their Batavia farm, known as "Brookside," was formerly the property of Col. B. H. Campbell, also a noted stock dealer. W. S. Frazier, of Aurora, was for a number of years engaged in the culture of fine horses, and some of the most noted racers of the country were housed in his stables.

The settlers of this portion of the state early turned their attention toward exhibiting the products of the soil and of making displays of their best stock. On October 2, 1842, a state fair, so-called, was held at Aurora, and is said to have been the first in the state, although an unsuccessful attempt had been made in the year previous to hold one at Naperville. The stock exhibited comprised half a dozen cattle and a few hogs, and Charles Hoyt purchased nearly all of them after the "fair" was over. Five or six hundred people attended. Aurora had agreed to furnish a free dinner for the occasion, but, owing to a misunderstanding between the managers and the citizens, it was not done, and the inhabitants of Sugar Grove provided roast pigs, coffee, bread, etc., the pigs being artistically carved with a hatchet. Dinner was eaten on an open spot of ground west of River street, in the rear of the present business district. On the same day the first stone was turned in the old Black Hawk mill.

The Kane County Agricultural Society was organized May 18, 1857, although exhibitions had taken place annually since 1853. The first officers of the socity were: President, William P. West; secretary, S. W. Curtis; treasurer, George W. Waite. Its fairs were for years almost the principal annual events in the county, and were very largely attended. As the population became more dense, interest commenced to lag, and now the old fair grounds are deserted, and the ancient race tracks are overgrown or cut up into building lots. Several attempts to revive the interest proved failures, and finally the idea of holding fairs in other portions of the county were broached. The Aurora Agricultural and Horticultural Society was incorporated in 1869, with a capital stock limited to $10,000. Fifty-five acres of land, lying east of the city, were purchased for a fair ground, costing about $7,000, and the total expenditures were carried up to over $20,000. The first fair was held September 21 to 25, 1869, and several others followed in succeeding years. In the spring of 1874 the society found itself badly in debt, and the grounds were sold in June of that year to a newly organized association, called the

Northern Illinois Agricultural Society, having a capital stock of $15,000. The experience of this association was, in the end, no more encouraging than that of its predecessor, and no fairs have been held for several years. The Elgin Agricultural Society was organized in 1870, and expended $10,000 in grounds and buildings; but after a few attempts at holding fairs the scheme was abandoned as unprofitable.

The only exhibitions of this character that are held in this vicinity are the county fair at Woodstock, McHenry county, and the so-called horse shows. The chief farm products now raised are corn, wheat, oats; and within the past few years considerable land has been planted to the sugar beet, a large crop being raised this year. Foreign laborers are brought in to work the crops, as the local farmer is as yet unfamiliar with its culture. No factories have been built in this county to date, the crop being contracted for by factories in Wisconsin and shipped there. The belief is that more land will be given to this product. The days when farming was chiefly done by the labor of the individual have gone. Machinery has everywhere come into use until nearly every farm process is now done with a machine. Plowing alone seems to hold its own and require the hand to guide the blade in the furrow. The reaper is an old story, but the corn cutter, upon which one man sits, and driving his horses through the corn field, cuts it down, row by row, is a modern invention that saves much labor. To buy the mechanisms now considered necessary to farming alone requires an expenditure of several thousand dollars. And lands that, in the '40s, could be bought for from 25 cents to $1.25 an acre now sell for from $90 to $125 an acre.

Another fact conspicuous in farming is the change of nationalities in the owners. Fifty years ago farms were owned and worked largely by the Yankees, who entered them in the first place. Later these original settlers sold out or leased to Germans, and within the past fifteen years the Germans are being displaced in large numbers by the Scandinavians, who buy them out. The rural free delivery list of the Elgin postoffice shows the present predominance of the Germans and natives of Sweden and Norway. While many Germans are found among the very earliest settlers, the wave of immigration from Germany did not begin until after the Civil war, and the coming of the Scandinavians may be noted in the early '70s by the appearance of their names in the directories. Both these classes make good farmers, and accumulate property by frugality and toil where the native Yankee would not make ends meet, owing to his more expensive ways of living.

REPORT OF SALES OF SCHOOL LAND IN KANE COUNTY.

Township and range	Date	Purchaser	Number of acres	Price per acre	
	1845				
42, R. 7	Dec. 16	Stewart Christy	40	$ .25	No. 1
42, R. 7	Dec. 16	Robert Eakin	40	.37½	9
41, R. 6	Oct. 31	Joel Root	40	1.25	15
41, R. 6	Oct. 31	Th. Robinson	40	1.25	16

Township and range	Date	Purchaser	Number of acres	Price per acre	
41, R. 6	Oct. 31	Jno. O. Kane	40	1.25	2
41, R. 6	Oct. 31 1845	Jos. Robinson	40	1.25	3
39, R. 6	Oct. 13	Israel Seaton	20	1.25	23
39, R. 6	Oct 13	Israel Seaton	20	.50	25
39, R. 6	Oct. 31	Jno. Bunker	20	1.25	31
39, R. 6	Oct. 31	Jno. Bunker	20	1.62½	32
39, R. 6	Nov. 8	Aaron Phelps	20		**16**
39, R. 6	Nov. 8	Aaron Phelps	20	(33)	$65.00
39, R. 6	Jan. 3 1846	Patk. Markey	60	(26-27-28)	55.00
39, R. 6	Jan. 3	Jas. Donough	60	(5- 6- 7)	85.00
39, R. 6	Jan. 3	Jas. Donough	80	(8-11-12-12)	67.50
38, R. 6	Feb. 2	Jas. Dundas	39-60/100	1.25	9
38, R. 6	Feb. 2	Justus E. Ament	40	.50	7
39, R. 6	Oct. 13	Israel Seaton	20	.50	24

The above shows the prices paid for land sixty years ago. Today the same farming lands sell for $100 to $125 per acre.

CHAPTER XVI.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

One of the early settlers of St. Charles, Joseph T. Sibley, states that probably the first minister of the gospel who visited the Fox river valley was Rev. John Clark, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, with whom Mr. Sibley had become acquainted at Middlebury, Vermont. He became a resident of Kane county about 1837, in which year Mr. Sibley helped to build a log house for him on the east side of the river, between Geneva and Batavia, on the corner opposite the old Todd place. It is stated he came here from Chicago. Mr. Clark was born in Washington county, New York, July 30, 1797, converted in 1817, and in 1820 entered the New York conference at the Methodist Episcopal church as an itinerant. In 1832 he was appointed superintendent of all the Indian missions in the Northwest, and arrived at Green Bay, Wisconsin, July 21, of that year, being the first Protestant minister to administer the sacrament in the state. In 1836 he was transferred to the Illinois conference, and it is likely that he first visited this region some time previous to that date—perhaps about 1833-34. He was transferred to Texas in 1841, to the Troy conference in 1844, and to the Rock River conference in 1852, when he was stationed in Chicago. As presiding elder, Mr. Clark's labors led him over a large district lying west of Lake Michigan. Clark (now Jennings) Seminary, at Aurora, was named in his honor, the idea of such a school having first been advanced by him. He died of cholera in Chicago, July 11, 1853, and was mourned both East and West as a good man gone.

It has also been stated that probably the first sermon in Kane county was preached in August, 1834, at the log house of Christopher Payne, in Batavia township, by Rev. N. C. Clark, a minister of the Congregational church, whose labors among the pioneers of the valley began at that time. "Father Clark," as he was called, has been described as "one of God's noblemen, of a kindly, affectionate nature, truthful and sincere, and one who drew men to better things, by his own gentle and consistent ways, quite as much as by his persuasive exhortations. No breath of suspicion ever followed him from his first entrance into the county until loving hands bore him tenderly to the beautiful city of the dead that overlooks his old homestead in Elgin." Mr. Clark assisted in the organization of several Congregational churches in Kane county, and his home was for a time in St. Charles, where he was residing in 1837.

Contemporary laborers with "Father Clark" were Elder J. E. Ambrose, of the Baptist denomination, and Rev. William Kimball, a Methodist. A former historian has said of these three: "These men traveled on foot or on horseback among the early settlers around Chicago, stopping where night overtook them, and receiving the hospitalities of the cabin; without money and without price. Reverently asking the blessing of God upon all that they did, their lives were simple and unostentatious, their wants few and easily satisfield; their teaching plain and unvarnished, touched with no eloquence, save that of their daily living, which was seen and known of all men. Though of different religious sects—one being a Congregationalist, one a Baptist, and the other a Methodist—yet no discord was ever manifested between them, but a united effort was made by them to show men the way to better things by better living. They were not only physicians for the soul's care, but they sometimes ministered to the body's ailments. They married the living and buried the dead; christened the babe, admonished the young and warned the old; cheered the despondent, rebuked the wilful, and hurled the vengeance of eternal burnings at the desperately wicked. When other orators were scarce, they sometimes mounted the rostrum on the Fourth of July, and stirred the people to patriotic thoughts. Wherever they came they were welcome, and notice was soon sent around to the neighbors, and a meeting held. For years they could say literally, as did the Master before them, 'The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but (we) the sons of men have not where to lay our heads."

The first actual church organization in the county was effected by the Congregationalists, at Batavia, in August, 1835. The Baptists and Methodists formed nearly contemporary organizations, the years 1836 and 1837 witnessing the formation of several church societies in the county. The Episcopalians were also early in the field, and the Universalists built, in 1842, at St. Charles, the first house of worship erected by that denomination in Illinois. The material used in its construction was brick. Rev. William Rounseville, who assisted in the work of building it, also formed a Universalist society at Aurora in the same year. Rev. Andrew Pingree, of Rutland, was also an early Universalist minister.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ELGIN.

ELGIN SEMINARY.

Following in rapid succession after the organizations mentioned came others by various denominations in different parts of the county, until now many hundred thousand dollars are invested in church property, while scores of beautiful and substantial edifices point their stately spire upward, and testify that the religious welfare of the inhabitants is not lost sight of.

The first Sunday school in the county was organized at Batavia in 1835, and from that beginning similar organizations have spread throughout the length and breadth of the county, until scarcely a hamlet is without their influence. The Kane County Sunday School Union, with representatives from every portion of the county, has been in existence since 1866, and in its annual conventions seeks to discover the best methods of operating and governing the Sunday schools.

That there were many laughable incidents in the history of the early churches, and in the experience of the teachers of the gospel, is a well authenticated fact. The shepherds looking for the lost sheep of Israel were neither more nor less than human beings, and that they enjoyed the ludicrous episodes in their experience can hardly be doubted. In 1883, when there were but few Episcopalians living in St. Charles, Bishop Chase, a tall, fine-looking, white-haired old man, held service under the ritual of that church in that place. J. W. Churchill, the Batavia lawyer, who was a "bluff, nervous fellow, and much attached to the forms of his church," asked his daughter, on their way to church, if she had her prayerbook. "No, father," she replied, "I forgot it." "Forget your prayerbook!" was the excited rejoinder; "Go and get it! You might as well be in hell as in an Episcopalian church without a prayerbook." The chronicler does not state whether the young lady returned for the book or not.

The Free Methodists, a strong body, whose first churches were organized in Kane county about 1859-60, under the ministry of Rev. Dr. Redfield, have for many years held their camp meeting in the beautiful "round grove," three miles northeast of St. Charles, and the attendance is generally very large. A tract of ground has been set off especially for their use, and churches are usually represented from nearly all parts of northern Illinois. The tent life of these people lasts one week in each year.

Other ministers of the gospel who visited the Fox river settlements very early were Rev. Perry, who preached in the house of William T. Wheeler, at St. Charles, in the spring of 1835; Rev. Jesse Walker, a missionary to the Indians, and Rev. Mr. Hubbard, a Baptist. The latter men first made their appearance about 1834-35. A Bible class had also been organized at the house of John Kittridge, in St. Charles, probably in the fall of 1834.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS IN KANE COUNTY.

Aurora—St. Mary's church, Rev. D. O'Brien, pastor; Timothy D. Burke, assistant. St. Mary's school; 12 teachers of Providence; pupils, 400. St. Nicholas' church, Rev. C. Schnueckel, pastor; L. M. Linden, assistant; St. Nicholas' school; 12 Sisters of St. Francis; pupils, 600. St. Charles' hospital, under the direction of 22 Sisters of St. Francis. Sacred Heart church, Rev. J. C. Simond School, 5 Sisters; pupils, 50. Annunciation B. V. M. church,

Rev. H. Bangen. School, 3 Sisters of St. Francis; pupils, 80. Holy Angels' church, Rev. F. L. Reynolds, pastor. St. Joseph's church, Rev. J. F. Schmitt, pastor; Rev. Charles Nix, assistant. School, 7 schools Sisters of St. Francis; 300 pupils.

Batavia, Kane County—Church of the Holy Cross, Rev. L. Erhardt, pastor.

Elburn, Kane County—Church of St. Gall, Rev. L. Erhardt, pastor.

St. Charles, Kane County—St. Patrick's church, Rev. T. Ryan, pastor. St. Charles school, 7 Dominican Sisters.

Elgin, Kane County—St. Mary's school, 11 Sisters of Charity; pupils, 238. St. Mary's church, Rev. J. McCann, pastor; F. B. Swanson, assistant. St. Joseph's church, Rev. Joseph Rohde, pastor. St. Joseph's school, 4 teachers of St. Francis; 100 pupils. St. Joseph's hospital in charge of 13 Sisters of St. Francis. Chaplain, Rev. James Friderich.

Hampshire, Kane County—Church of St. Charles, Rev. C. J. Huth, pastor.

Gilberts—St. Mary's church, attended from Huntley, McHenry County.

Maple Park—St. Mary's church, Rev. F. J. Hartman.

Virgil, Kane County—St. Peter's church, Rev. F. G. Hartmann. School, 1 lay teacher; pupils, 50.

KANE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

In 1833, while Kane county was yet a part of LaSalle county, a Bible society was formed at Bailey's Grove, lying south of the Vermillion river, near Tonica. Two directors were afterward chosen to represent the Big Woods district, viz.: E. S. Town, of Batavia, and a Mr. Strong, late of Aurora. Calvin Ward, of St. Charles, was chosen for the Little Woods district, and J. H. Mason, of Big Grove, Kendall county, for that district. The earlier records of the Kane County Bible Society have been lost, but the first officers were Solomon Hamilton, Esq., of Elgin, president; E. Buckingham, a young lawyer, of Geneva, secretary; E. S. Town, of Batavia, treasurer. The secretary died about 1841. The county society accomplished but little during the first year of its existence, as the several local societies had not become auxiliary to it. These latter were located at Aurora, Sandusky Precinct (embracing Batavia and Geneva), St. Charles, Elgin, and Dundee, and each did some work. In 1847, Rev. Amasa Lord was put in charge of the work in northern Illinois. An agent was employed the same year to canvass the county, and auxiliary societies were organized in each precinct. In February, 1848, the collection of $654.38 in cash was reported, of which about half had been expended in the work. In the succeeding years this society did a great amount of work.

EDUCATIONAL.

Schools were opened in a somewhat primitive fashion in Kane county as early, perhaps, as 1834; it is thought a school was taught in that year in a little log cabin at Batavia, although 1835 may be the correct date.

In 1835 the first school in St. Charles was taught, and we hear of them soon after in Aurora, Geneva, Elgin, Dundee and elsewhere. There was

little system in the manner of maintaining these early schools, there being then no effective laws in the state to govern them. They were usually of a rather select nature, although occasionally they might also be termed free schools; but in the latter case the expenses were necessarily borne by a very few individuals. At one time the pioneer inhabitants of Aurora elected three school trustees, not, however, in pursuance of any statute, who were to superintend the interests of education. Their honors were duly bought, it seems, for Burr Winton, who was one of the first board, once stated that he had to pay the bill for one quarter, amounting to nearly $30, out of his own pocket, and he never collected $5 in return.

Edward W. Brewster, a native of Orange county, New York, came west in 1839 and settled upon a large tract of land in the northeastern portion of St. Charles township. He built a schoolhouse in the Little Woods and gave instruction gratis, this being the first absolutely free school in the state of Illinois. "Father Brewster," as he was called, was an enthusiast in the cause of education, and under the new constitution was elected superintendent of schools for Kane county in 1850. He inaugurated the plan of holding teachers' institutes, and continued the friend of free schools until his death, which occurred in May, 1886, when the venerable man had nearly reached the age of ninety years.

Both male and female teachers found employment in the schools of pioneer days, the former usually holding forth in the winter and the latter in summer. The school-teacher's position, while full of honor, was not one of great emoluments, and there is no instance of any of the early wielders of the rule becoming wealthy off his or her salary. The quarters in which the young idea was taught the rudiments of an education were generally in some small log structure; but this did not interfere with their opportunities for acquiring such knowledge as could be imparted to them. And be it understood that among the schoolmasters and schoolma'ams of the '30s and '40s there were many wise heads, whose stores of educational fruit had been carefully laid up in eastern institutions, and furnished a seemingly exhaustless fountain of information from which to draw for the benefit of their western pupils. Such opportunities to learn as were presented were quickly taken advantage of, and the classes that issued forth from the log buildings of old were anything but numbskulls.

The first free school district in Illinois was organized on the east side of the river at Aurora, in 1851, under a special act of the legislature, the general free school law not being passed until two years later. The progress of the schools of the county since then has been wonderfully rapid, and no better schools can be found today in the Union than Kane county possesses.

Alfred Churchill, school commissioner of Kane county in 1846, wrote as follows to the Prairie Messenger, published at St. Charles: "Generally, I would say that the schools are in a bad state, with some few exceptions, at the head of which is placed Sugar Grove precinct; one school in Pigeon Woods; one or two in the northeast corner of section 32, range 7. These exceptions I do not make on account of the high character of the schools, but on account of the determination of the inhabitants to do the best they can.

In the villages on Fox river I have found that common schools were in a worse state than in the country townships. This fact I attribute to two main causes—first, an aristocratic feeling, which is manifested by the number of select schools, which are partially sustained (I say partially, for there are so many that none could be well sustained); and secondly, a miserable sectarian spirit, which destroys all union of effort.

"Dundee has a very comfortable schoolhouse, and, I think, from the energetic character of the directors, they will have a good common school this winter. They expressed a determination to make their common school superior to the select schools.

"At Elgin, I found three or four elegant houses for as many different sects to worship (I hope not their creeds, but their creator) in, and not one public schoolhouse; but I have hopes of that place, as they have a few individuals there, redeeming spirits, at work for the benefit of all.

"St. Charles has undoubtedly paid too much attention to erecting the walls of intended places of worship and select schools to show well at the common schools; though I saw a lot of boys throwing stones through the windows of a tolerable building, and concluded from the circumstances that it was the common schoolhouse, as the boys were well dressed and apparently just out of the high school—young aristocracy thus venting its spleen against plebeianism.

"Geneva commenced late in the season a house for common schools, and was progressing rapidly when the extreme cold weather set in, which has temporarily suspended operations.

"Batavia has two houses for worship, which are generally occupied by a few scholars in each—the people there not being sufficiently agreed about the road to heaven to let their children associate in one school on earth, under one good and efficient teacher.

"Aurora has two public schools in houses belonging to the town, which, from appearances, were built before their meeting houses, which argues well for their good sense, showing that they were more desirous of buildings for utility than show; and, from the literary societies, libraries, and desire for reading and literary conversation manifest in one class (in Aurora I could distinguish but one class, and that included the whole population of the place), I am satisfied that Aurora is destined to take a high stand among the inland towns of the West."

Mr. Churchill believed the select school directly opposed to the common school interests, and urged the people to establish common schools, and live up to the school law then in force in the state. He was hostile, not to the teachers of the select schools, but to the schools themselves, as dangerous to society, and for other well-grounded reasons. He urged directors to use every effort to make the common schools superior to all others in their districts. His hopes and desires for the common schools were realized in a few years, and although select schools still continue to solicit patronage, the prestige which the new free school law gave to the common schools placed the latter in the position they should long before have occupied. With the ascendency of the district schools, those of a select nature began to wane, and they

were soon lost sight of, with the exception of such institutions as Jennings (Clark) Seminary and the Elgin Academy, and the many business colleges since arisen, which were and still are valuable preparatory schools, and do not interfere with the public places of learning.

In 1848 there existed what was known as the Kane County Educational Association, which held its meetings at various places in the county. Prominent individuals delivered addresses before it, and the people generally were invited to attend its meetings. Andrew Pingree was secretary, and S. S. Jones was elected president at a meeting held at St. Charles, October 4, 1848. The following vice-presidents were elected at the same time: Dr. Hale, Dundee; J. Scott, Franklin; Andrew Akin, Hampshire; Dr. Sanford, Elgin; Stewart Christie, Jackson; N. E. Daggett, Washington; J. W. Hapgood, Burlington; Spalding Eddy, Fairfield; Rev. G. S. F. Savage, St. Charles; A. W. Glass, Geneva; J. C. Waldron, Batavia; W. R. Parker, Fox River; Mr. Hall, Big and Little Rock; Thomas Judd, Sugar Grove; David Wheeler, Blackberry. The association then voted to petition the legislature for free schools.

Some of the early pedagogues were characters in their way, and James Bancroft, who held forth in St. Charles, was a notable example. F. G. Garfield, of Campton, in calling up memories of the olden days, wrote as follows concerning Mr. Bancroft, in the spring of 1885:

"Asa Haseltine, Fanny Bancroft and Horace Bancroft were born in the same neighborhood and were schoolmates of my father; and when, on May 23, 1841, a boy, I had arrived in St. Charles and put up with Wheelock about noon, I was considerably astonished two hours afterwards by having all of those old schoolmates of my father, whom, of course, I knew nothing about, getting around me, making inquiries of my father, and when he would arrive, etc. But I was more than astonished when James Bancroft, the father of Horace and Fanny, introduced himself by telling me he had taught my father his letters, and was a school-teacher then, which was the fact. He was a natural born school-teacher—good for that and little else. For years he occupied the upper story of his son Horace's stone building, on the corner west of the old hotel, and ran a school upon the pay-by-the-scholar principle. From the parents of some he would collect tuition, and from some he would not; but it was all the same to him if he was only imparting knowledge to the young. He got money enough from his patrons to pay for his clothes, his whiskey and provisions, all of which, at that time, were cheap. Bark from the saw logs in the mill yard furnished him fuel, and he would always have from one to three cords of it packed up in a large room which was alike his kitchen, parlor, bedroom and schoolroom; and there, amidst piles of bark, accumulation of old clothes, dishes, dirt and fleas, he taught the male children of St. Charles the first rudiments of an education. He used to surrender his schoolroom to Judges Moody and Howard when they desired to hold court, and Sam Flint used to tell a story, how once when his room was crowded, with Moody upon the bench and Fridley and Farnsworth as opposing counsel, the large audience, crowding back against one of his piles of bark, tipped it over, whereupon the fleas rushed out in such force as to tip the benches over, loaded with the crowd, and break up the court. But James Bancroft

performed well the part for which it seemed that Providence designed him. Commencing school teaching at the age of sixteen, he taught for over a half century, and probably no man in St. Charles ever taught a greater number of scholars in the aggregate; and no man upon this continent ever exceeded him in the pleasing art of imparting knowledge to the young."

The first of the fine public school buildings in the county were erected in St. Charles, that on the west side, in 1854, and that on the east side, in 1856, costing, respectively, $6,000 and $15,000. These were considered in their day remarkably fine buildings, but, while still in use, they have been overshadowed by the splendid buildings erected at Dundee, Elgin, Geneva, Batavia and Aurora, the latter city especially being supplied with the very best of structures. The rural districts have mostly frame buildings of a simple style architecture, though in places brick has been the material used.

In March, 1860, according to the report of Rev. David Higgins, county superintendent of schools, there were in Kane county 186 schools, with a total attendance of 9,074 (males 4,827 and females 4,247). In 1887 the statement of the county superintendent, Marvin Quackenbush, whose death in 1904 was lamented by all, showed the following facts:

Ungraded schools	120
Graded schools	30
Male teachers	51
Female teachers	287
Pupils attending	10,421
Males	5,370
Females	5,151
Schoolhouses	150

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Aurora	$200,665
Batavia and Geneva	77,350
St. Charles	33,825
Elgin	132,850
Dundee	27,000
Sugar Grove	7,750
Campton	5,700
Blackberry	7,300
Plato	7,000
Rutland	5,300
Kaneville	3,000
Virgil	8,400
Burlington	7,560
Hampshire	9,800
Big Rock	7,100
Pupils between ages of 6 and 21 years:	
Males	8,117
Females	8,241
Total	16,358

OLD BAPTIST SCHOOLHOUSE.

"OLD BRICK SCHOOL," DEDICATED JANUARY, 1848.

The report of Prof. H. A. Dean, present county superintendent, shows the following condition in 1907:

Interesting data regarding the condition of the public schools of Kane county is given in the annual report of County Superintendent of Schools Dean. The report includes the entire work of the school system from June 30, 1906, to July 1, 1907.

NOW 32,941 CHILDREN IN KANE.

It is estimated in the report that there are 32,941 children in the county under 21 years of age. Of this number 23,345 are between the ages of 6 and 21 years. There are 51 graded schools and 107 ungraded schools throughout the county. The total enrollment for the year was 12,259, in the graded schools and 2,332 in the ungraded districts.

Four hundred and fifty-six teachers are employed in the county and the average pay is $120 for men and $52 for women, monthly. The total value of Kane county school property is placed at the high figure of $1,336,245. School apparatus is valued at $21,664 and the libraries at $19,169.50. The total amount of district tax levy for schools was $391,776. The total expenditures for the year were $520,507.17.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

Comparisons in the report show that approximately the same number of boys and girls attended the graded schools. In the ungraded districts the boys outnumbered the girls by about 200. In the high schools, however, there were approximately 400 more girls than boys. There were 247 graduates from high schools during the year. Of this number 151 were girls and 96 boys.

The year appears to have been a poor one in the line of school improvements. The report shows that but three school buildings were erected during the season. Two of these were to replace burned buildings, the G. P. Lord, of this city, and the Oak street school, at Aurora.

That the educational standard of the county as a whole is fast becoming better is shown by the statistics that there are throughout the county only three persons between the ages of 12 and 21 years who are unable to read and write.

The total amount of bonded school debt of the county is $262,100.

SOME SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Other interesting figures are:

Number of boys under 21 years of age, 16,427; number of girls under 21 years of age, 16,514; number of boys between the ages of 6 and 21, 11,544; number of girls between the ages of 6 and 21, 11,801.

Number of graded schools, 51; number of ungraded schools, 107; number of public high schools, 13; number of boys enrolled in graded schools, 6,128;

number of girls enrolled in graded schools, 6,131; number of boys enrolled in ungraded schools, 1,256; number of girls enrolled in ungraded schools, 1,076.

Number of men teachers in graded schools, 32; number of women teachers in graded schools, 319; number of men teachers in ungraded schools, 4; number of women teachers in ungraded schools, 101.

Highest monthly wages paid any man, $280; highest monthly wages paid any woman, $120; lowest monthly wages paid any man for full time, $35; lowest monthly wages paid any woman for full time, $25; average monthly wages for men, $120.96; average monthly wages for women, $52.81.

Number of boys enrolled in high schools, 784; number of girls enrolled in high schools, 1,006; number of boys graduated from high schools, 96; number of girls graduated from high schools, 151.

Number of beginners employed as teachers, 37; number of men examined for teachers' certificates, 16; number of women examined for teachers' certificates, 183; number of men rejected, 2; number of women rejected, 19.

The above facts and figures indicate that the schools of the county have grown in many ways over 100 per cent in the past twenty years. The value of the school property has increased nearly threefold.

CHAPTER XVII.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Kane county has the honor of being the resting place of at least one Revolutionary soldier who died and is buried at Canada Corners near Lily Lake, in 1852. In 1901 a committee was appointed to consider the erection of a monument to his memory. The committee comprised John Stewart, J. J. Read, L. M. Gross, John Winterhaller and the superintendent of DeKalb county schools. Kane county supervisors appropriated $200, the Daughters of the Revolution contributed $25, and $475 additional was raised. On July 4, 1902, the monument was dedicated in the presence of a large assembly of people. Mr. Frank W. Joslyn made a talk, following whom Mr. Miller, president of the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, gave the address of the occasion. The monument contains the following inscription:

ABNER POWERS—1760-1852

BENNINGTON-SARATOGA-VALLEY FORGE-
YORKTOWN

The veteran of the Revolution was the father of Manly Powers, of Virgil, Kane county.

MEXICAN WAR.

The first real service in the field which men from this county experienced, was during the Mexican war, 1846-48. A few scattering individuals

enlisted in the regular army, and only a portion of them returned to the county; the others died or became residents of the West.

Early in the spring of 1847, Governor French, of Illinois, issued a call for volunteers to go to Mexico, and under this call Edward E. Harvey, of Elgin, and William G. Conklin and Lewis A. Norton, of St. Charles, raised a company of infantry, reporting to the governor for duty about the 15th of June. The company was promptly accepted, and about the 5th of July received marching orders, and proceeded to Alton, Illinois, where it was mustered into service on the 20th of the same month. The company was assigned to the Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, commanded by Colonel Collins, of Jo Daviess county. Lieutenant Colonel Hicks and Major Livingston were both from Jefferson county. The regiment mustered 1,139 men, and consisted of twelve companies, of which one (Company I) was from Kane county, the others being one each from Jefferson, Fayette, Greene, Boone, Monroe, Washington, Franklin, Warren, Madison, and two from Jo Daviess.

From Alton the command proceeded on board a Mississippi transport to New Orleans, thence on the steamship "Ohio" to Vera Cruz, Mexico. At that point the regiment was divided; the first battalion, consisting of Companies A, D, E, F, and H, under Colonel Collins, was for a time stationed at the San Juan bridge, on the national road, where there was some skirmishing, in which one man was killed and two were wounded. The second battalion, consisting of Companies B, C, G, I, and K, under Lieutenant Colonel Hicks, was sent to Tampico, where it did garrison duty until relieved by a Louisiana regiment, when it proceeded to Vera Cruz and marched inland toward the City of Mexico. Company I lost, from sickness, thirty-four men, including Captain Harvey. Lieutenant Norton was on detached service during most of his term, acting as quartermaster and commissary. The regiment remained until the close of the war, when it returned to Alton, and was there mustered out of service. Lieutenant William G. Conklin afterward, during the war of the Rebellion, served as battalion major in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

The recruiting headquarters of the above company, which saw hard service during its period of enlistment in Mexico, were at St. Charles. Its roster was as follows: E. E. Harvey, captain; Lewis A. Norton, Hugh Fullerton, and William G. Conklin, lieutenants; Nelson Warner, first sergeant; Benjamin F. Garfield, second sergeant; Smith M. Berry, third sergeant; S. D. Padelford, first corporal; Jonathan Ellis, second corporal; Andrew J. Hill, fourth corporal; James Welch, first musician; Charles E. Merrifield, second musician. Privates—Warren Bulson, George Boss, Jacob Brewer, Thomas Bennett, David Brow, Eleazer Button, A. Corman, William Courtner, Freedom Chase, John Crap, William H. S. Carlisle, Thomas Christie, Frederick Dorchester, Perry Dunfield, Philip Effner, Henry Foote, George Fribert, Asa M. Friend, Jacob Fouts, William Freeman, Stephen Finch, Stephen Ferguson, James Gange, George Hicks, Benjamin B. Thatcher, Paul Hoffman, Edward Herrick, Harry Henries, Edward H. Johnson, Charles J. Gush, George Kleeburgh, Charles Kleeburgh, Silas Klesalar, Lesser Lebenstein, William H. Lawson, Isaac Lewis, Spaulding Lewis, John Siliger, Samuel

McDonald, Matthew Moran, David Mooney, Alexander McMillen, Peter Matthews, Robert D. Massey, Nicholas More, Henry Marshall, John Mead, Malcolm McCallum, John S. Norris, David Newton, Michael Phelps, James Price, Orange H. Phelps, Stephen B. Portwood, Jacob Pauley, Thomas Pridemore, John Phelps, Jedediah Phillips, George D. Roberts, Alfred Romain, George W. Rintew, Timothy Ryan, Philip H. Sargent, Thomas Sirben, Henry Stickler, William Sloss, John Spencer, Sewell W. Smith, Henry W. Smith, George A. Thompson, James Thompson, David Tubbs, John M. Walker, Fred Wilger, John D. Scomaker, Harvey Wakeman, Charles P. Brown, John Norton.

During its term of service the regiment lost three hundred and thirty-two men, who died of disease, four killed in battle, one hundred and thirty-five discharged by surgeon, thirteen transferred or resigned, eighteen by desertion, and received seventy-two recruits. At the final muster-out at Alton, in the latter part of July, 1848, there remained but three hundred and sixty-seven of the one thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine who had gone bravely out but a year before, and this handful of survivors returned in such a state of physical prostration and general ill health that a number died after reaching Alton. Lieutenant Conklin, the only one of the commissioned officers of Company I living in 1888, removed some years before that from St. Charles to De Soto, Wisconsin.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The alacrity with which the President's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers in April, 1861, immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter, was responded to was an evidence of the deep feeling among the Northern people. In Kane county there was almost no need for the call, for men came flocking from all directions and from all pursuits to the recruiting headquarters, ready to take their places in the rapidly filling ranks. During the week or ten days immediately succeeding the call the bustle and activity were wonderful. Men volunteered as fast as their names could be received, and thousands of dollars were raised by private subscription for the support of the families of the volunteers. In Aurora alone, during that time, nearly six thousand dollars were thus raised, and four military companies were wholly or partially filled in the same period. The same spirit was observed throughout the county. For one volunteer company sixty names were obtained on the roll in three hours. Captain Nicholas Greusel, who commanded a company from Michigan in the Mexican war, raised a company at Aurora, and Captain Edward S. Joslyn another at Elgin. These were the first bodies of Kane county troops to depart for the field. Captain Greusel's men were mostly enlisted on the 18th and Captain Joslyn's on the 22d of April. The company from the south end of the county left Aurora on Sunday, the 21st day of April, 1861, and was accompanied to the train by six thousand people. All the physicians left in the city volunteered their services during the war free to the families of the men who had enlisted. Moving to Springfield, this company was assigned to the Seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry

for a three months' term of service, and proceeded thence to Alton. Captain Greusel was promoted to major of the regiment. The command served its time and was mustered out July 25, 1861, but immediately reenlisted for three years, Major Greusel being promoted to colonel of the Thirty-sixth Illinois infantry and E. S. Joslyn, lieutenant colonel.

By this time the great war was fully inaugurated, and people began to realize that the movement on the part of the southern men was not to be crushed in an easy manner; it had been thoroughly organized and only the most strenuous effort could hope to put down the rebellion, which now appeared in all its magnitude. But the work went bravely on; men and means continued to come to the aid of the government, and the volume of war swelled to an enormous extent. The adjutant-general of Illinois, in his report upon the filling of the quota of the state under a call for three hundred thousand men, in August, 1862, thus wrote, after explaining that the full quota of the state was to be raised and no credit was to be allowed for the excess of men already in the field:

"To raise either 52,296 or 35,320 volunteers (with perhaps the exception of one thousand, who had enlisted between July 7 and August 5) but thirteen days were allowed. The floating population of the state who would enlist had already done so. These new volunteers must come, if come at all, from the farmers and mechanics of the state. Farmers were in the midst of their harvests, and it is no exaggeration to say that, inspired by a holy zeal, animated by a common purpose, and firmly resolved on rescuing this government from the very brink of ruin, and restoring it to the condition our fathers left it, over fifty thousand of them left their harvests ungathered, their tools on their benches, the plows in the furrows, and turned their backs upon home and loved ones, and before eleven days expired the demands of the country were met and both quotas were filled. Proud, indeed, was the day to all Illinoisans when this extraordinary announcement was made—that the enlistment rolls were full.

"And when the historian shall write the record of these eventful days of August, 1862, no prouder record can be erected to the honor and memory of a free people than a plain, full narrative of actual realities."

Pursuant to the call for three hundred thousand troops in the summer of 1862, the board of supervisors of Kane county held a special meeting and took action upon the following resolutions, presented by a committee appointed by a mass meeting of Kane county citizens held at the courthouse:

"Resolved, That we recommend that the board of supervisors of Kane county appropriate and pay to each recruit in Kane county the sum of one hundred dollars until our full quota is made up under the call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers.

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to stand by and support the board of supervisors in making such appropriation, and we believe that the interests

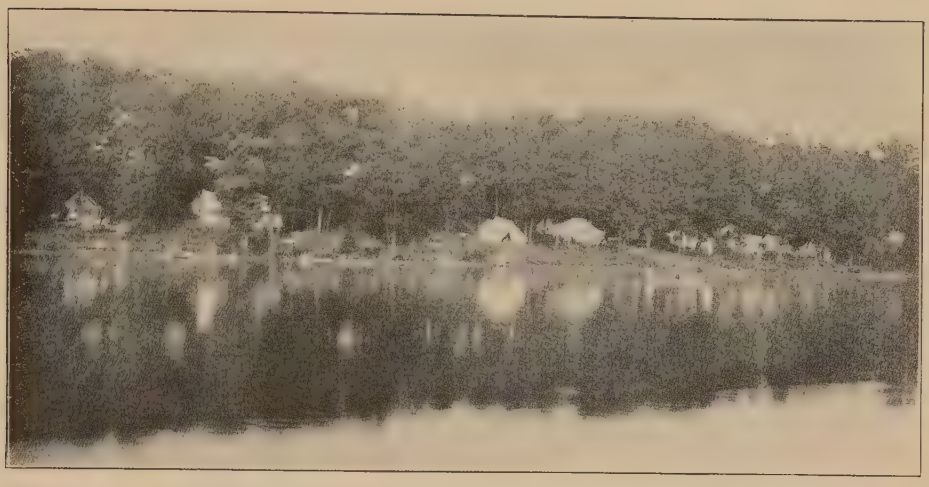
of the country imperatively demand that such action should be immediately taken.

"Resolved, That this war must be vigorously prosecuted and this Union must be preserved."

A committee of the board was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the board in the matter, and they reported their belief that the board should "appropriate sixty dollars, either in cash or in county orders, bearing interest at seven per cent, to each private and non-commissioned officer, not exceeding five hundred men, who shall enlist before the first day of September next, in the present war, under the President's last call for three hundred thousand men, said sixty dollars to be paid by a committee of the board, who shall hereafter be appointed, on the presentation of proper vouchers that such recruits have been organized into a company and mustered into the United States service." The report was adopted, as was also a resolution providing for the payment of the first fifteen thousand dollars of the moneys so appropriated. In addition to the bounty offered by the county, there were township and city bounties amounting to twenty or twenty-five dollars for each recruit.

The report of J. H. Mayborne, of Geneva, enrolling officer for Kane county, dated October 8, 1862, shows that about one-third of the whole able-bodied male population of the county, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, was then in actual service. The following table shows the total number enrolled and the number in service from each township at the date of the report:

Townships.	Total number enrolled.	In service.
Aurora	1,845	626
Sugar Grove	225	66
Big Rock	201	40
Kaneville	283	78
Blackberry	236	64
Batavia	418	110
Geneva	271	101
St. Charles	352	131
Campton	186	42
Virgil	244	103
Burlington	167	57
Plato	204	89
Elgin	696	353
Dundee	356	90
Rutland	172	45
Hampshire	230	92
Total	6,086	2,087



WEST BANK OF FOX RIVER CAMPING SCENE, NORTH OF ELGIN.

FOX RIVER NEAR TROUT PARK, NORTH OF ELGIN.

The 2,087 did not include men who died or were killed in the service, or those who had been discharged. Had they been included the number at that time, instead of 2,087, would have been at least 2,500. The casualties among Kane county troops had been very great, showing that they had borne the brunt of the battle. A single instance will serve to show how much they had been exposed to the fire of the enemy. The Fifty-second Illinois, at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, lost 28 men killed and 135 wounded, and of these Kane county was represented by 13 killed and 51 wounded. Besides these a considerable number of Kane county boys were reported missing after the battle.

At the time of the last draft in 1864 Kane county was out of its reach, having already furnished, under previous enlistments, 347 men more than her quota. The quota of each township and the number credited to it at that time were as follows:

Townships.	Quota.	Number credited.
Big Rock	105	100
Kaneville	115	126
Virgil	118	124
Burlington	80	72
Hampshire	97	130
Rutland	76	74
Plato	94	109
Campton	94	94
Blackberry	144	195
Sugar Grove	106	106
Aurora (outside city)	192	204
Aurora (city)—		
First ward	199	206
Second ward	334	345
Third ward	210	261
Fourth ward	157	194
Batavia	237	262
Geneva	131	154
St. Charles	222	273
Elgin (outside city)	110	128
Elgin (city)—		
First ward	63	69
Second ward	39	41
Third ward	56	61
Fourth ward	57	63
Dundee	178	200
Total	3,214	3,561

When a new call for recruits was made, in February, 1865, the quota to be raised in Kane county, aside from all credits, was as follows:

Townships.	Quota.
Aurora, city and township	124
Big Rock	14
Kaneville	1
Virgil	12
Burlington	12
Rutland	8
Plato	2
Campton	18
Blackberry	9
Sugar Grove	19
Batavia	24
Geneva	7
Elgin, city and township	24
Dundee	10
Total	284

Hampshire had an excess of nineteen and St. Charles of five; therefore they had no men to raise under this call. The heavy call on Kane county was owing to the fact that the enrollment lists in the provost marshal's office had not been corrected.

The total enrollment for the county was based upon the population of 1860, and, as shown, was 6,086 men. Of these 4,103 were liable to military service, and the total quota of men required to be furnished by the county amounted to 3,872. It has been figured that the grand total of men furnished by the county was 3,990, or an excess of 118 over the quotas. These were apportioned in the various armies of the service as follows: Infantry, 157 commissioned officers and 2,989 enlisted men; cavalry, 40 commissioned officers and 600 enlisted men; artillery, 10 commissioned officers and 194 enlisted men. Of the whole 885 men were in the service 100 days and the remainder for longer terms. The report of the adjutant-general of the state varies slightly from the foregoing in its figures, as the following from said report shows: Population in 1860, 30,024; first and second-class enrollment in 1863, 4,530; ditto in 1864, 4,962; revised enrollment, January, 1865, 5,002. Quotas prior to December 31, 1864: 1861, 842; 1862, 576; call 700,000 February 1 and March 14, 1864, 1,020; call 500,000 July 18, 1864, 774; total quotas, 3,212; total credits, 3,588; excess, 376. Quotas to December 31, 1865: Assigned quota, 284; net quota, 660; total quota, 3,872; credit, 285; total credit, 3,873; excess, 1. Aside from any of these credits must be taken into account the men from this county who served during the war in the navy, and probably many others who enlisted in organizations raised in other states, and were possibly never credited on the Illinois report. The entire number who enlisted from Kane county in defense of the flag, in all capacities, could not have fallen short of 4,000, or over 13 per cent of the whole population of the county. The record shines in undimmed luster twenty-two years after the close of the strife, and it is known that Kane county was represented on 107 of the battlefields of the Rebellion.

By the returns made in August, 1865, by A. B. Coon, captain and provost marshal of the Second Illinois congressional district, which then included Kane county, it is seen that the county paid sums as follows for bounties to volunteers during the war:

Date of call.	Bounty paid.	Number of bounties.		Average.
July 9 and August 5, 1862	$ 60	768	$ 46,080	
February 1 and March 14, 1864	100	742	74,200	
July 18, 1864	600	8	4,800	
December 19, 1864	600	270	162,000	
Total		1,788	$287,080	$160.56
100-day men	$ 50	489	24,450	
		2,277	$311,530	$136.86½

The total amounts paid by other counties in the district were:

	Bounties.	
Winnebago	1,946	$540,600
Boone	861	295,388
McHenry	1,704	419,660
Lake	1,317	347,410
DeKalb	1,454	357,480

Kane county paid the least average bounty, but divided the sum total among the greatest number of men. The subjoined notes upon the history of the regiments in which Kane county men principally served are from the reports made by the adjutant-general of the state, as republished in 1886, and are in some instances furnished by members of the regiments themselves:

STORIES OF THE BOYS IN BLUE BY A VETERAN OF THE SIXTIES.

(In Aurora Daily News, March 11, 1908.)

DeKalb, Illinois, February 29, 1908.

Aurora Daily News:

I know my friends in Kendall county are always interested in anything pertaining to the doings of Company C, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and if my little stories are not fully up to the mark will overlook it.

The old soldiers of the Civil war have always kept a loving remembrance of their comrades who stood shoulder to shoulder with them in putting down the rebellion. Many of those comrades have passed out of our lives. Some of them have been so scattered over this great country that we have lost all trace of them. Others, and the great majority, are peacefully sleeping beneath the sod in our many beautiful cemeteries, where friends have placed white stones to mark their last resting places, and it is gratifying to know that the people of this busy world of ours have the time to pay a loving tribute to their soldier dead. All surviving comrades of that great struggle know that year by year they are growing older and older and before many years they also will have to answer the last roll call.

It is very true since the close of the Civil war that the old soldiers have formed many new and valuable friendships which they prize highly. But never in these later years can they make such friendships as they had with the comrades of the long ago.

Those times, the sweet memories the old soldiers kept ever green, and in writing little campfire stories about the happenings of the Civil war I know that there are those who for various reasons were not permitted to show their love and patriotism by fighting for the preservation of the Union and the dear old flag we love so much, are with the old soldiers in thought and sympathy, and know that death only can dissolve the bond of comradeship formed during the '60s.

ACCOUNT OF COMPANY C.

In this little article I will give you a little account of the doings of old Company C in the early part of the war. While at Cairo in the winter of 1861-62 both the Mississippi and Ohio rivers got on a rampage, overflowing their banks and inundating that city so that the streets became vast sheets of water which reached up to the second stories of many of the buildings. The people were obliged to flee from their homes. Rowboats and hastily constructed rafts were put in requisition to save the women and children from being drowned. At this time, it will be remembered, that Cairo and the greater part of southern Illinois was a hotbed of secession, the people as a general thing being in full sympathy with what afterwards became the lost cause. But our Union soldier boys did not give this matter a thought. They went to the rescue of the unfortunates and did everything they could to help and relieve the suffering caused by that awful flood, and through their efforts much property as well as human lives were saved, and there is no doubt that this was instrumental in changing views of many of the people who had been made to believe that the Yankee soldiers were all hoof and horns, and I wish to say that there is no doubt that the state of Illinois was later indebted to the efforts of General John A. Logan, or the "Black Eagle," as we liked to call him, for changing the views of many of the people of southern Illinois, so that they became Unionists instead of Confederates.

PROTECTED BY BRIDGE.

Shortly after this great flood Company C was detached from the regiment and ordered to a point near Anna, Illinois, for the purpose of protecting the place. As was well known at that time, the Illinois Central was the chief Illinois Central Railroad bridge that spanned the Big Muddy river at that means of transportation the government had of sending supplies to the army at Cairo, where General U. S. Grant was gathering his army to invade the southern Confederacy. If this bridge could be destroyed the Confederates knew that untold damage would result to the Union forces; therefore rebel soldiers were sent over from time to time across the Ohio river from Kentucky with orders to destroy and put this bridge out of commission.

But old Company C was "Johnnie on the Spot," and soon convinced those raiders that the job could not be done. After numerous attempts, the rebels abandoned the project, but not without several engagements in which they were defeated and a number of them killed. After all danger from those raids was over Company C remained on duty at this point until General Grant was ready to make his forward movement, when it was recalled to join the regiment at Cairo.

I must not forget to acknowledge that while at Cairo we received from the good ladies at Oswego a box containing all kinds of good things to eat, pies, cakes, roast chicken, etc., and if those kind ladies could have seen us dispose of their contribution from the dear old home it would have done their hearts good and more than paid them for sacrificing time and labor. God bless those good women who gave so much to lighten the burdens of the Union soldiers.

On January 31, 1862, the captains of the different companies in the regiment had a chance to do a little weeding out in their commands. At this time there was a fleet of gunboats just completed and at anchor in the Mississippi river, and men were wanted to man them. The government not wanting to wait to enlist them, called for volunteers. The captains of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry took it upon themselves to send such men as they would rather spare. They told these men they had to go, and they went. These soldiers were nearly all Norwegians and Germans, who could hardly speak the English language. Some few companies, among which was Company C, did not have any undesirable soldiers; therefore did not furnish any recruits for the United States navy. Charles Welsh, a private of Company I (Earlville company), who was under arrest for drunkenness and attempting to kill Lieutenant Hapman, of his company, was given the alternative of taking service in one of the gunboats or standing courtmartial. He chose the former, and the Fourth Illinois Cavalry was not of the undesirable soldiers. At Pilos Knot, on the opposite side of the Mississippi river, from Cairo, were many swamps in which grew great groves of pecan trees. The nuts from these trees in great abundance simply went to waste, and the hogs, which, owing to their size and shape, were called "Missouri Razor Backs," were turned loose in these groves to fatten. I have mentioned this last to show what great change has taken place in that time. Pecan nuts are now a luxury, and instead of feeding them to the hogs all the Americans take pleasure in eating them.

At last the Fourth Illinois Cavalry was ordered aboard the transports and were soon steaming up the Ohio river. We were compelled to drop anchor at Mound City, Illinois, for the purpose of coaling up. At Mound City, in the national cemetery, are buried three of our comrades of Company C—Julius Brown, Jonathan P. Warner and John S. Burnes.

HISTORY OF SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican war, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call

of the President for troops claimed to be the first regiment in the field, but the honor of being the first was finally accorded to Colonel John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered seven. The Seventh Regiment was recruited as follows: Company A from Elgin and vicinity; Company B, Mattoon and vicinity; Company C, Aurora and vicinity; Company D, Litchfield and vicinity; Company E, Atlanta and vicinity; Company F, Bunker Hill and vicinity; Company G, Springfield and vicinity; Company H, Lincoln and vicinity; Company I, Springfield and vicinity; Company K, Carlinville and vicinity.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Yates, April 25, 1861, by Captain John Pope, U. S. A. Was forwarded to Alton, St. Louis, Cairo and Mound City, where it remained during the three months' service.

Was reorganized and mustered for three years' service July 25, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A. Proceeded to Ironton, Missouri, and joined the command of Brigadier General B. M. Prentiss. August 23, 1861, marched to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where it remained some time, Colonel Cook commanding post. The regiment went into winter quarters at Fort Holt, Kentucky, Colonel Cook commanding post. The garrison consisted of a brigade—Seventh and Twenty-eighth Illinois and McAllister's Battery. General Grant commanded the district of Cairo.

Was with the reconnoitering expedition, under General Grant, in the rear of Columbus, Kentucky. During the battle of Belmont was sent to Elliot's Mills, just above Columbus. On February 3, 1862, embarked for Fort Henry, and on the 12th for Fort Donelson, taking part in the investment and siege of that place, February 13, 14 and 15, and was engaged in the last charge on the left of the enemy's works. At Donelson the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Babcock, Colonel Cook commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Major General C. F. Smith commanding. Loss, three killed, including the gallant Captain Mendell, of Company I, and nineteen wounded.

February 21, 1862, left Fort Donelson for Clarksville, Tennessee, Major Rowett commanding, Lieutenant Colonel Babcock absent, sick, and Colonel Cook commanding brigade. Ordered to Nashville, and afterwards to Pittsburgh Landing, where it arrived March 22, 1862. Was engaged continually, April 6 and 7, at the battle of Shiloh, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rowett, Colonel Babcock being absent, sick, and Colonel Cook having been promoted to brigadier general on the 2d of March; was a part of Colonel Sweeny's brigade of General W. H. L. Wallace's division; went into action between 9 and 10 o'clock April 6th, and first took possession at Duncan's Field and drove the enemy in its front across the field, but was in turn driven back; and when the division commander, General W. H. L. Wallace, was killed and the brigade commander, Colonel T. W. Sweeny, was wounded and taken off the field, Lieutenant Colonel Rowett obtained permission from General McClernand to form on his left and become a part of his line, where his horse was killed in a charge on the enemy. The Seventh was in the line that repulsed the last charge of the enemy on the night of the 6th, when it was advanced to a picket line and remained there until relieved by General Buell's

command near daylight next morning. It went into action before noon on the 7th, and was hotly engaged when the enemy retreated at 3 o'clock p. m. In this battle the regiment lost, in killed, two commissioned officers and fifteen men; wounded, seventy-nine. Lieutenant Colonel Rowett was among the latter.

Was engaged up to May 30 with Third Brigade, Second Division, and in center of right wing, moving upon Corinth—meanwhile having several skirmishes with the enemy. On evacuation of Corinth, May 30, by the enemy the regiment marched to Farmington and Booneville, Mississippi, repairing roads and bridges, and returned to Corinth, June 11, 1862. At the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, the regiment was engaged both days, entire, on right of Third Brigade, and still in Second Division. Colonel Babcock was in command. On the 5th of October marched in pursuit of enemy as far as Ruckerville, and returned on the 10th. Loss at Corinth—two commissioned officers and six men killed and forty-six wounded. Also twenty-one prisoners, who have since been exchanged and returned to duty. December 8, marched to Lexington, Missouri, in pursuit of guerrillas.

February 28, 1863, Colonel Andrew J. Babcock resigned and retired from the service, when Lieutenant Colonel Richard Rowett was promoted colonel, to rank from that date.

April 15, 1863, marched with General Dodge's command through Iuka, Glendale and Burnsville to Bear Creek, on the Alabama line. On the 17th deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy from the creek, and, as soon as the cavalry had crossed, Companies C and K pushed forward at a double quick in support of a battery. The remainder of the brigade then crossed, and, moving forward to Cherokee, engaged the rebels. The Seventh, on the right, killed twelve of the enemy and captured two prisoners. At dark retired, and next morning moved back to Bear Creek.

April 25, again moved forward to Tuscumbia, and the same evening to South Florence, joining the Ninth Illinois (mounted) Infantry. The next day moved with main column to Town Creek. April 28, crossed Town Creek and drove the enemy three miles, and remained on the ground during the night with the Second Iowa Infantry. On the 29th, recrossed and returned to Corinth with the command, arriving May 2. Loss, during this expedition, one man killed—accidentally shot.

May 12 to June 8, 1863, guarded railroad from Bethel to Jackson, Tennessee. June 18, mounted, by order of Major General Dodge, and the remainder of the month was scouting through west Tennessee. July 7 to 9, on scout. July 26 to August 5, on expedition under command of Colonel Rowett, of the Seventh, capturing forty-two prisoners, including one colonel and two captains, and many horses and mules. Lost one man, accidentally killed. Again went out, together with one hundred men of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry. Had several skirmishes and captured twenty prisoners. September 26, commenced a four days' expedition with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Colonel Rowett in command. Had some very brisk skirmishes, and captured thirty prisoners and several horses and mules. October 4, relieved Eighteenth Missouri, at Chewalla, and was again relieved on the 28th.

October 26, proceeded to Iuka. Here guarded approaches until the 6th of November, when marched to Eastport, and, crossing the Tennessee river, moved on flanks of Dodge's command, capturing horses, etc., and fighting guerrillas until November 12, when camped at Pulaski. November 17 to 19, scouted to and beyond Lawrenceburg, capturing thirty prisoners. November 21, ordered to Corinth, and returned to Pulaski, capturing twenty-five prisoners. December 10, ordered on scout toward Shreve Creek and Florence, Alabama.

The Seventh Infantry reenlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tennessee, December 22, 1863, and was mustered in January 6, 1864, and left immediately for Illinois, to receive thirty days' furlough. Arrived at Springfield, January 18, 1864. Received an enthusiastic reception from the citizens. Quartered in Representatives' hall until next day, when furloughed. Reassembled February 18, 1864, reinforced by two hundred recruits. Left Camp Butler for Pulaski on the 23d, under command of Major Estabrook—Colonel Rowett being in command of Camp Butler. Arrived at Pulaski, February 27, 1864, where the regiment was mounted, and left for Florence, Alabama, ninety miles distant, to patrol the Tennessee river and watch Forrest's command, which were just leaving Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the memorable raid on Paducah and Fort Pillow. The regiment was divided into three detachments—four companies at Florence, two companies at Sweetwater and four at Centre Star.

April 8, Colonel Rowett returned to the regiment, whose headquarters were at Florence, Alabama, and again assumed command, having been relieved from the command at Camp Butler at his own request.

On the morning of the 7th of May, General Roddy's rebel brigade crossed the Tennessee, between Sweetwater and Centre Star, and attacked the companies at Florence and Sweetwater. After six hours' severe fighting against ten times their number, the companies were obliged to retire with a loss of three officers and thirty-two men wounded and captured. On the 13th of May, the Seventh returned with the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, under command of Colonel Rowett, and drove the rebels across the Tennessee, capturing a number of prisoners. Was engaged in patrolling the river until June 14, when the regiment was dismounted and ordered to report to the brigade commander at Rome, Georgia. Arrived at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 17th of June, and was ordered to Tilton, Georgia, to patrol the railroad from Dalton to Resaca, which was then threatened by rebel cavalry. On July 7 was relieved by the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and proceeded to Rome, Georgia, and went into camp on the south side of the Etowa river. On the 29th of July the non-veteran officers and men were mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. Captain Hector Perrin was mustered as lieutenant colonel, and Captain Edward S. Johnson as major. On the 3d of October, 1864, the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps (to which the Seventh was attached), commanded by General John M. Corse, was ordered to Allatoona Pass to assist in the defense of that important station, then threatened by Hood's army. The Third Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois and the Thirty-ninth Iowa, commanded by Colonel Rowett, reached the Pass on the morning of October 4. The railroad being destroyed

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, ELGIN.

after the passage of this brigade, the rest of the division failed to reach its destination. On the morning of the 5th the Pass was attacked by General French's rebel division, numbering six thousand men. The Seventh, armed with the Henry rifle (or sixteen-shooter), did gallant and fearful work—successfully repelling four separate charges made by the desperate and hungry enemy on the line occupied by them—its torn and bleeding ranks told at what a fearful cost. Its colors, under which fell many a gallant bearer that day, were never lowered.

"Let its stained and tattered mass,
Tell the story of the terror and the glory
Of the battle of the Allatoona Pass."

The brave Captain Jack Sullivan and Adjutant Robinson fell mortally wounded. Colonel Rowett was severely wounded in the head. Thirty-eight men were killed and sixty-seven wounded. The enemy lost two thousand, two hundred killed and wounded, and, not able to stand against this gallant little band of defenders in the Pass, they fled, leaving this number on the field. The Seventh, together with all those who assisted in that gallant defense and glorious victory, won never fading laurels, and was highly complimented by the division commander and General Sherman, who said: "For the numbers engaged they stood upon the bloodiest battlefield ever known upon the American continent." After the battle the regiment returned to Rome, and on the 12th of November, with their corps, under command of General Osterhaus, joined the Grand Army of Sherman at Kingston, Georgia, where preparations were being made for the "March to the Sea."

On the 21st of November the regiment was remounted and detailed as the advance of the Fifteenth Army Corps. On December 22, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Perrin, it entered Savannah with Sherman's victorious columns. Then, turning northward with the army, entered into the campaign of the Carolinas; participated in the battles of Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia.

While on the march to the sea the regiment was surprised by the appearance of Captain E. R. Roberts, who was captured, with most of his company, May 7, 1864, at Florence, Alabama. He had effected his escape from the prison pen at Columbia, South Carolina, and by night had traveled one hundred and eighty miles to join his regiment.

April 20, Colonel Rowett returned from his enforced absence, caused by wounds received at the battle of Allatoona, and again took command of the Third Brigade.

After the surrender of General Johnson, April 26, the regiment took up its line of march for home by way of Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria May 17, 1865, and took part in the grand review at Washington, when it was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where, on the 9th of July, it was mustered out of service. The regiment arrived at Springfield July 11, when it was paid off and discharged.

As a little retrospect it will not be improper to say that the Seventh Infantry takes great pride in the fact that it was the first organized regiment from this state mustered into the United States service in the war that was

waged to save the Union, and the first to return to the capital of the state and reenlist as veterans, as well as being the only regiment in the whole army that purchased its own guns—the Henry rifles, sixteen-shooters—paying fifty dollars each for them out of their meager pay of thirteen dollars per month, thereby increasing their effective force five-fold. Colonel Rowett, who commanded the Seventh the last four hours of the battle of Allatoona, where Sherman had stored millions of rations, while according to all the highest meed of praise for gallant conduct and stubborn courage, insists that without the aid of the sixteen-shooters French's six thousand rebels would have overwhelmed the gallant fifteen hundred of "The Pass." Colonel Rowett was promoted to brevet brigadier general on recommendation of General Sherman for gallant conduct in this battle.

General Sherman, speaking of this battle in his official report, says:

"I esteemed this defense of Allatoona so handsome and important that I made it the subject of a general order, viz.: No. 86 of October 7, 1864:

"The general commanding avails himself of the opportunity in the handsome defense of Allatoona to illustrate the most important principle of war, that fortified posts should be defended to the last, regardless of the relative numbers of the party attacking or attacked. The thanks of this army are due and are hereby accorded to General Corse, Colonel Tourtellotte, Colonel Rowett, officers and men, for their determined and gallant defense of Allatoona, and it is made an example to illustrate the importance of preparing in time and meeting the danger when presented, boldly, manfully and well.

"Commanders and garrisons of the posts along our railroads are hereby instructed that they must hold their posts to the last minute, sure that the time gained is valuable and necessary to their comrades at the front.

"By order of Major General W. T. Sherman.

"(Signed) L. M. Dayton, Aid-de-camp."

SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Months' Service.)

Major.

Nicholas Greusel, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

Sergeant Major.

Samuel G. Ward, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

Edward S. Joslyn, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.

First Sergeant.

S. G. Ward, Aurora; promoted sergeant major.

Sergeants.

Jonathan Kimball, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861, as first sergeant.
F. A. Raymond, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
George F. Wheeler, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Walter H. Kimball, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.

Corporals.

E. Buck, Elgin; discharged; disability.
G. W. Padelford, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
J. R. Kinney, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Holland Handburg, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
William S. Smith, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.

Musicians.

Gust. C. Kothe, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John Goodwin, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.

Privates.

J. W. Aldrich, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
David Allen, Elgin; discharged July 8, 1861; disability.
Cullen Allen, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John J. Adams, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Charles R. Brown, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Henry P. Baldwin, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
David Bradley, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
A. A. C. Bacon, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Alden Bates, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Robert S. Brown, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Charles M. Boutwell, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Sidney Bradford, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Benjamin S. Cool, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
C. H. Chapman, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Charles H. Campbell, Elgin; discharged July 8, 1861; disability.
John Coon, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Thomas Crayon, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
H. S. Doty, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
C. F. Dike, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
E. H. Densmore, Elgin; died June 2, 1861, at Elton.
C. L. Dixon, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
M. L. Dixon, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John Detman, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
G. W. Forsyth, Elgin; transferred to Barker's Dragoons July 13, 1861.
M. H. French, Elgin; discharged July 1, 1861; disability.
C. W. Guptail, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
S. M. Harney, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
S. F. Hammond, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
C. M. Harvey, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John Hart, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
R. Humphrey, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
J. L. Haines, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
A. A. Keyes, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Nathaniel B. Lewis, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
W. H. Mitchell, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Albert Messenger, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
A. Martens, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.

John Murphy, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Joseph Over, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
James O'Donnell, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
G. H. Peeler, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
H. S. Padleford, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Hiram Peterson, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John Ryan, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
William Renwick, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
J. R. Rickey, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Henry Rice, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Alexander Robinson, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
M. Harney Searghfield, Elgin; died May 19, 1861, at Alton.
J. S. Soper, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
M. J. Southworth, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Charles H. Slawson, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
A. R. Smith, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
B. Sweeney, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
C. W. Smith, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Jacob C. Schneider, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
T. J. Thompason, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
J. M. Vining, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
O. R. Wilson, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
N. D. Wollaver, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
J. H. Ward, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
William Wollaver, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
A. R. Walker, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.
W. H. Wheeler, Elgin; mustered out July 25, 1861.

COMPANY C.

Captains.

Nicholas Greusel, Aurora; promoted.
Samuel E. Lawyer, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel E. Lawyer, Aurora; promoted.
Silas Miller, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

Second Lieutenants.

Silas Miller, Aurora; promoted.
Rufus P. Pattison, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

First Sergeant.

George W. White, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

Sergeant.

Benj. F. Campbell, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
George P. Douglas, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John J. Aiken, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

Corporals.

Henry A. Tittsworth, Aurora; mustered out as sergeant July 25, 1861.
Charles R. White, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

George Prindle, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Fred H. Ollemacher, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

Musicians.

Henry A. Snell, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Joseph P. Wightman, Aurora; promoted principal musician.

Privates.

Wm. H. Anderson, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Wm. H. Billings, Aurora; discharged June 3, 1861; disability.
Albert N. Brown, Aurora; mustered out as corporal, July 25, 1861.
Wm. Brown, Jr., Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Melville Bowers, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Albert Billings, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Jos. H. Bishop, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
C. A. Bamber, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John F. Churchill, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Henry Cushing, Aurora; discharged June 3, 1861.
George Carman, Aurora; discharged June 3, 1861.
John R. Dolan, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Robert Drain, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Samuel Ebbersall, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Charles Eppner, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Michael Flinn, Aurora, mustered out July 25, 1861.
Thomas Flinn, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Patrick M. Fitzgerald, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Marcus D. Flowers, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Abner Fields, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John Fox, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Jacj Gallagher, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Oscar Getman, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Andrew Golden, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
F. A. Gates, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John A. Gronberg, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Edwin Goodwin, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Frederick Hoff, Aurora; died at Mound City, June 23, 1861.
F. N. Holden, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Jacob Hopper, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John H. Hubbard, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Wm. Delos Hawkins, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
James W. Harris, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Samuel Hitchcock, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John W. Kendall, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Frederick Knight, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Orvis C. Lathrop, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Joseph Loomis, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
George Meigs, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John N. Murray, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Robert Miller, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

Caleb Mayhew, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Ellihu Mayhew, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Rees L. Merriam, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Frank Morlett, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
George W. Moore, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
N. M. Moore, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
George W. Morton, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Thomas McConley, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Fred'k Nichols, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Oscar Pease, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Wm. H. Puffer, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Wm. W. Roberts, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Lewis Ruse, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
John M. Steele, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
James A. Swain, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Fletcher J. Snow, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
William F. Schaffer, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
William Shies, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Harvey S. Seymour, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
George W. Vail, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
M. J. Walker, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Henry C. Williamson, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
LeRoy Waller, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Wm. A. Warner, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
F. W. Wells, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

Recruits.

James Courtney, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Freman H. Goodwin, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
Emery D. Hazelton, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.
George W. Kiger, Aurora; mustered out July 25, 1861.

SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Lieutenant Colonel.

Nicholas Greusel, Aurora; promoted colonel, Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Major.

Nicholas Greusel, Aurora; promoted.

Quartermaster.

William Brown, Jr., Aurora; died October 9, 1862; wounds.

Regimental Band.

First Class.

Joseph M. Barden, St. Charles; mustered out August 27, 1862.
John S. Cummings, St. Charles; mustered out August 27, 1862.

Second Class.

Samuel Clark, St. Charles; mustered out August 27, 1862.

Third Class.

Phinias A. Walker, St. Charles; mustered out August 27, 1862.
Moses G. Hascall, St. Charles; mustered out August 27, 1862.
Thomas L. Johnson, St. Charles; mustered out August 27, 1862.
Labra C. Spoore, St. Charles; mustered out August 27, 1862.
Wm. H. McCracken, St. Charles; mustered out August 27, 1862.
George Garren, St. Charles; mustered out August 27, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Samuel G. Ward, Elgin; killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
George F. Wheeler, Elgin; resigned December 31, 1862.
Thomas McGuire, St. Charles; discharged March 12, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Jonathan Kimball, Elgin; resigned February 5, 1862.
Mason M. Marsh, Elgin; resigned November 22, 1861.
Thomas McGuire, St. Charles; promoted.

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas McGuire, St. Charles; promoted.
Charles T. Elliot, St. Charles; mustered out July 29, 1864.

Sergeants.

James R. Kinney, Elgin; reported dead; cause not given.
George W. Wheeler, Elgin; promoted captain.
Thomas McGuire, St. Charles; promoted second lieutenant.
Charles T. Elliot, St. Charles; promoted second lieutenant.

Corporals.

Jacob C. Schneider, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Eppner, Aurora; discharged December 12, 1861; disability.
Arthur N. Stone, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.

Musician.

Henry Snell, Aurora; transferred to Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Privates.

Oscar N. Adams, Elgin; discharged July 29, 1864.
John Bradford, Elgin; died at home March 31, 1862.
Eugene Bradford, Elgin.
Robert Carmon, Elgin; mustered out June 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Henry Carmichael, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.
William H. Coleman, Elgin; discharged January 5, 1863; disability.
William L. Gage, Elgin.
George Gilbert, Elgin; died, Cairo; no date given.
Henry C. Hassen, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Morris W. Hickey, St. Charles; mustered out July 29, 1861, as sergeant.
John W. House, Geneva; discharged July 29, 1864.
John Hart, Hampshire; died at Fort Holt, November 7, 1861.
Francis M. Hickox, Elgin.
Walter J. Mallett, Elgin; mustered out June 8, 1865.
Edward Orton, Elgin; discharged July 29, 1864.
Michael O'Brien, Elgin; discharged July 29, 1864.

George E. Silver, Elgin; mustered out July 29, 1864, as corporal.
William Schaffer, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Stone, Elgin.
Johnson Thompson, Dundee.
Lawrence J. Wheeler, Elgin; transferred to Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
William Wheeler, Elgin; died at Elgin, August 2, 1861.

Recruits.

John Fitzgerald, Aurora; discharged October 1, 1864.
Richard M. Johnson, Elgin; discharged October 1, 1864.
George N. Sill, St. Charles.

Veterans.

Henry Carmichael, Elgin; mustered out July 9, 1865.
John R. Hundley, Elgin; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Andrew Hughes, Elgin; absent; sick at muster out.
William E. Lawless, Elgin; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Francis D. Orcutt, Elgin; mustered out July 9, 1865.
William C. Schaffer, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Arthur N. Stone, Elgin; discharged April 9, 1865.
Jacob C. Schneider, Dundee; mustered out July 9, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Recruits.

Edwin H. Hill, Elgin; mustered out July 9, 1865.
John W. House, Geneva; discharged July 29, 1864.
Walter J. Mallett, Elgin; mustered out June 8, 1865.
Hiram Peterson, Elgin; reenlisted; promoted sergeant.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

Samuel E. Sawyer, Aurora; discharged July 24, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

John H. Hubbard, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

John H. Hubbard, Aurora; promoted.

Sergeants.

Judson Parks, Aurora.
John H. Hubbard, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.

Corporal.

William H. Voorhees, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

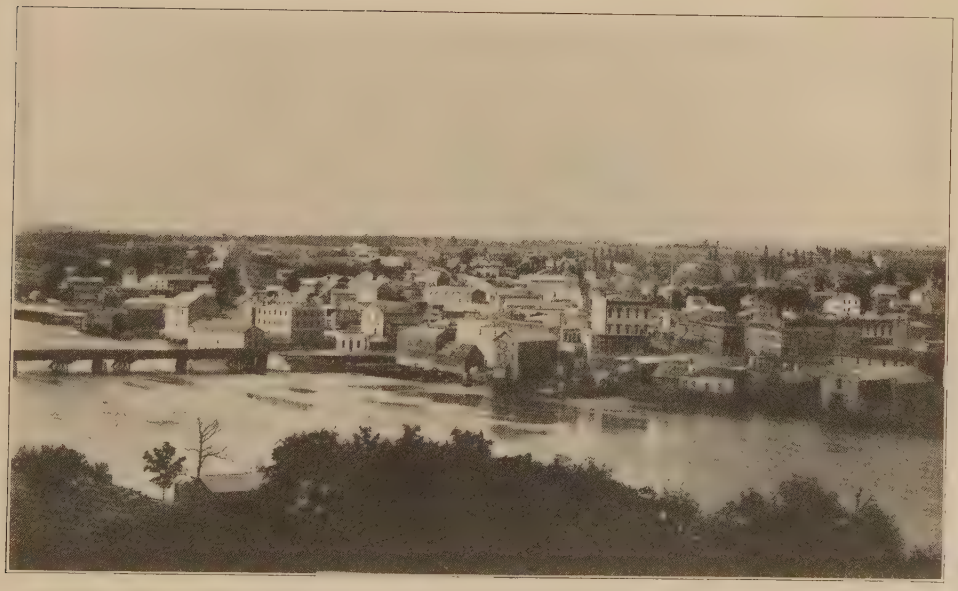
Wagoner.

Henry H. Showers, Aurora; died, Fort Holt, Kentucky, January 16, 1862.

Privates.

Clark B. Alford, Aurora; killed at Corinth, October 3, 1862.
Charles Blackman, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Frederick C. Bryant, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Edgar Campbell, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Levi Casselman, Aurora.
Alonzo Ecker, Aurora; died Fort Holt, Kentucky, January 27, 1862.

BUSINESS DISTRICT, WEST ELGIN, 1866.



VIEW OF ELGIN BUSINESS DISTRICT IN 1866.

Joseph Kopf, Aurora.
John Lemuel, Aurora; died, Camp Girardeau, September 14, 1861.
Paul J. B. Marion, Sugar Grove.
Eli McDaniels, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Edward McNolty, Aurora; discharged July 24, 1864.
Henry Nichboy, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Oliver Rose, Aurora; discharged December 27, 1861.

Veterans.

Thos. W. Billington, Virgil; killed at Rome, August 19, 1864.
Charles Blackman, Batavia; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Edgar Baker, Aurora; mustered out July 8, 1865.
Frederick C. Bryant, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Thomas J. Carpenter, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865, as corporal.
John Fouke, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Jesse Hamilton, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Eli McDaniels, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Henry G. Nichboy, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Marcellus K. Snell, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
James A. Tebay, Batavia; mustered out July 9, 1865.

Recruits.

Thomas Bentley, Aurora; mustered out May 19, 1865.
H. Hammerschmidt, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Andrew Hellgoth, Aurora; killed, Allatoona, October 5, 1864.
John Schmidt, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
John Simon, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Charles Stealboldt, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Abraham Staley, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
William Turner, Aurora; mustered out July 9, 1865.
Charles Yews, Aurora; died, Rome, Ga., November 1, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

Henry C. Bell, Aurora; died, Camp Butler, Illinois, April 11, 1864.

EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY G.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

John Joyce, Aurora; mustered out October 20, 1865.

HISTORY OF THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry was one of the regiments organized under the act known as the Ten Regiment Bill.

It was composed of companies as follows: "I" from Cook county, "H" from Kane county, "K" from DuPage county, "E" and "F" from DeKalb county, "A" and "C" from Lee county, "B" and "G" from Whiteside county, and "D" from Rock Island county.

John B. Wyman, of Amboy, was elected colonel; B. F. Parks, of Aurora, lieutenant colonel; and A. B. Georges, of Dixon, major.

The regiment was mustered into the state service on the 21st day of April and into the United States service on the 24th day of May, 1861, for three years or during the war, by Captain John Pope, of the regular army, at Camp Dement, Dixon, Illinois.

The Thirteenth was the first regiment organized from the then Second Congressional District of the state, and was composed of as good citizens as northern Illinois contained, many that enlisted as privates rising to field officers in later regiments.

Its colonel, John B. Wayman, organized and commanded the "Chicago Light Guards," the first Crack Corps the Garden City ever had, and he soon brought the Thirteenth to a degree of proficiency in drill and soldierly deportment that was never excelled by any regiment with which it was afterwards associated.

On the 16th of June it was ordered to Caseyville, Illinois, ten miles east of St. Louis, and on the 5th day of July it passed through St. Louis to Rolla, Missouri, where it remained until the spring of 1862.

While stationed at Rolla it was engaged in guarding supply trains to and from General Lyon's army, in suppressing guerrilla bands in that part of the state, and was a part of General Fremont's force that went to Springfield, Missouri, in the fall of 1861, after General Price, when the regiment was well and favorably known as "Fremont's Grey Hounds," a name given to them by General Fremont himself, on the evening the regiment joined his army at Bolivar, in splendid shape, after a day's march of forty-two miles.

In 1862 it joined General Curtis' army at Pea Ridge, two hundred and fifty miles southwest of Rolla, and was with General Curtis in his memorable march from Pea Ridge to Helena, Arkansas, on the Mississippi river.

It was a part of General Sherman's army in his attack upon Chickasaw Bayou, and from that time on became a part of the noted Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded so long by General Sherman in person. In the first day's assault at Chickasaw Bayou, Colonel Wyman was killed. The day following, it was a part of General F. P. Blair's brigade that distinguished itself by approaching nearer to the rebel works than any other command in that part of the field. The losses to the regiment on that day were 183 killed and wounded. It was present at the capture of Arkansas Post, after which it returned to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg. While there General Steele's division, of which the Thirteenth was a part, made a very successful raid to Greenville, Mississippi, and up Deer creek, driving the rebels out of that region and destroying an immense quantity of corn intended for the rebel garrison at Vicksburg.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY B.

Musician.

George A. Hall, Batavia; transferred to invalid corps and mustered out June 18, 1864.

Privates.

Edward E. Dunham, Geneva; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Moses D. M. Hubbard, Sugar Grove; discharged February 6, 1862; disability.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

John Trowbridge, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Recruits.

Abbott Merrill, Kaneville; mustered out June 18, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Recruits.

Fred Babcock, St. Charles; mustered out June 18, 1864.
John E. Clark, St. Charles; deserted March 9, 1862.
Hiram C. Frisbie, St. Charles; died September 25, 1863.
John O'Brien, St. Charles; mustered out June 8, 1865.
Patrick Ponsonby, St. Charles; mustered out June 2, 1865.
Samuel Pike, St. Charles; discharged October 31, 1862.
George Rogers, St. Charles; mustered out June 18, 1864.
Almon A. Stevens, St. Charles.
Isaac Shipman, St. Charles; died October 13, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

George H. Gardner, Aurora; dismissed, no pay, September 3, 1862; reinstated; died January 5, 1863.

Edwin Went, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Edwin Went, Aurora; promoted.

Ethan A. Pritchard, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

Ethan A. Pritchard, Aurora; promoted.

Jesse D. Pierce, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Jesse D. Pierce, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.

Sergeants.

William Larabe, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

George B. Putnam, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864 as first sergeant.

John Woodard, Aurora; discharged October 9, 1861.

Corporals.

Eley H. Holley, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864, as sergeant.

George W. Meirs, Aurora; discharged March 25, 1864; disability.

Malcomb G. Clark, Big Rock; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Rodney F. Jay, Sugar Grove; prisoner of war; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Henry K. Allison, Aurora; transferred to Illinois cavalry January 15, 1864.

Frank W. Whipple, St. Charles; mustered out June 18, 1864, as private.

Musicians.

Edwin W. Loomis, St. Charles; discharged January 10, 1863.

Frank Brown, Aurora; deserted July 30, 1862.

Privates.

Lendrum Armstrong, Aurora; deserted May 4, 1863.

Orrin V. Anderson, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Benjamin F. Brisben, Aurora; transferred to Illinois cavalry September 1, 1863.

Albert E. Beardsley, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Thomas L. Burt, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Eugene A. Brownell, St. Charles; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Edwin H. Babcock, Aurora; died June 6, 1863.

George Bankson, Aurora; discharged April 30, 1863.

Thomas Bexton, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Alfred Barnes, Sugar Grove; prisoner of war; mustered out June 7, 1865.

George E. Conklin, St. Charles; prisoner of war; mustered out June 2, 1865.

Guy C. Clark, Big Rock; mustered out June 18, 1864, as corporal.

Walter B. Corthell, Big Rock; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Philander C. Costar, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

William Cheetham, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Frank W. Cushing, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Edward L. Currier, St. Charles; prisoner of war; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Noah Sharp Cramer, Aurora; discharged October 21, 1862; Sen. G. C. M.

Bartley Dein, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Peter Dougdale, Aurora; mustered out April 22, 1863; disability.

Waterman DaLee, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

John Eddy, St. Charles; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Edwin M. Emerson, Aurora; transferred to second lieutenant to Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

John E. Foster, Big Rock; discharged April 25, 1862; disability.

John Fisher, Big Rock; deserted January 20, 1863.

Barney Hines, Aurora; discharged August 12, 1863; disability.

Henry M. Harmes, Sugar Grove; deserted January 20, 1863.

James H. Huntoon, Aurora; deserted January 20, 1863.

John Hall, Aurora; discharged January 11, 1863; disability.

John M. Jolley, Aurora; transferred to Illinois Cavalry, March 15, 1864.

Henry H. Johnson, Big Rock; transferred to Illinois Cavalry, January 15, 1864.

Robert S. Johnson, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864, as corporal.

Eldorado Knight, St. Charles; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Randolph Morton, Aurora; mustered out July 18, 1865.

James McGuire, Aurora; discharged August 19, 1861.
Charles Pelan, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864, as sergeant.
Joseph C. Paulin, Aurora; died December 8, 1861.
Lemuel Purdy, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.
George B. Robinson, Aurora; transferred as hospital steward to non-commissioned staff, October 8, 1863.
Frederick Rink, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864, as corporal.
Marcus E. Sherman, Aurora; died December 30, 1862.
Mathias Siegfried, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.
George W. Smith, Aurora; discharged March 5, 1862.
John A. Sohnley, Aurora; died January 21, 1863; wounds.
Edwin Sheehey, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.
Christopher C. Scrafford, Aurora; discharged September 8, 1863.
Steward B. Strong, Aurora; discharged July 29, 1862.
Christopher Schafer, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.
Emil Sier, Aurora; died February 5, 1862.
Nelson Terrill, Aurora; died October 28, 1861.
Peter Thompson, Aurora; discharged September 12, 1862.
Arthur B. West, Sugar Grove; mustered out June 18, 1864.
Dexter L. Watson, Aurora; died January 11, 1863; wounds.
George W. Young, St. Charles; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Recruits.

Henry Bonon, Aurora; died April 29, 1864.
Joseph Everard, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.
Emil Kotha, Aurora; died June 12, 1863; wounds.
Orville B. Merrill, Aurora; transferred as lieutenant to Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, September 17, 1861.
John H. Steel, Aurora; wounded December 29, 1862; in hospital.
Abram Van Riper, Aurora.
Smith S. Ward, Kaneville; promoted captain Fifty-second Illinois, August 2, 1861.
Wharton L. White, Blackberry; died September 20, 1861.
Newton Wells, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Phillip H. Carr, Dundee; discharged September 19, 1861; blind.

Recruits.

Cyrus Golden, Aurora; discharged September 26, 1862; disability.
Jacob H. Quant, Aurora; mustered out June 7, 1865.
George C. Wood, Aurora; discharged August 23, 1862; disability.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

James P. Gillespie, Aurora; mustered out June 18, 1864, as corporal.
Hiram Slate, Aurora; transferred to Tenth Missouri Cavalry, October 1, 1861.

FOURTEENTH (REORGANIZED) INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Ovid B. Smith, Rutland; mustered out June 19, 1865.

Cornelius B. Vaugh, Rutland; mustered out September 16, 1865, as corporal.

George W. Wright, Rutland; sick at muster-out.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Drum Major.

Nicholas Wolaver, Dundee.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Marshall Stephens, Hampshire; discharged October 16, 1862; disability

Henry E. Stephens, Hampshire; mustered out May 24, 1864.

Robert Williams, Hampshire; mustered out May 24, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Corporal.

John W. Davenport, Dundee; died November 24, 1863.

Privates.

George Lock, Dundee; mustered out May 24, 1864.

James Wollaver, Dundee; discharged August 13, 1861.

Nicholas Wollaver, Dundee; transferred to N. C. S.; drum major.

Unassigned Recruit.

William H. Rowe, St. Charles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY D.

Private.

Henry Gates, Elgin; died at Bacon Creek, Kentucky, January 23, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Recruits.

Peter F. Guthrie, St. Charles; mustered out July 9, 1864, as sergeant.

Henry C. Matteson, St. Charles; promoted hospital steward.

Henry C. Young, St. Charles; discharged October 27, 1863; disability.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY G.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

John Hanson, Campton; substitute; never reported to company; drafted.

COMPANY K.

Recruits.

Nathaniel P. Barnard, Aurora; mustered out July 16, 1865.
Luman C. Preston, Aurora; mustered out July 16, 1865.
Fayette Schofield, Aurora; mustered out July 16, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Nathaniel Barnnino, Aurora.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY C.

Recruits.

John Durand, St. Charles; discharged March 19, 1863.
George Durand, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Lake, St. Charles; discharged; minor.
John Vermor, Geneva; died October 22, 1862.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant.

Anthony McBriarty, Elgin; mustered out September 14, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Anthony McBriarty, Elgin; promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY C.

Corporal.

Julius Beinsdorf, Aurora; mustered out August 6, 1864.

Privates.

Jno. G. Battenshlag, Aurora; deserted December 20, 1861.
Jacob Echenberger, Aurora; mustered out August 6, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY E.

Private.

David Cothrin, Rutland; deserted August 18, 1862.

COMPANY H.

Musician.

John H. Dodge, Aurora; deserted February 1, 1863.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY I.

Recruits.

Andrew Miller, Aurora; mustered out July 19, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY K.

Veteran.

George W. Upton, Dundee; mustered out September 16, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY A.

Private.

Charles A. Barrows, Elgin; transferred to Invalid Corps, January 14, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant.

Alfred C. Cambridge, Elgin; deserted March 17, 1863.

Recruits.

Henry Ankel, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 1, 1865.
Joseph Albee, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 1, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Recruits.

James D. Brower, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 1, 1865.
John Moore, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 4, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Recruits Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

Edwin M. Benedict, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.
John H. Cleveland, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.
Josiah L. Coolidge, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.
David Dean, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.
Michael Davis, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.
Edward F. Fish, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.
Francis F. Joy, Virgil; mustered out November 24, 1865.
Russell L. Massee, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.
Valentine McDonald, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.
William H. Price, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.
Cyrus R. Roff, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.
Clark Wood, Batavia; mustered out November 24, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Lewis Baker, Rutland.
Royal Robinson, Rutland.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY C.

Recruits Transferred from One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry.

Walter Ketchum, Rutland; never reported to company.
George Roller, Rutland; mustered out July 12, 1865.
George Vermett, Rutland; mustered out July 12, 1865.

THE ISLAND IN AN EARLY DAY—AURORA.
Now Occupied by the Postoffice, City Hall, G. A. R. Hall and Other Prominent Buildings.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Surgeon.

Sidney B. Hawley, St. Charles; mustered out September 27, 1864.

HISTORY OF THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The Thirty-sixth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Illinois, by Colonel N. Greusel, and was mustered into the service by Colonel Brackett, United States mustering officer, September 23, 1861, for a term of three years, or during the war. The regiment numbered nine hundred and sixty-five officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of cavalry ("A" and "B"), one hundred and eighty-six officers and men. On September 24, moved via Quincy, Illinois, to St. Louis, Missouri, where the companies of infantry were armed, Companies "A" and "B" receiving Minie and Enfield rifles, the other companies remodeled Springfield muskets, caliber 69. On September 28 left St. Louis by rail for Rolla, Missouri, leaving the cavalry at Benton barracks. Went into camp at Rolla September 29, remaining there until January 14, 1862, the time being taken up with severe drill, camp and postguard duty, and an occasional scout. Left Rolla January 14, 1862, for Springfield, Missouri, the Thirty-fifth, Forty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry composing the brigade commanded by Colonel Osterhaus. Passed through Springfield on the 14th of February, halted on the 22d and remained for a few days near Bentonville, Arkansas. Companies "B" and "K" participated in the fight at that place March 6; was engaged in the battles at Leetown March 7 and Pea Ridge March 8; went into camp at Keitsville, Missouri, after the fight. Broke camp April 5 and started for Batesville, Arkansas, reaching that point May 3. Here the regiment was transferred to the command of General Asboth, who started with his command from Batesville for Cape Girardeau, Missouri, May 11, arriving on the 22d. On the 23d embarked on a boat for Hamburg Landing, Tennessee, marching out to Corinth, Mississippi, on the 29th. On evacuation of Corinth marched to Booneville and from there to Rienzi, remaining there until September 6; then ordered to Cincinnati; went into camp in Covington, Kentucky. From there ordered to Louisville, arriving September 19; was assigned to General Sheridan's division. Started October 1 on the Kentucky campaign, marching via Bardstown and Springfield to Perryville, at which place it was engaged October 8. Moved thence in pursuit of Bragg via Danville and Lancaster to Crab Orchard, returning via Lancaster, Danville, Lebanon, Newmarket, Cave City and Bowling Green to Nashville, near which place it encamped November 8. Remaining in camp at this place, "Seven Mile Creek" and "Mill Creek" until December 26, the regiment broke camp and started on the Murfreesboro campaign. On December 31 took part in the battle of Stone River. After the battle and evacuation of Murfreesboro went into camp on the bank of Stone river, on the Shelbyville pike, where it remained until June 24, 1862. The regiment then took part in the Tullahoma campaign, participating in the skirmishes incident to the driving of Bragg's army out of middle Tennessee.

Reached Cowan July 3, where it went into camp and remained until July 30, when it broke camp and marched to Bridgeport, Alabama. Went into camp and assisted in bridging the Tennessee river, preparatory to crossing and entering upon the Chattanooga campaign. Crossed the river September 2, and being in McCook's corps, marched to Broomtown valley, crossing Lookout mountain through Winston's Gap. Here McCook was ordered to join Thomas, which he did by a forced march of forty-six miles. The regiment took part in the battle of Chickamauga September 20 and retired via Rossville with the army into Chattanooga, sharing with the rest of the army in its privations during the siege. The regiment took an active part in the battle of Missionary Ridge November 25, 1863, its colors being among the first planted on the Ridge. On the 28th started under Sheridan for Knoxville, Tennessee, to relieve Burnside. Reached that point December 6. Moving out on the 12th, marched to different points east of Knoxville until it bivouacked in midwinter at Blain's Cross Roads on the 17th. Reenlisting at this place January 1, 1864, the regiments started January 6 for Chattanooga to arrange details of muster for new term of service, preparatory to veteran furlough. Returning, left Nashville, Tennessee, March 26, for Chattanooga, marching nearly the entire route. May 3 started on the Atlanta campaign; was under fire almost daily, with quite severe fighting at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro, marching into Atlanta September 8. On September 25 was ordered back to Chattanooga, leaving that place on the 2d of October in pursuit of Hood; marched to Ringgold, Shell Mound, Whiteside, Gordon Mills, Summerville, Alpine, Huntsville, Decatur, Athens, Pulaski, Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin, being rear guard and under fire almost continuously from Spring Hill to Franklin. It was there engaged in the hottest of that memorable battle, General Thomas personally thanking the regiment for its bravery and gallantry in that fight. The First Brigade, to which it belonged, Colonel Opdyke commanding, charged the rebel lines, and at different periods in the action captured thirty-three (33) stands of colors, and on the night of November 30 was the last to cross the bridge over the Harpeth river on retiring from the field for Nashville, which place it reached on the afternoon of December 1. The regiment was placed in position on the Hillsboro and Granny White Pikes. Was engaged in the battle of Nashville December 15 and 16, and captured a battery and over one hundred prisoners on the 15th. On the retreat of Bragg the regiment joined in pursuit December 17, passing through Brentwood to Franklin, thence to Columbia and Pulaski, reaching Lexington on December 28. Leaving there on the 31st, passed through Athens on the 5th of January, 1865, reaching Huntsville on the 6th, where the regiment built barracks and went into winter quarters. Leaving Huntsville March 28, proceeded by rail to Chattanooga, from thence through east Tennessee. Marching from Bull's Gap, went into camp at Blue Springs April 4. While in camp at this place the regiment received, on the night of April 10, the news of Lee's surrender, and, in the same camp, April 15, news of the assassination of President Lincoln. Orders were then received to return to Nashville, the regiment marching from Blue Springs to Bull's

Gap, where it boarded a train and returned to Nashville via Knoxville and Chattanooga. Remained there until June 15, when it proceeded by rail to Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, where it was placed on transports, under orders for New Orleans, Louisiana, reaching that point June 23. At the special request of General Sheridan, the Thirty-sixth was detailed for headquarters and other special duty, thereby receiving from other troops the sobriquet, "Sheridan's pet." The regiment did special duty quelling disturbances, guarding paymasters and conveying rebel archives captured in the West, to Washington, D. C., until October 8, on which date it was mustered out of service and proceeded to Springfield, Illinois, received pay, and disbanded October 27, 1865.

In general engagements alone the Thirty-sixth (Infantry) Regiment lost in killed and wounded over seven hundred men. It was reinforced by two hundred and twenty-one recruits and drafted men. It marched and was transported by rail and boat over ten thousand miles during its term of service. Changed commanding officers ten times, yet it maintained throughout its term of service the esprit de corps of its original organization.

The regimental commanders have been Colonel Nicholas Greusel, Lieutenant Colonel Ed. Joslyn, Colonel Silas Miller, Lieutenant Colonel Albert Jenks, Lieutenant Colonel Porter C. Olson, Captain J. B. McNeil, Captain Wm. Mitchell, Company "A"; Major L. P. Holden, of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, assigned by Colonel Opdyke, brigade commander. Major Holden was relieved by Captain Geo. W. Mossman, Company F, on his promotion to major, who was himself relieved by Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Campbell, assuming command and retaining the same until the regiment was mustered out of the service.

The brigade commanders have been Colonels Osterhaus, Hausendifel, Knoblesdorf and Greusel, General Sill, Colonel F. T. Sherman, General W. H. Lytle, General Nathan Kimball and Colonel Opdyke.

Division commanders, Generals Sigel, Asboth, Jeff. C. Davis, Gordon Granger, Sheridan, Newton, Wagner and Elliott.

Corps commanders, Generals Curtis, Pope, Gilbert, McCook, Granger, Howard, Stanley, Thos. J. Wood.

Department commanders, Generals Fremont, Hunter, Halleck, Wright, Nelson, Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas and Sheridan.

Companies "A" and "B" Cavalry. After receiving arms at Benton barracks they joined the regiment at Rolla, Missouri; made occasional scouts until late in December, when they started upon an expedition under General Carr in the direction of Springfield, Missouri. Early in February joined the army of General Curtis, made several expeditions with General Asboth; moved to Osage Springs, thence into the Indian Territory with General Sigel. Returning was with him in fight at Bentonville, March 6, Leetown, March 7, and Pea Ridge, March 8. Thence moved to Batesville, and about May 1 started with General Jeff C. Davis to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Thence by boat moved to Hamburg Landing, Tennessee; thence to Corinth, Mississippi, Company A being assigned to General Schuyler Hamilton and Company B to General Gordon Granger as escorts; subsequently Company B

to General Rosecrans and then to General Mitchell, moving into Alabama. The companies never again serving in the same departments, they will be given separate reports.

Company A was soon transferred to General Rosecrans' headquarters and remained with him through the battles of Iuka and Corinth, then to General C. S. Hamilton and with him to Memphis; thence as escort to General Lauman to Vicksburg, May 17. The company was in action near Greenville, and was on expedition to Haines' Bluff. Joined Grant's army on Big Black river, thence moved with Sherman's army to Jackson. July 25 embarked for New Orleans; was in action at Morganzia Bend in General Heron's division. Went to the Techs country; was in action with General Dick Taylor and General Kirby Smith. On General Banks' expedition to Red river with General Lee; returned to New Orleans and was consolidated as Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. Sent to regiment at Helena, Arkansas, January 25, 1865. Moved to Brownsville. Again consolidated as Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and returned to New Orleans. In June embarked for Shreveport. July, started on march to San Antonio, Texas. Remained until November 22 and moved via Galveston, New Orleans and Cairo to Springfield, Illinois, and received final muster out and discharge January 6, 1866. Company commanders have been Captain Albert Jenks, Lieutenant Samuel B. Sherer, Lieutenant Azariah C. Ferre, Captain George A. Willis and Captain Daniel Dynan.

Company B Cavalry, upon joining General Buell's army was transferred from General Mitchell to General Carlin and marched through Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville, returning through Kentucky with General Carlin. Was in battle of Perryville (first to enter the town) and in action at Lancaster and near Crab Orchard. Countermarched to Cave City, thence to Bowling Green, thence to Edgefield via Tyree Springs, where had an engagement with General John Morgan, and also the following day at Shackle Island. Was in a cavalry action at Hepworth Shoals (special mentioned by General Rosecrans). Then assigned as escort to General Jeff C. Davis. Camped near Nashville December 26, led the advance of McCook's corps to Nolensville (complimented by McCook and Davis personally, and official reports). Crossed Overall's Creek and was in cavalry fight with Colonel Stokes. Was in battle of Stone River; with Davis' expedition to Eaglesville, Versailles and Franklin. Had cavalry action at Versailles, Rover, Franklin and Walnut Church. In June, 1863, transferred as escort to General T. L. Crittenden and marched with him to Stevenson, Alabama, then to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and on to Ringgold, Georgia, back to Crawfish Springs. Had cavalry engagement at Rossville and Ringgold. Was in the battle of Chickamauga, then marched back to Chattanooga. Generals McCook and Crittenden subsequently being relieved, the company escorted them to Stevenson. Returned to Chattanooga, assigned to General Thomas' headquarters. Took seven hundred starving horses and mules to Stevenson, returned to Chattanooga. Assigned to General Hooker as escort, marched to Stevenson, thence via Whiteside to Wauhtehie and camped in Lookout valley. By order war department transferred as Company K, Fifteenth Illinois

Cavalry. In battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold; returning to Lookout valley, camped until the spring of 1864. Was escort to General Hooker in Atlanta campaign; charged across and saved a burning bridge over Pumpkinvine creek (special mention). General Hooker being relieved by General Howard, the company went through with him to the sea as escort and scouts. Was in action at Rome, Adairsville, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Taylor's Ridge, Lafayette, Greysville, Lynch's Creek, Mt. Elon and Fayetteville. Captain Wm. Duncan was twice taken prisoner, but escaped. With five men he received the surrender of Milledgeville with General Howard thirty miles away. With two men he floated down the Ogeechee river in a dugout past Ft. McAllister out into the bay and thus opened communication between Sherman and Dahlgren. Mustered out September 23, 1865. Company commanders have been: Captain Henry A. Smith, Lieutenant Francis E. Reynolds, Captain Samuel B. Sherer, Lieutenant John A. McQueen and Captain William Duncan.

REUNION OF 1908.

Veterans of the Civil war—members of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers—celebrated the forty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga Creek and held their annual reunion in Elgin today. Men from every part of the country, some of them coming nearly a thousand miles, attended the session, which was one of the most interesting ever held.

The following officers elected at the annual meeting:

President—Fred Sly, Sandwich.

Vice President—John C. Taylor.

Secretary and Treasurer—William F. Sylla, Elgin.

Following members of the regiment registered at City Clerk Sylla's office prior to the meeting in the city hall council chamber:

Company A—Major George D. Sherman, Milton S. Townsend, William F. Sylla, John Hewitt, F. B. Perkins, Charles B. Stiles, all of Elgin, and Albert C. Wagher, Linton, S. D.; C. C. Truax, Crystal Lake; Homer Wilcox, Marengo; J. C. Denison, Chicago; John F. Scott, Pittsfield, Ill.; Brayman Loveless, Wheaton, and John Carl, Aurora; Alexander Manahan, Elgin; John Cooper, Yorkville; E. H. Young, Fulton; J. C. Hall and Ed Harpending.

Company A (Cavalry)—A. R. Gillette, Chicago; W. D. Hawkins, Chicago, and Nicholas Hettinger, Aurora; Thomas Robinson, Aurora; J. T. McCroskey, Joliet; Eugene Mann, Batavia; J. S. Barber, Sandwich.

Company B (Cavalry)—James Shedden, Dundee; W. F. Wattenpugh, Sumner, Iowa; Lloyd Lathrop, Elgin; V. O. Wilcox, Elgin; A. A. Lee, Elgin; John McQueen, Elgin; Frank U. Brown, Chicago; James S. Hutch, Plano; E. E. Balch, Elgin; Willis Richardson, LaFox; Willet Richardson, Kaneville; John P. Fyfe, Ravenswood Park.

Company B—W. F. Donavan, Yorkville; J. E. Way, Aurora.

Company C—Joseph A. Young, New Galilee, Pennsylvania; Abraham Stewart and W. H. Rogers, Monmouth, Illinois; Major John M. Turnbull, Monmouth.

Company D—Olie H. Johnson, Newark; John Larkin, Joliet; J. C. Taylor, Sandwich; W. W. Gifford, Joliet; John Heier, Morris; Frank T. Hennig, Chicago.

Company E—J. F. Harral, Aurora; William Wollenweber, Yorkville; Henry Hennis, Sandwich; Charles Foster, Plano, and Joel Wagner, Big Rock.

Company F—T. L. Munn, Parker, Kansas; G. A. Cummings, Edina, Missouri; C. M. Rolph, Seneca, Illinois; G. Gunnerson, Herscher, Illinois; Terrence Johnson, Newark; Bergo Thompson, Sheridan; Fred L. Sly, Sandwich; Martin Wilson, Aurora; F. A. Whitney, Sandwich; Charles F. Sweetland, Sandwich; E. H. Strait, Ottawa; William Browning, Sandwich.

Company G—Wallace Ellis, Seneca; W. W. Kerns, Morris; Joseph Scofield, Morris; Charles Pratt, Rochelle.

Company H—Henry B. Ford, Elgin; C. H. Benson, Maywood; S. Carver, Omro, Wisconsin; B. E. Allen, Laurens, Iowa; Charles Dygert, Algonquin; C. H. Thomas, Chicago.

Company I—Joseph M. Comp, Winterset, Iowa; Hobart Doctor, St. Johns, Indiana.

Company K—Harrison Blank, Winthrop, Iowa; C. H. Tucker, Belvidere; Hiram Watkins, St. Charles; John F. Elliott, St. Charles.

MEMBERS IN MANY ENGAGEMENTS.

Northern Illinois' Thirty-sixth Infantry is named by authorities as one of the eighty regiments participating in the greatest number of engagements and losing the most men in battle in the Civil war. The regiment was composed of ten infantry companies and two troops of cavalry, all told twelve hundred men. The regiment returned from the struggle with less than half their number. The others died on the battlefields of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga Creek, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin, Nashville, Vicksburg and Atlanta, the principal contests in which the regiment participated.

Regrets were received from the following comrades:
John B. Burr, Company A, Davenport, Iowa.
Wm. Varnes, Company I, Oswego, Illinois.
W. A. Mitchell, captain Company A, Wilmington, Illinois.
G. W. Mossman, Company F, Las Cinces, New Mexico.
John Bush, Company E, Table Rock, Nebraska.
John Pfanstiel, captain Company E, East Oakland, California.
James Warrensford, Company A, Dahinda, Illinois.
William W. Trimble, Company H, Glencoe, Oklahoma.
William Smailes, Company A, South Haven, Michigan.
Henry Russell, Company A, Avoca, Iowa.
Robert H. Gilmore, Company D, Hastings, Nebraska.
Robert Jordan, Company G, Elk City, Oklahoma.
Henry C. Scott, Company B, Folsom, California.
George F. Roots, Company F, Manhattan, Kansas.
C. H. Bissell, Company D, Mena, Arkansas.

Albert H. Wulff, Company F, Fredericksburg, Missouri.
Duportal G. Sampson, Company A, Ashland, Wisconsin.
Alfred J. West, Company B, Port Huron, Michigan.
William C. Hall, Company K, Madeira, California.
G. S. Hollenbeck, Company F, Chebanse, Illinois.
C. F. Dike, Company H, Nunda, Illinois.
W. E. Partridge, Company F, Alta, Iowa.
N. H. Clark, Company I, Knoxville, Illinois.
J. C. Wright, Company C, Aledo, Illinois.
M. G. Yarnell, Company G, Minneapolis.
Irwin Benton, A Cavalry, Redding, Iowa.
J. Henry Hogue, Company K, Monmouth, Illinois.
Alex M. Friland, Company F, Fedora, South Dakota.
John D. Pingel, Company B, Sedgwick, Kansas.
A. G. Switzer, A Cavalry, Wales, Massachusetts.
E. B. Baldwin, captain Company C, Edna, Kansas.
Eben Gates, Company D, Brook, Indiana.
John W. Evarts, A Cavalry, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
E. Nute, Company A, Alta, Iowa.
E. H. Stinson, Company C, Hampton, Iowa.
J. H. Moore, Company A, Chicago.
H. E. Dewey, Company E, Lead, South Dakota.
W. H. Mossman, Company F, Ellensburg, Washington.
John P. Lloyd, Necedah, Wisconsin.
N. G. Curly, Company G, Osage City, Kansas.
Hamlet Levens, Company E, Hancock, Minnesota.
Thos. C. Pennington, Company B, cavalry, Chicago.
F. N. Brown, Company B, cavalry, Chicago.
Geo. W. Hulse, Company G, Gladbrook, Iowa.
Edward Leahy, Company B, Ashland, Illinois.
Schuyler Rue, Company B, cavalry, Oregon City, Oregon.
Daniel C. Clark, Company H, Magnolia, Iowa.
Christ Wentz, Company I, Belle Plaine, Iowa.
Wm. Freese, Company I, Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin.
John Larking, Company D, Joliet, Illinois.
E. H. Strait, Ottawa, Illinois.
Chas. Pratt, Rochelle, Illinois.
J. F. McCroskey, Joliet, Illinois.
Joel Wagner, Big Rock, Illinois.
Gustavus Dorsterwitz, Coloma, Michigan.
C. A. Tucker, Belvidere, Illinois.
J. F. Young, New Galilee, Pennsylvania.
Emery Pratt, Waukon, Iowa.

From early morning until noon the white-haired veterans came to the city. Many who joined the Thirty-sixth in Kane county when the call to arms was sounded now live many miles away. Among the visitors from great distance were A. C. Wagher, of Linton, North Dakota; J. F. Young, of New

Galilee, Pennsylvania, and T. L. Munn, of Parker, Kansas. Mr. Young was a drummer boy in Company C and shook hands with his old comrades today for the first time since the regiment was mustered out of the service.

DRUMMER STILES BEATS ASSEMBLY.

Charles B. Stiles, of this city, the drummer of Company A, composed chiefly of Elgin men, played his drum at an upper window in the city hall and at 11 o'clock the veterans assembled for their meeting. Major George D. Sherman, of Elgin, president of the society, called the meeting to order and for several minutes letters of regret from comrades living at too great a distance to attend were read.

The thanks of the Thirty-sixth was voted Captain L. M. Kelley, chief deputy in the department of pensions, for his assistance in collecting the names of the living members. There are now but a few hundred left of more than a thousand who enlisted from this vicinity.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Colonels.

Nicholas Greusel, Aurora; resigned February 7, 1863.

Silas Miller, Aurora; died at Nashville, July 27, 1864.

Benjamin F. Campbell, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Edward S. Joslyn, Elgin; resigned August 20, 1862.

Albert Jenks, Aurora; resigned February 24, 1863.

Benjamin F. Campbell, Aurora; promoted.

Majors.

Alonzo H. Berry, St. Charles; discharged September 7, 1862.

Silas Miller, Aurora; promoted colonel.

George D. Sherman, Elgin; mustered out December 12, 1864.

Adjutants.

George A. Willis, Aurora; promoted captain Company A, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Quartermasters.

Isaac N. Buck, Elgin; resigned March 3, 1862.

Surgeons.

Delos W. Young, Aurora; resigned February 23, 1863.

Jethro A. Hatch, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865.

First Assistant Surgeons.

Sidney B. Hawley, Aurora; resigned September 3, 1862.

Jethro A. Hatch, Aurora; promoted surgeon.

Second Assistant Surgeons.

Jethro A. Hatch, Aurora; promoted.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Majors.

Fred A. Raymond, Elgin; reduced and returned to Company A.

Leslie P. Ticknor, Elgin; mustered out September 22, 1864.

BRIDGE AT CHICAGO STREET, ELGIN.

PARK, ELGIN, ABOUT 1860.

Quartermaster Sergeants.

Addison A. Keyes, Elgin; reduced and returned to Company A.
Charles W. Rhodes, Aurora; mustered out September 22, 1864.

Hospital Stewards.

John H. Karl, Aurora; discharged July 22, 1862; disability.

Principal Musicians.

Thomas P. Matteson, Aurora; mustered out March 3, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Melvin B. Baldwin, Elgin; resigned June 8, 1862.
George D. Sherman, Elgin; promoted major.
Leveritt M. Kelly, Udina; mustered out October 8, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Edward S. Chapell, Elgin; died October 14, 1861.
George D. Sherman, Elgin; promoted.
Leroy Salisbury, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1865.
Leveritt M. Kelly, Udina; promoted.

Second Lieutenants.

Isaac N. Buck, Elgin; promoted quartermaster.
William S. Smith, Elgin; resigned August 31, 1862.
Leroy Salisbury, Elgin; promoted.

First Sergeant.

George D. Sherman, Elgin; promoted first lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Alexander C. Lynd, Elgin; discharged June 12, 1863; disability.
Alexander Robinson, Elgin; discharged April 25, 1863; disability.

Corporals.

Walter J. Ordway, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Leslie P. Ticknor, Elgin; promoted sergeant major.
John W. Aldrich, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Bent D. C. Roland, Elgin; sergeant; discharged June 17, 1864, for promotion to second lieutenant Sixteenth United States Cavalry.
Leroy Salisbury, Elgin; promoted second lieutenant.
John S. Long, Elgin; discharged September 22, 1864.
Frank B. Perkins, Elgin; transferred to Fifty-second Illinois June 9, 1862.

Musicians.

Charles B. Stiles, Elgin; discharged September 22, 1864.
Brayman Loveless, Elgin; discharged September 22, 1864.

Privates.

Albert Andrews, Elgin; died October 10, 1862; wounds.
Bernan N. Adams, Elgin; discharged February 3, 1862; disability.
Daniel W. Brown, Elgin; transferred to V. R. C.
Patrick Brannan, Dundee; discharged January 1, 1863; wounds.
Christopher P. Baker, Elgin; discharged November 8, 1864.
John Bluckman, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Cyrus F. Dean, Elgin; died at Nashville January 14, 1863; wounds.
William Dade, Elgin; deserted October 10, 1861.

Patrick Gibbons, Dundee; killed at Perryville October 8, 1862.
Alonzo S. Harpending, Elgin; discharged September 22, 1864.
Jeremiah C. Hall, Udina; corporal; discharged September 22, 1864.
Daniel B. Hoxie, Dundee; mustered out September 8, 1864.
Alexander F. Henderson, Udina; died January 16, 1863; wounds.
John A. Hewitt, Dundee; discharged November 18, 1864, as corporal.
Leveritt M. Kelly, Udina; reenlisted as veteran.
Frederick Hrahan, Dundee; died while prisoner of war, December 1, 1863.
George H. Knowles, Dundee; discharged September 22, 1864.
Addison A. Keyes, Elgin; discharged August 1, 1862, for promotion in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
Peter Little, Elgin; discharged September 22, 1864.
Alexander Manahan, Elgin; discharged June 10, 1863; disability.
Tobias Miller, Udina; reenlisted as veteran.
Lewis F. Miller, Dundee; discharged September 22, 1864.
Leonard W. Mann, Elgin; discharged November 8, 1864, as sergeant.
Dorus Murus, Dundee; died at Annapolis March 4, 1863; wounds.
Fenelon J. Nicholas, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Olzewski, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Augustus Ritze, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Frank W. Raymond, Elgin; discharged September 22, 1864.
Fred A. Raymond, Elgin; promoted sergeant major.
William F. Sylla, Elgin; discharged December 25, 1861; disability.
Michael Seisloff, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Tolmus Stanton, Dundee; killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.
Adelbert Shaw, Elgin; discharged September 22, 1864.
James M. Vining, Dundee; discharged September 22, 1864.
Ebson J. Wickwire, Elgin; discharged May 29, 1862; disability.
Homer H. Wilcox, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Joseph N. Yerkes, Aurora; died at Nashville March 21, 1864.

Veterans.

John W. Aldrich, Dundee; sergeant; killed at Adairsville May 19, 1864.
Leman Bartholomew, Dundee; mustered out October 8, 1865, as first sergeant.
Jeptha C. Denison, Elgin; promoted hospital steward.
Leveritt M. Kelly, Rutland; promoted first lieutenant.
Fenelon J. Nicholas, Dundee; deserted June 5, 1865.
Walter J. Ordway, Dundee; first sergeant; died June 12, 1864; wounds.
Augustus Ritze, Dundee; transferred to V. R. C. June 10, 1865.
Michael Seisloff, Elgin; mustered out October 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Arzotus White, Dundee; mustered out October 19, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits.

Henry E. Deill, Rutland; mustered out October 8, 1865.
Albert Deill, Rutland; discharged June 5, 1865; disability.
George M. Salisbury, Elgin; discharged August 8, 1863.
Francis M. Shaw, Rutland; mustered out October 8, 1865.
John F. Scott, Elgin; discharged August 8, 1863.

Henry Samis, Rutland; died at Nashville July 24, 1864.

Ottis D. Shaw, Rutland; corporal; missing November 30, 1864; supposed dead.

George M. Salisbury, Elgin; veteran recruit; mustered out October 8, 1865, as corporal.

Richard Cool, Hampshire; discharged June 12, 1865; disability.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

Silas Miller, Aurora; promoted major.

Benjamin F. Campbell, Aurora; promoted lieutenant colonel.

William H. Dugan, Big Rock; mustered out October 8, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Joseph M. Walker, Aurora; dismissed April 30, 1863.

George P. Douglass, Aurora; commission cancelled.

William H. Dugan, Big Rock; promoted.

Owen Hughes, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Benjamin F. Campbell, Aurora; promoted captain.

George P. Douglass, Aurora; mustered out November 15, 1864.

Samuel Hitchcock, Aurora; declined; commission cancelled.

First Sergeant.

George P. Douglass, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Samuel Hitchcock, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864, as sergeant.

Abner Field, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.

Charles W. Rhodes, Aurora; promoted quartermaster sergeant.

Corporals.

William Wanner, Aurora; discharged February 7, 1862.

Ezra W. Parker, Aurora; killed at Chattanooga September 20, 1863.

Owen Hughes, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

William F. Blakeslee, Aurora; died at Cincinnati March 8, 1863; wounds.

John H. Gronberg, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Emery D. Hoselton, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.

William H. Dugan, Big Rock; reenlisted as veteran.

Thomas Flynn, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.

Musicians.

George Brewer, Aurora; discharged August 18, 1862, to accept promotion.

Willard Pettingell, St. Charles; discharged May 1, 1863; disability.

Wagoner.

John F. Lilly, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.

Privates.

Henry Alcott, Aurora; died at Nashville June 10, 1864; wounds.

Ernest Ansorge, Aurora; killed at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.

Charles G. Avers, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864, as corporal.

William H. Brandon, Aurora; left sick at Lebanon, Missouri, October 7, 1861.

Rudolph Brager, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Christ Brunnemeyer, Aurora; discharged June 23, 1864; disability.
George H. Bruns, Aurora; discharged November 3, 1864.
Arba Camp, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Daniel Davis, Big Rock; reenlisted as veteran.
Robert Drane, Aurora; discharged November 8, 1864.
Frank Dugan, Aurora; died at Chattanooga October 3, 1863; wounds.
Carl Eckhart, Aurora; deserted December 31, 1862.
John W. Edwards, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
James Eddy, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
John Eddy, Big Rock; discharged September 22, 1864.
Frederick Emede, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
John W. Evans, Big Rock; discharged January 22, 1864.
John Fife, Aurora; discharged June 8, 1865; wounds.
William H. Hartless, Aurora; discharged August 20, 1864.
Charles M. Harvey, Elgin; transferred to Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.
Frederick Heine, Aurora; died at Columbus, Ohio, February 19, 1864.
Charles G. Heinze, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Dow Hodges, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Thomas E. Hornby, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
William E. Jackson, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.
John H. Karl, Aurora; promoted hospital steward.
Sidney E. Kendall, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry B. Latham, Big Rock; reenlisted as veteran.
Franklin Leet, Aurora; supposed discharged October —, 1863.
Henry Levoy, Aurora; mustered out June 15, 1865; was prisoner.
Robert Logan, Big Rock; reenlisted as veteran.
Brarton Loyd, Aurora; died at Louisville January 6, 1864.
Elihu Mahew, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Joseph McGee, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
George W. Miller, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.
Nathaniel M. Moore, Aurora; discharged December 9, 1861; disability.
William Ott, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.
John Ott, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Peter Pelican, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Edward Pierce, Big Rock; reenlisted as veteran.
VanWyck Race, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Jefferson Reed, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.
Henry Reitz, Aurora; killed at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.
Adam Reitz, Aurora; discharged May 1, 1863; disability.
George Reitz, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.
Henry L. Ribby, Aurora; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 19, 1864.
Daniel B. Roberts, Big Rock; transferred to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.
Charles W. Sears, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
William Scheffer, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Thomas W. Sedgwick, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.
Fritz Stevens, Aurora; missing in action October 1, 1862.

Charles E. Strong, Aurora; discharged August 16, 1862; disability.
William A. Tobey, Aurora; discharged August 16, 1862; disability.
Daniel Terry, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865.
Frank Thomson, Aurora; killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.
Robert N. Thompson, Aurora; discharged for promotion as second lieutenant.
Charles W. Travis, Big Rock; reenlisted as veteran.
William VanOhlin, Aurora; discharged May 13, 1863; disability.
William S. Waterman, Big Rock; discharged August 20, 1862; disability.
Alfred J. West, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1864.
Joel J. Wilder, Aurora; discharged August 11, 1863; disability.
Jacob Winn, Aurora; died at Andersonville September 26, 1864; grave nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.
Elnathan S. Weeden, Aurora; transferred to V. R. C. August 31, 1863.
James H. Woodard, Aurora; died at Louisville May 8, 1863.
Fritz Wokersein, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Christian Zimmer, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Veterans.

George Berger, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as first sergeant.
Rudolph Brager, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Arda Camp, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865.
Thomas Clark, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as corporal.
William H. Dugan, Big Rock; promoted first lieutenant.
Daniel Davis, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as corporal.
John W. Edwards, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as corporal.
Frederick Emde, Aurora; detached at muster out of regiment.
John H. Gronberg, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as corporal.
Dow Hodges, Aurora; mustered out June 19, 1865.
Thomas E. Hornby, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865.
Charles Heinze, Aurora; killed at Atlanta July 23, 1864.
Owen Hughes, Aurora; promoted first lieutenant.
Sidney E. Kendall, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as corporal.
Henry B. Latham, Big Rock; first sergeant; died December 18, 1864, while a prisoner; wounds.
Robert Logan, Aurora; wounded; transferred to V. R. C. May 1, 1865.
Elihu Mayhew, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865.
John Ott, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as corporal.
Edward Pierce, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Peter Pelican, Aurora; deserted June 10, 1865.
VanWyck Race, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865.
Charles W. Sears, Aurora; discharged to date June 17, 1865.
William Scheffer, Aurora; transferred to first United States Engineer August 14, 1864.
Charles W. Travis, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as corporal.
Fritz Wokersein, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Christian Zimmer, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as sergeant.

Recruits.

John N. Jones, Big Rock; mustered out October 8, 1865.
Henry A. Snell, Aurora; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.
Daniel Terry, Aurora; veteran recruit; mustered out October 8, 1865.
John P. Fyfe, Aurora; veteran recruit; discharged June 8, 1865; disability.
Joseph E. Way, Big Rock; mustered out October 4, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Ethan Keck, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Ralph Miller, Aurora; died October 16, 1862; wounds.
Walter V. Reeder, Aurora; died December 13, 1863; wounds.
Carvasso Reeder, Aurora; discharged September 23, 1864.

Veteran.

Ethan Keck, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as sergeant.

Recruit.

Harlan E. King, Aurora; mustered out June 22, 1863; disability.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Miles Murray, Sugar Grove; mustered out May 26, 1865; prisoner of war.
Phillip Stage, Sugar Grove; reenlisted as veteran.

Veteran.

Philip Stage, Kaneville; mustered out October 8, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Mat Blu, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.
Henry Coleman, Aurora; died at Perryville, Kentucky, October 9, 1862; wounds.
Edgar S. Case, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Peter Johnston, Aurora; discharged August 20, 1863; disability.
Stephen Winans, Aurora; discharged November 6, 1864.

Veteran.

James S. Hatch, Aurora; mustered out June 19, 1865, as sergeant.

Recruits.

James Allison, Big Rock; mustered out August 29, 1865.
James Hening, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.
Joseph Jenkinson, Aurora; mustered out September 30, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenant.

Lewis E. Belden, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as sergeant.

Privates.

Lewis E. Belden, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
George W. Dessalet, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.
John Green, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
William G. Huggett, Aurora; died January 10, 1863; wounds.
James H. Hall, Aurora; corporal; killed in battle of Chickamauga.
Alfred Johnson, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864.
William E. Jackson, Aurora; killed at Perryville October 8, 1862.

John Lamb, Aurora; discharged January 1, 1863.
William McClary, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Nels L. Nelson, Aurora; corporal; killed at Perryville, October 8, 1862.
James W. Olson, Aurora; discharged September 22, 1864; first sergeant.
Thomas Orstad, Aurora; discharged June 7, 1862; disability.
Severt A. Peterson, Aurora; discharged March 23, 1863; disability.
Peter Phillips, Aurora; died at Murfreesboro December 1, 1863.
Walter E. Partridge, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Alfred Riggs, Aurora; corporal; killed at Stone River.
Frederick W. Sly, Aurora; discharged November 7, 1863; disability.
Charles F. Sweetland, Aurora; mustered out May 30, 1865; was prisoner.
James Sifleet, Aurora; died at Nashville January 8, 1863.
William Thompson, Aurora; killed in battle before Dallas, Georgia.
Augustus Vanorder, Aurora; killed in battle at Stone River.

COMPANY H.

Musician.

Elmore Day, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Private.

Julius H. Wilbur, Elgin; discharged July 12, 1862; disability.

COMPANY I.

Recruits.

John Roush, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865, as corporal.
John Shields, Aurora; mustered out October 8, 1865.
Isaac P. Smith, Aurora; mustered out August 2, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Aaron C. Holden, Aurora; died December 1, 1862.

First Lieutenant.

Aaron C. Holden, Aurora; promoted.

Second Lieutenant.

Aaron C. Holden, Aurora; promoted.

Corporal.

Edward Reeder, Aurora; mustered out December 15, 1864, as private.

Privates.

Allen Burroughs, Aurora; killed in battle of Chickamauga.
Peter Burnett, Aurora; transferred to V. R. C. as corporal.
John Clark, Aurora; discharged April 6, 1863; disability.
James Downey, Aurora; mustered out June 26, 1864.
Thomas Glove, Aurora; discharged December 10, 1862; disability.
George S. Hall, Aurora; killed in battle of Stone River.
Joseph Levican, Aurora; mustered out September 22, 1864.
George G. Lyon, Aurora; appointed chaplain August 20, 1861.
George B. Lenhart, Aurora; killed in battle of Stone River.
John P. Lenhart, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Mongerson, Aurora; mustered out.
Thomas Moffett, Aurora; killed in battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862.
Edward H. Mayberry, Aurora; missing at battle of Chickamauga.

Charles J. Minor, Aurora; discharged April 9, 1863; wounds.
Edward J. Millay, Aurora; died at Springfield, Missouri, May 5, 1862.
Simeon Parsons, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.
George W. Vail, Aurora; mustered out September 22, 1864.

Veterans.

John P. Lenhart, St. Charles; mustered out October 8, 1865, as sergeant.
John C. Minkler, St. Charles; transferred to First United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers.
Simeon Parson, St. Charles; discharged June 19, 1864; wounds.

Recruits.

Hiram Bogardus, St. Charles; mustered out July 15, 1865; was prisoner.
James Guss, St. Charles; transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out November 16, 1865.
John McFarland, Aurora; deserted March 19, 1864.
Patrick O'Connor, St. Charles; discharged May 3, 1865; disabled.
Peter Paquette, St. Charles; mustered out July 15, 1865; was prisoner.
Harlow Slate, Aurora; missing in action at Chickamauga.
Hiram F. Watkins, St. Charles; mustered out October 8, 1865.
William Crocker, Sugar Grove; substitute; mustered out October 8, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Henry Forbes, Aurora.
Lewis Kelsey, Aurora.
James B. Lowry, Aurora; mustered out May 11, 1865.
George Lowry, Aurora; mustered out May 11, 1865.
John Powell, St. Charles.
Elijah R. Winn, Aurora; died at Camp Yates, Illinois, April 16, 1864.

Unassigned, Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

John Welch, Aurora; substitute.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY K.

Private.

John W. Fallen, Rutland; mustered out October 4, 1864, as sergeant.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY D.

Veteran.

Samuel Gregory, Aurora; mustered out December 6, 1865, as sergeant.

COMPANY F.

Private.

Martin V. B. Peters, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.

HISTORY OF FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Forty-second Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Chicago, Illinois, July 22, 1861, by Colonel William A. Webb.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, ELGIN.

Moved to St. Louis, September 21, 1861. Joined Major General Hunter at Tipton, Missouri, October 18, 1861, and was assigned to Colonel Palmer's Brigade. Arrived at Warsaw October 25. Moved November 1, at 10 o'clock p. m., and reached Springfield, Missouri, a distance of 97 miles, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 4th. Moved from Springfield, 9th, and went into winter quarters at Smithton, Missouri, December 13.

Marched from Smithton, February 3, 1862, to St. Charles, Missouri. Arrived at Fort Holt, Kentucky, February 20. Occupied Columbus, March 4, 1862. Moved to Island No. 10, March 15, and was engaged until its surrender, on the 11th April. Colonel Roberts, with fifty men of Company A, spiked six guns of the enemy on the night of April 1.

On the night of April 4, 1862, Captain John A. Hottenstein, with 20 men of Company H, ran the blockade at Island No. 10, on the gunboat "Carondelet," commanded by Captain Walke.

Joined General Pope's Army, 11th. Moved to Fort Pillow, 14th. Moved to Hamburg, Tennessee, arriving April 22. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth. Engaged in the battle of Farmington, May 9, 1862, losing two killed, twelve wounded, and three missing. Led the advance in pursuit of Beauregard's Army to Baldwin, Mississippi.

The Forty-second occupied Cortland, Alabama, from July 25, until September 3, 1862, when it left for Nashville, Tennessee, via Decatur, Alabama. Had a battle at Columbia, Tennessee, September 9, 1862, and lost one man killed. Enemy reported eighteen killed and forty-five wounded. Arrived at Nashville, September 13.

Remained in Nashville during the siege. December 10, marched out six miles on the Nolensville pike. December 26, engaged in the Murfreesboro campaign. Skirmished with the enemy December 30, and was engaged in the battle of Stone River, December 31, with a loss of twenty-two killed, one hundred and sixteen wounded, and eighty-five prisoners.

March 5, 1863, engaged in the pursuit of Van Dorn to Columbia, returning to camp at Murfreesboro, 14th. June 24, entered upon the Tullahoma campaign. July 31, camped at Bridgeport, Alabama. September 2, engaged in the Chattanooga campaign. Marched to Alpine, Georgia, thence to Trenton, and crossed Lookout mountain. Engaged September 19 and 20, in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, losing twenty-eight killed, one hundred and twenty-eight wounded, and twenty-eight prisoners, and retreated to Chattanooga.

November 28, engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing five killed and forty wounded, the Forty-second being on the skirmish line during the whole engagement. Pursued the enemy to Chickamauga Creek, and returned. November 28, entered east Tennessee campaign. December 27, camped at Stone's Mill.

January 1, 1864, regiment reenlisted as a veteran volunteer organization. January 15, moved to Danbridge. 21st, started for Chattanooga, arriving February 2. 21st, moved, by rail for Chicago. March 2, the men were furloughed. Returned April 2. Arrived at Chattanooga April 27.

Entered Atlanta campaign May 3. Was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station, encamping at Atlanta, September 8. Total loss on the campaign, twenty killed, eighty-nine wounded, and seven prisoners. September 25 moved to Bridgeport, Alabama, by rail; October 19, by rail to Chattanooga, and thence marched to Alpine, Georgia. Returned October 30. Moved, by rail, to Athens, Alabama, and marched to Pulaski, Tennessee, arriving November 5. November 22 commenced retreat for Nashville, engaging with the enemy at Spring Hill and Franklin, and losing twenty-four killed, ninety-five wounded, and thirty prisoners. Arrived at Nashville December 1.

December 15 and 16, 1864, engaged in the battle of Nashville, losing two killed and eleven wounded. Pursued the enemy eighty-two miles, camping at Lexington, Alabama, December 31. January 1, 1865, marched, via Huntsville, to Decatur, Alabama, arriving January 6. April 1 left Decatur, and proceeded, by rail, to Bull's Gap, Tennessee, and thence marched to Blue Springs, arriving April 6. Returned to Bull's Gap April 19, and proceeded, by rail, to Nashville.

June 15, moved, by rail, to Johnsonville, Tennessee, and thence, by water, to New Orleans, and camped at Chalmette June 23. July 18 proceeded to Port Lavaca, Texas; disembarked July 23, and proceeded to Camp Irwin. August 17 returned to Lavaca, and went on post duty.

December 16, 1865, mustered out and left Indianola, 20th. Left New Orleans 24th, and arrived at Camp Butler January 3, 1866.

January 12, 1866, received final payment and discharge.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Colonel.

Edgar D. Swain, Batavia; mustered out December 16, 1865, as lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Edgar D. Swain, Batavia; promoted.

Major.

Henry K. Walcott, Batavia; mustered out December 16, 1865.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Joseph Vollor, Batavia; promoted regimental quartermaster, but not mustered; mustered out December 16, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant.

Albert C. Cleveland, Batavia; promoted first lieutenant and adjutant.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Marvin Dennis, Elgin; died at Smithton, Missouri, December 31, 1861.
Peter B. Lee, Elgin; mustered out September 16, 1864, as corporal.
Nicholas Matuse, Elgin; died at Smithton, Missouri, January 12, 1862.
William Schwader, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Patrick Hasson, Elgin; died at Paducah May 6, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Corporal.

Daniel L. Edmund, Elgin; discharged May 17, 1862, as private; disability.

Recruit.

George Robbins, Elgin; transferred to Eleventh Illinois Cavalry September 19, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Captain.

Wesley P. Andrews, Batavia; discharged May 11, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

Edgar D. Swain, Batavia; promoted lieutenant colonel.
Ogden Lovell, Kaneville; resigned September 28, 1864.
Henry K. Wolcott, Batavia; promoted major.
John S. Hedges, Batavia; mustered out December 16, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Wesley P. Andrews, Batavia; promoted to Company H.
Ogden Lovell, Kaneville; promoted.
Henry K. Wolcott, Batavia; promoted.
John S. Hedges, Batavia; promoted.
Charles E. Smiley, Kaneville; mustered out December 16, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Ogden Lovell, Kaneville; promoted.
Henry K. Wolcott, Batavia; promoted.
Charles A. Linstrom, St. Charles; mustered out December 16, 1865, as sergeant.

First Sergeant.

Henry K. Wolcott, Batavia; promoted second lieutenant.

Sergeants.

James S. Wilson, Batavia; mustered out September 19, 1864, as first sergeant.
Samuel E. Andrews, Batavia; deserted April 20, 1862.
William W. Brown, Batavia; discharged August 8, 1862, and mustered in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York.
Simeon A. Hitchcock, Batavia; transferred to Invalid Corps February 26, 1864.

Corporals.

Edwin D. Campbell, Kaneville; died at Chattanooga, November 1, 1863.
John S. Hedges, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles E. Smiley, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Joseph Vollor, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
James S. VanAllen, Batavia; deserted June 18, 1862.
George S. Blakely, Batavia; died at Tipton, Missouri, December 22, 1861.

Musicians.

Chauncey H. Stackey, Batavia; mustered out September 16, 1864.

Edward N. Blakeslee, Aurora; mustered out September 16, 1864.

Privates.

Abner D. Brooks, Batavia; discharged July 9, 1862; disabled.

Charles A. Burnell, Batavia; corporal; killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Sidney Barlacorn, Batavia; corporal; died November 22, 1863.

John Brislen, Kaneville; killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

Albert C. Cleveland, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.

Elin J. Canfield, Batavia; transferred to Fifty-fifth Illinois September 20, 1861.

Stephen Drezzy, Aurora; deserted June 18, 1862.

Edmond Farren, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.

Silas Gray, Aurora; mustered out December 14, 1864.

Charles A. Linstrom, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

Patrick Larrissey, St. Charles; missing after battle of Chickamauga.

Peter LaPlant, Batavia; mustered out September 12, 1864.

Wallace W. Meade, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.

Samuel March, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.

George Odell, Batavia; discharged November 25, 1862, to enlist in Fourth United States Cavalry.

Harrison V. Osborn, Batavia; mustered out September 30, 1864.

Edgar Stephens, Batavia; mustered out September 16, 1864.

Aaron C. Smith, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

William Smith, Aurora; transferred to Invalid Corps August 18, 1863.

Charles Taylor, Batavia; died at Tipton, Missouri, December 6, 1861.

Martin Wilbur, Batavia; corporal; deserted April 20, 1862.

Mark J. Whitney, St. Charles; discharged November 25, 1862, to enlist in Fourth United States Cavalry.

Veterans.

Albert C. Cleveland, Batavia; reappointed commissary sergeant.

Edmund Farran, Batavia; mustered out December 16, 1865; wounded.

John S. Hedges, Batavia; promoted sergeant, first sergeant, first lieutenant.

Charles A. Linstrom, St. Charles; mustered out December 16, 1865, first sergeant; wounded.

Charles E. Smiley, Kaneville; promoted sergeant, first sergeant, first lieutenant.

Aaron C. Smith, Aurora; discharged December 16, 1865.

Joseph Valler, Batavia; reappointed quartermaster sergeant.

Recruits.

George D. Kenyon, Batavia; mustered out December 16, 1865.

Beall M. Kenyon, Batavia; mustered out December 16, 1865.

COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph Hudson, Dundee; promoted.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph Hudson, Dundee; promoted.

Privates.

Edwin D. Clisbee, Big Rock; deserted August 22, 1861.

Stephen Dokey, Elgin; discharged November 25, 1862, to enlist in Fourth United States Cavalry.

Joseph Hudson, Dundee; promoted corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Charles M. Bowman, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

John Peter Johnson, St. Charles; discharged; disability; August 15, 1862.

Andrew Liens, Geneva; died or discharged for wounds, October 17, 1862.

Patrick McLane, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

Henry William Peterson, Geneva; discharged November 7, 1861; disability.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Surgeon.

Emery A. Merrifield, Elgin; mustered out September 25, 1865.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY K.

Veteran.

Harrison Hines, Aurora; mustered out July 12, 1865, as sergeant.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

William H. Walters, Geneva; substitute; mustered out June 3, 1865.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY H.

Private.

Charles H. Stone, Batavia; discharged July 20, 1862.

Recruit.

Patrick Nugent, Geneva; transferred to V. R. C. November 11, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Second Lieutenant

William H. Howell, Geneva; killed in battle of Shiloh.

Sergeant.

John St. John, Aurora; discharged October 19, 1862; disability.

Privates.

John R. Hight, Geneva; discharged November 25, 1862.
Patrick Nugent, Geneva; transferred to Company H.

FORTY-SEVENTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY A.

Recruit transferred from Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry.

Emory J. Ladd, Aurora; mustered out January 21, 1866.

HISTORY OF FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The Fifty-second Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Geneva, Kane county, Illinois, in November, 1861, by Colonel J. G. Wilson, and mustered into United States service November 19 by Lieutenant J. Christopher.

November 28, moved with nine hundred and forty-five men to St. Louis, Missouri, and went into quarters at Benton Barracks. Here Colonel Wilson resigned.

December 8 the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Wilcox commanding, moved to St. Joseph, Missouri. January 16, 1862, moved to Cairo via Palmyra, Quincy and Mississippi river. January 24 moved to Smithland. February 7 T. W. Sweeny was commissioned colonel of the Fifty-second.

February 10, 1862, embarked for Fort Donelson and arrived 17th. 18th was sent with prisoners to Chicago. March 7 arrived at St. Louis. March 13, left for Army of the Tennessee, and 20th, disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and was assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Sweeney commanding brigade and General Smith the division.

The regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Shiloh April 6 and 7, losing one hundred and seventy killed, wounded and missing—Major Stark commanding first day and Captain Bowen on the second. The regiment was engaged in the siege of Corinth May, 1862. Pursued the retreating enemy to Booneville, Mississippi, and returned to Corinth where the regiment remained until the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4. Was heavily engaged in this action, Colonel Sweeney commanding the regiment—the loss being seventy killed and wounded. Pursued the retreating enemy as far as Ruckerville, and returned 12th.

October 3 moved to Hatchie river and returned.

December 9, 1862, moved with an expedition to Alabama. Met the enemy near Little Bear Creek, drove him fifteen miles and returned to Corinth, arriving 14th. December 19, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilcox, left Corinth with the expedition of General G. M. Dodge to intercept Forrest. Marched one hundred miles in four and one-half days, and returned weary and foot-sore.

January 2, 1863, moved to Tennessee river to intercept Forrest, as he had already crossed at Crump's Landing. Expedition returned.

January 26 moved to Hamburg, Tennessee; embarked on a little steamer, and on the next day disembarked and returned to Corinth.

February 25, 1863, moved, Major Brown commanding regiment, Colonel Sweeney commanding expedition, to Jacinto, Mississippi. Arrived 27th. Remained until March 4, when it returned to Corinth.

On the 15th of April, Lieutenant Colonel Wilcox commanding regiment, moved with an expedition of four brigades of infantry, one of cavalry, and fourteen pieces of artillery, Brigadier General G. M. Dodge commanding, to northern Alabama. Marched to Burnsville on the 15th; through Iuka on the 16th; crossed Bear creek on the 17th—Colonel Cornyn's cavalry skirmishing with the enemy.

April 20 Colonel Sweeney was promoted to brigadier general. 23d the whole force advanced, driving the enemy. That night lay in line of battle. 24th moved forward and entered Tuscumbia, Alabama.

April 27 moved toward Courtland. Met the enemy at Town creek and skirmished till night. 28th gained possession of the railroad bridge, effected a crossing and drove the enemy three miles. 29th returned, arriving in Corinth May 2, 1863.

August 18 moved to Germantown, and regiment assigned to guarding railroad.

October 29 moved to Iuka. 31st bivouacked three and a half miles east of Iuka. November 6 the whole left wing of the Sixteenth Corps moved eastward. Arrived at Eastport and crossed the Tennessee. November 11 arrived at Pulaski, Tennessee. Remained, doing provost duty.

January 9, three-fourths of the regiment having reenlisted, it was mustered as a veteran organization. Started for Illinois, and arrived at Chicago January 17. Proceeded to Geneva, Kane county, and was furloughed 20th.

February 24 moved for Pulaski, Tennessee, under command of Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Brown, Colonel Wilcox having resigned. Arrived at Pulaski 29th. April 29, in Colonel E. W. Rice's Brigade (First Brigade), General Sweeny's Division (Second), Left Wing, Major General G. M. Dodge, Sixteenth Army Corps, moved southward, arriving at Chattanooga May 2.

May 3, 1864, commenced the Atlanta campaign. The regiment participated in the battle of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, July 22 and 28, before Atlanta and Jonesboro, and went into camp at East Point.

September 26, 1864, the Second Division, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, was transferred to Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, moved to Rome, and by rail to Cartersville, and from thence marched to Allatoona. Arriving there too late for battle, it returned to Rome.

October 11, Lieutenant Colonel Bowen being mustered out, Major Boyd took command.

The regiment marched with the division, Brevet Major General J. M. Corse commanding, to Savannah, Georgia.

December 18 the non-veteran officers were mustered out, and J. D. Davis, having received a commission as lieutenant colonel, took command of the regiment.

December 21, marched into Savannah.

January 29, 1865, started on the Carolinas campaign. Was present at the battle of Bentonville and arrived at Goldsboro March 24.

April 10, marched to Raleigh. Lay at Morrisville during Johnson's surrender.

Marched via Richmond and Alexandria and was in the grand review at Washington May 24, 1865. June 2, moved to Louisville, Kentucky.

July 5, mustered out of United States service. Moved to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, and received final payment and discharge July 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Colonels.

John S. Wilcox, Elgin; resigned February 20, 1864.

Jerome D. Davis, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865, as lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant Colonels.

John S. Wilcox, Elgin; promoted.

Jerome D. Davis, Dundee; promoted.

Adjutants.

Ethan J. Allen, Hampshire; resigned September 12, 1862.

Edward S. Wilcox, Elgin; resigned June 29, 1864.

Quartermasters.

Charles B. Wells, Geneva; discharged November 30, 1862; captain and commissary of subsistence, United States volunteers.

Fulton Gifford, Elgin; mustered out November 20, 1864.

Surgeons.

Leland H. Angel, Aurora; resigned March 7, 1862.

Edgar Winchester, Elgin; resigned April 23, 1864.

Chaplain.

Benjamin Thomas, Elgin; promoted to Ninth Louisiana Volunteer A. D., November 6, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major.

Charles C. Brown, Dundee.

Quartermaster Sergeants.

Fulton Gifford, Elgin; promoted quartermaster.

James M. Thurston, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Commissary Sergeants.

Charles C. Stevens, Geneva.

George M. Peck, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.

Principal Musicians.

William H. Young, Elgin.

Charles Jones, Elgin.

VETERANS.

Commissary Sergeant.

Charles H. Hill, Udina; promoted adjutant.

VIEW OF ELGIN, EAST SIDE, 1866.

VIEW OF ELGIN, EAST SIDE, 1866.

Principal Musician.

William C. Wells, Udina; died at Nashville May 14, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Smith G. Ward, Kaneville; discharged October 7, 1862; disability.
George E. Young, Kaneville; mustered out October 14, 1864.
Charles Barnett, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

George E. Young, Kaneville; promoted.
Charles R. White, Aurora; resigned December 26, 1863.
Thomas W. Mack, Kaneville; mustered out November 1, 1864.
George L. Kinnear, Virgil; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Charles R. White, Aurora; promoted.
Thomas W. Mack, Kaneville; promoted.
Harvey O. Perry, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.

First Sergeant.

James P. Snell, Aurora; mustered out October 24, 1864.

Sergeants.

James Crandall, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Clinton P. Taft, Kaneville; mustered out December 3, 1864.
Walter H. Fifield, Kaneville.
Joseph Payro, Kaneville; mustered out October 26, 1864.

Corporals.

Jacob Snell, Kaneville.
Henry Ellithorpe, Blackberry; died October 30, 1861.
Harvey Perry, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry Richardson, Virgil; dropped from rolls September 1, 1862.
John F. Strohecker, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
George Haven, Kaneville; mustered out June 7, 1865; was prisoner.

Wagoner.

Benjamin Snow, St. Charles.

Privates.

Samuel Avard, Virgil.
Charles Barnett, Kane county; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles W. Barker, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.
James Beechem, Virgil; reenlisted as veteran.
Peter Bushman, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
George B. Barker, Blackberry; mustered out October 24, 1864.
David Blackman, Virgil; transferred to Invalid Corps; transferred back February 6, 1864.
Ezakiel Clark, Geneva.
Abram T. Cary, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles G. Chapel, Virgil; reenlisted as veteran.
Bradish Cadwell, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Seymour A. Crance, Big Rock; reenlisted as veteran.
John Davis, Kaneville; discharged April 4, 1862; disability.

Timothy Dooley, Kane county; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Doty, Kaneville; deserted October 26, 1861.
James Dooley, Sugar Grove; deserted October 26, 1861.
Lyman B. French, Kane county.
James D. Graves, Big Rock.
Henry Hamilton, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry Harman, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Andrews Hayden, Big Rock.
Charles H. Holsted, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
John Jones, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
David Jones, Sugar Grove.
Walter Jones, Big Rock.
Hiram Jewett, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Kelly, Virgil; mustered out October 24, 1864.
John Kiernan, Kaneville.
Jesse Keene, Virgil.
Gustavus King, Blackberry; mustered out October 24, 1864.
George L. Kinnear, Virgil; reenlisted as veteran.
Daniel Koskle, Kaneville.
William W. Lindsay, Kaneville.
Charles Laartz, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Layman, Kaneville.
Wallace Miner, Kaneville.
Thomas Mack, Kaneville; promoted sergeant, then second lieutenant.
Walter Ottaway, Blackberry.
John Owen, Kaneville.
Andrew Pooler, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
David Pingrel, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.
Emerson D. Piney, Aurora.
Edwin Rood, Blackberry.
William Rice, Kane county; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Henry Swartz, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Daniel Snell, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Eber Sheldron, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
David Smith, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.
Richard J. Smith, Aurora.
Augustus Schutt, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
John Scott, Elgin; deserted October 26, 1861.
Webster Smith, Virgil.
Levi Shambow, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
David Thompson, Kaneville.
Sherman Towle, Aurora.
Harvey Z. Tydeman, Blackberry.
Charles Wagner, Kane county.
Elias S. Ward, Kane county; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Julian L. Ward, Kane county.
John H. Whitney, Kaneville.

Oscar Whitcomb, Kaneville; mustered out October 24, 1864.
George Woodard, Virgil.
George A. Wallin, Kane county.

Veterans.

Alanson Baker, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
George H. Bellinger, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
James Beechem, Virgil; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Peter Bushman, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
James F. Crandall, Kaneville; promoted second lieutenant Eighth United States Colored Heavy Artillery September 15, 1864.
Abram T. Cary, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Charles G. Chapel, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Bradish Cadwell, Virgil; mustered out July 6, 1865.
George Coats, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Seymour A. Crance, Aurora; killed in railroad accident June 13, 1864.
Timothy Dooley, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865, as wagoner.
Alonzo J. Denny, Sugar Grove; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Henry Hamilton, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Henry Harmon, Kaneville; discharged May 26, 1865.
Charles H. Holsted, Big Rock; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John Jones, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Hiram Jewett, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Chas. Knickerbocker, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Charles Laartz, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Harvey O. Perry, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865, as first sergeant.
Andrew Pooler, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John F. Strohecker. Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Daniel Snell, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Augustus Schutt, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Eber Sheldon, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
David Smith, Blackberry; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Levi Shambow, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Freeman Woodman, Virgil; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.

Recruits.

Daniel C. Ames, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Daniel Abbott, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William Coats, Big Rock; mustered out July 6, 1865.
George Colling, Virgil; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William Colling, Virgil; mustered out July 6, 1865.
George Coats, Big Rock; reenlisted as veteran.
Alonzo J. Denney, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
John H. Dodds, Big Rock; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Elder Dacons, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Silas Empey, Big Rock.
Henry Elkins, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 24, 1864.
James Flynn, Blackberry; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Charles A. Gee, Kane county; discharged July 21, 1862; disability.

George Gooro, Geneva; deserted March 1, 1865.
Joseph D. Hayes, Blackberry; mustered out July 6, 1865.
George E. Hoyt, Kaneville; died at Chattanooga October 8, 1864.
Zoring Harding, Aurora.
John Lebkisher, Big Rock; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Eugene LeBaron, Geneva; died June 25, 1865.
Malcomb A. Miner, Kaneville; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Henry Munger, Blackberry; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John Moore, Virgil; mustered out January 5, 1865.
Franklin Perry, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Peter Quinn, Blackberry; died at Andersonville Prison October 8, 1864; grave No. 10,531.
Samuel Reeves, Blackberry; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Albert W. Swan, Big Rock; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Oscar Seeley, Blackberry.
Harvey Tydeman, Blackberry; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William Tydeman, Blackberry; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John Woodman, Virgil; discharged May 26, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Private.

Chester E. Williams, Dundee.

Recruits.

William Dorman, Plato; mustered out July 6, 1865; wounds.
Edmund J. Graves, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Captains.

Jacob Grimes, Batavia; resigned December 14, 1861.
D. Carlos Newton, Batavia; mustered out December 18, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

D. Carlos Newton, Batavia; promoted.
Lewis H. Everts, Geneva; promoted assistant adjutant-general.
Joseph J. Kelser, Batavia; mustered out December 18, 1864.
Lawrence W. Wolcott, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Lewis H. Everts, Geneva; promoted.
Joseph J. Kelser, Batavia; promoted.

First Sergeant.

Joseph J. Kelser, Batavia; promoted second lieutenant.

Sergeants.

George Spalding, Geneva.
James P. Prindle, Batavia.
Adolphus Datham, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Thomas W. Poor, Geneva.

Corporals.

James Kelly, Batavia.
Edmund R. Blanchard, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.

Musicians.

Chauncy Burr, Batavia.
Henry W. Strong, Geneva.

Privates.

Thomas Andrews, Batavia.
Alfred K. Benedict, Batavia.
Benigh P. Barlow, Blackberry.
James L. Cary, Geneva.
James H. Cary, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.
Samuel W. Canfield, Batavia; died at Chicago October 15, 1863.
Sevellon A. Corwin, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Joseph H. Carver, Blackberry.
John Carl, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Albert E. Curtis, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.
Joseph S. Dickerson, Batavia.
Edmund Derrick, Campton.
David Davis, Big Rock; reenlisted as veteran.
John Fletcher, Geneva.
John Hodkinson, Batavia; mustered out November 19, 1864.
Eli Hight, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.
John Leeding, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.
William H. Lamb, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.
Elijah Lyman, Geneva.
Edward C. Milgate, Aurora.
John Nailor, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry Osgood, Batavia; mustered out November 18, 1864.
Frederick Ott, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.
Jason R. Prindle, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Abijah L. Prindle, Batavia.
Lagore Prindle, Batavia.
Nels E. Peterson, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
John Palmer, Batavia.
Richard Roberts, Big Rock.
Stephen J. Roots, Blackberry.
Charles Shields, Geneva.
Ward M. Scott, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.
Ansell A. Smith, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Richard Smith, Geneva.
Joel C. Sheperdson, Blackberry.
Alfred Short, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Hosea Smith, Geneva.
Joseph Trumley, Blackberry.
Urial Titus, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.
Alexander Trumley, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Arthur Vandever, Batavia.
William H. Watson, Geneva.
Gustavus A. Wallin, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.

Frederick Wilson, Geneva.
Henry M. Willard, Aurora.
George L. Williams, Big Rock; reenlisted as veteran.
Lawrence W. Wolcott, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.

Veterans.

E. R. Blanchard, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
John Carl, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
James H. Cary, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Elbert E. Curtis, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Robert T. Curtis, Blackberry; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Sevellon A. Corwin, Batavia; discharged June 24, 1865.
David Davis, Big Rock; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Safford E. Harlow, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Eli Hight, Geneva, mustered out July 6, 1865.
John Leeding, Geneva; confined at Dry Tortugas.
Adolphus Latham, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Samuel M. Laughlin, Batavia; deserted August 19, 1864.
John Nailor, Batavia; transferred to V. R. C.
Frederick Ott, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Nels E. Peterson, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Jason R. Prindle, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Ward M. Scott, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Lewis Stanfer, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Ansell A. Smith, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Alfred Short, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865, as wagoner.
Urial Titus, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Alexander Trumley, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Gustavus A. Wallin, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
George L. Williams, Big Rock; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Lawrence W. Wolcott, Batavia; promoted sergeant, then first lieutenant.
Alexander M. Watson, Batavia; promoted sergeant, then captain.

Recruits.

Webster Burr, Batavia.
Stephen Blain, Geneva.
Henry Carl, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
James H. Carman, Geneva; mustered out May 23, 1865.
Robert T. Curtis, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.
William Gilbert, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William W. Griffin, Virgil; discharged June 8, 1865; disability.
William F. Hall, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Stephen Morey, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John O'Brien, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Thomas W. Poor, Geneva; mustered out May 29, 1865.
Frank Shoemake, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
George W. Thatcher, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Charles E. Van Vlack, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John Zimmerman, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Otto Gronberg, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Thomas Ponsoby, Kane county; transferred from Company A, Cavalry.
Erastus Roberts, Kane county.
Charles Woodworth, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Veterans.

John Fletcher, Geneva; mustered out July 7, 1865, as musician.
Otto H. Gronberg, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Charles Woodworth, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.

Recruit.

William Free, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenant.

Arthur P. Vaughan, Aurora; mustered out December 18, 1864.

Sergeant.

Arthur P. Vaughan, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.

Corporal.

John M. Ferris, Geneva.

Privates.

Jeremiah Dodd, Batavia.
Robert Megison, Elgin; discharged December 12, 1862; disability.
Reuben Wheeler, Geneva.

Veterans.

Frederick Carter, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Frederick Hartwick, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Elijah Limond, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
George Reed, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Reuben Wheeler, Geneva; mustered out May 31, 1865.

Recruits.

Francis H. Brown, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
George Reed, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.

COMPANY G.

Captains.

Francis H. Bowman, St. Charles; resigned April 19, 1862.
William H. Wilcox, Elgin; mustered out December 18, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

William H. Wilcox, Elgin; promoted.
James Davidson, Elgin; mustered out December 18, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

William Shattuck, Campton; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.

Sergeant.

Oscar F. Lawrence, Elgin.

Corporals.

Jeremiah H. Burley, St. Charles.
Frank S. Rockwell, St. Charles.
John H. Andrus, St. Charles.

Privates.

Mortimer Ahle, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Isaac Atkinson, Elgin.
Horace C. Brintnall, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
William E. Bird, Campton; reenlisted as veteran.
William H. Brown, Campton; discharged May 21, 1864; disability.
Noble Cole, Campton; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry H. Downey, Campton; reenlisted as veteran.
William Diamond, Geneva.
James Davidson, Elgin; promoted sergeant and second lieutenant.
Edwin F. Furnald, St. Charles; mustered out November 18, 1864.
Moses H. Huntley, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Daniel L. Holgate, Elgin.
Charles H. Hall, Campton; mustered out June 1, 1865.
Oliver Kingsbury, St. Charles; mustered out November 25, 1864.
N. Bishop Lewis, Elgin; mustered out November 18, 1864.
George Mock, Geneva.
William Mock, Elgin.
Walter Phelps, Campton.
Stephen S. Pierce, St. Charles.
Seth Phillips, Geneva; discharged September 28, 1862; disability.
William H. Riggs, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.
John Sperry, St. Charles.
William Shattuck, Campton; reenlisted as veteran.
James Sullivan, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.
Hiram N. Wheeler, St. Charles; mustered out November 18, 1864.
F. W. H. H. Watkins, Campton; reenlisted as veteran.
Eugene Walker, Campton.
Eugene Whitesell, St. Charles.

Veterans.

Mortimer Ahle, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Horace C. Brintnail, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William E. Bird, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Noble Cole, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Henry H. Downey, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Alcony P. Green, Kane county; promoted sergeant, then first lieutenant.
Moses H. Huntley, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Peter Hawkins, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865.
James Justice, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Austin Mudge, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
William H. Riggs, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
William Shattuck, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865, as first sergeant.
James Sullivan, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
James M. Thurston, Elgin; promoted to quartermaster sergeant.
F. W. H. H. Watkins, Kane county; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Walter Ahle, Elgin; died at Rome, Ga.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE, ELGIN, IN 1870.

George H. Bishop, Geneva; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Thomas Hawkis, Elgin; discharged May 29, 1865.
Porter Johnson, Blackberry; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Patrick McMahon, Geneva; mustered out November 28, 1864.
Benjamin F. McMasters, St. Charles.
Jacob A. Sabins, St. Charles; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
David Seeley, Blackberry; deserted April 29, 1864.
Charles M. Smith, Geneva; transferred to V. R. C., June, 1865.
Adolph Thiese, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Frank Whitney, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

Alvah P. Moffatt, Aurora; resigned April 8, 1862.
Luther C. Lee, Aurora; resigned November 7, 1862.
Maurice J. McGrath, Aurora; mustered out January 23, 1865.
Henry C. Williamson, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Luther C. Lee, Aurora; promoted.
Maurice J. McGrath, Aurora; promoted.
Cornelius Snyder, Aurora; mustered out December 18, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

Maurice J. McGrath, Aurora; promoted.
Cornelius Snyder, Aurora; promoted.
Alfred Billing, Aurora; mustered out December 18, 1864.
Elijah Perrigo, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.

First Sergeant.

Cornelius Snyder, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Alfred Billing, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.
William Pruitt, Aurora; discharged April 22, 1862.
George Rogers, Aurora; discharged June 6, 1862.
James H. Snell, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Corporals.

Trumans S. Chapel, Aurora; mustered out November 18, 1864.
Noyes B. Wood, Aurora; discharged July 8, 1863.
Washington J. Terry, Aurora; discharged April 22, 1862.
Elijah Perrigo, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry E. Perrin, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Clark Smith, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Ripha Warden, Aurora; mustered out December 31, 1864.
Charles T. Douglas, Aurora; discharged July 19, 1863.

Musician.

James P. Wightman, Aurora; died January 30, 1863.

Privates.

Samuel Armstrong, Aurora; discharged May 16, 1862.
George H. Bills, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

William H. Billing, Aurora; died Rome, Ga., August 29, 1864.
James Bowers, Aurora; died Aurora, Ill., October 1, 1863.
James C. Brooks, Aurora; mustered out June 6, 1865; was prisoner.
David Bronson, Aurora; discharged November 11, 1862.
Richard S. Breese, Aurora; discharged January 16, 1862.
Jacob Beecher, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
George J. Cassalman, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
George Cassalman, Aurora; discharged February 27, 1862.
Thomas Cuthburt, Aurora; discharged May 10, 1862.
Jesse Dawson, Batavia; killed in action October 3, 1862.
Adam Deal, Aurora; discharged May 22, 1862.
Lewis A. Duncan, Aurora; discharged April 19, 1862.
John Divine, Aurora; mustered out November 18, 1864.
Alanson A. Edwards, Aurora; mustered out November 18, 1864.
Thomas Fitzgerald, Aurora; discharged July —, 1863.
Horace J. Gusline, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
William Gibbons, Batavia; discharged September 19, 1862.
Frederick Gerber, Aurora; discharged June 9, 1862.
Patrick Kerns, Aurora; transferred to V. R. C. April 10, 1864.
Thomas Kilborn, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Lawrence Lewis, Batavia; discharged January 16, 1862.
Alvin S. Martin, Batavia; mustered out November 18, 1864.
Amos Martin, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
Nelson Miller, Batavia.
Richard D. Marlett, Aurora; transferred to Company A, Cavalry.
Alexander McLellen, Aurora; discharged November 8, 1862.
Hiram Miller, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Amos Miller, Aurora; discharged September —, 1862.
Jacob Meisner, Batavia; discharged September —, 1862.
Dennis O'Hern, Aurora; discharged May —, 1862.
Thomas Pruett, Aurora; discharged May 2, 1862; disability.
Ransom Putnam, St. Charles; discharged July 25, 1863.
Jacob Price, Batavia.
James Raw, Batavia; died December 20, 1861.
David W. Ray, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
William Ray, Aurora; discharged September 10, 1862.
Flavius J. Randall, Batavia; transferred to Invalid Corps May 1, 1864.
Alexander Raymo, Aurora; discharged May 25, 1862.
Hiram Smith, Batavia; deserted November 16, 1861.
Nelson M. Satterfield, Aurora; discharged April 24, 1862; disability.
William Steinhauser, Aurora; died May 27, 1862.
Nelson Stickles, Aurora; died May 1, 1862.
William Stevens, Aurora; discharged August 20, 1862.
Washington Stickler, Batavia; died March 1, 1862.
Justin Terry, Aurora; discharged July 3, 1862.
Amos Terry, Aurora; discharged May 27, 1862.
James Thompson, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Peter Van Raalt, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry P. Williamson, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Thomas P. Young, St. Charles; discharged June 6, 1862.

Veterans.

George H. Bills, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
George P. Brown, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Jacob Beecher, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
George J. Cassalman, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as musician.
Eugene B. Eastman, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Horace J. Gusline, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Jacob Hoag, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Fred A. Hanover, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as musician.
Thomas Kilborn, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Amos Martin, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Hiram Miller, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as wagoner.
Charles P. Orr, Aurora; promoted first lieutenant from sergeant.
Elijah Perrigo, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as first sergeant.
Henry E. Perrin, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Clark Smith, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
James H. Snell, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
David W. Ray, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
James Thompson, Aurora; died July 21, 1864.
Peter Van Raalt, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Henry C. Williamson, Aurora; promoted sergeant, then captain.
Henry Williams, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Lud Wildrick, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Recruits.

Marion Curry, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Loren Davis, Batavia; died May 10, 1864.
William Erkenbrack, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Eugene Eastman, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Francis Hecker, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Hiram Kannady, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William D. Newell, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John H. Orr, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Francis Orbin, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William Rose, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Horatio Superman, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Christopher Steabold, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Alexander Sanders, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Jonathan Stickler, Batavia; discharged April 2, 1862.
Roswell Williams, Batavia; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Henry Williams, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

Joseph T. Brown, Dundee; discharged February 3, 1864.

Thomas H. Thompson, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Amos W. Welbern, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Charles B. Wells, Geneva; promoted quartermaster.
Thomas H. Thompson, Dundee; promoted.
Jerome D. Davis, Dundee; promoted lieutenant colonel.
John W. Acker, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas H. Thompson, Dundee; promoted.
Jerome D. Davis, Dundee; promoted.
Amos W. Welbern, Dundee; promoted.
Leroy Powers, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.

First Sergeant.

Samuel Anderson, Elgin.

Sergeants.

Thomas H. Thompson, Dundee; promoted second lieutenant.
Cyrus P. Bailey, Dundee.
Amos Welbern, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
John W. Sharp, Dundee.

Corporals.

Jerome D. Davis, Dundee; promoted sergeant, then lieutenant.
William G. Stanford, Dundee.
Adelbert E. Rose, Dundee.
William J. Demster, Dundee.
James A. Rose, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.
G. Rockwell V'n Dries'n, Dundee.

Privates.

John W. Acker, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Frank Abbott, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry Batterman, Elgin.
John Binner, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Edgar Bowen, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
John Bryan, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
William A. Carnaby, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Campbell, Dundee; mustered out March 27, 1863; disability.
John C. Cockerton, Dundee.
Andrew J. Davis, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Humphrey W. Davenport, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
John Dempster, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Hugh Durham, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry C. Edwards, Dundee.
Elisha Egleston, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Erasmus Fitts, Dundee.
David Gorom, Dundee; discharged June 20, 1864; disability.
William H. Harlow, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Edward J. Hawley, Dundee.
Newton Heath, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

Joel N. Haven, Dundee.

Frederick Hilgenfield, Dundee; transferred to Invalid Corps April 18, 1864.

Henry S. Holden, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.

William S. Huntley, Dundee.

Frank J. Huntoon, Dundee.

James Jones, Dundee; mustered out March 26, 1863; disability.

George S. Kendall, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.

Holmes W. Kendall, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.

Anson Lowe, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

John Lake, Dundee; mustered out November 2, 1864.

James Miller, Dundee.

Imogene Moore, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

George W. More, Dundee.

Daniel Manning, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

Joseph Mitchell, Dundee; discharged December 2, 1863; disability.

Robert Oates, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.

J. Parker Perry, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

Chauncey H. Parmely, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

Leroy Powers, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

George Pounder, Dundee.

Jefferson Robinson, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

Hiram P. Rose, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.

Frederick Scholts, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

Peter Scholts, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.

Milo L. Sherman, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

John E. Shaw, Dundee; mustered out October 24, 1864.

Michael Shoveland, Dundee.

Joseph H. Simpson, Dundee; mustered out November 2, 1864, as sergeant.

Caleb M. Smith, Dundee.

Solomon Spicer, Dundee.

Calvin W. Sprague, Dundee.

Henry W. Transue, Dundee.

Sidney L. Wanzer, Dundee; discharged October 20, 1863; disability.

Waldo Ward, Dundee.

Joseph Watts, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

Henry F. Western, Dundee.

William E. Wisner, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

James Wolaver, Dundee.

Clark Wolaver, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

William Wolaver, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

Jacob Wolaver, Dundee.

Veterans.

Frank Abbott, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865, as musician.

Edgar Bowen, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.

John Bryan, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.

William A. Carnaby, Dundee; discharged March 13, 1865, as sergeant; disability.
H. W. Davenport, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John Dempster, Dundee; promoted hospital steward.
William H. Harlow, Dundee; discharged July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Newton Heath, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William R. Hemenway, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Imogene Moore, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
J. Parker Perry, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Milo L. Sherman, Dundee; discharged May 23, 1865; disability.
Joseph Watts, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Amos W. Welbern, Dundee; promoted sergeant, then second lieutenant.
William Wolaver, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits.

Ezra Aldrich, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Alanson M. Barnard, Dundee; absent without leave since June 20, 1865.
George W. Barter, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Aaron J. Buck, Dundee; mustered out May 28, 1865.
George W. Conrad, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Robert Duff, Rutland; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Charles Ehom, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Philemon Gaut, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Lewis C. Guptill, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Nelson Hiltz, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Edgar E. Hoxie, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Frank C. Kendall, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
David Maear, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William Maear, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
J. Willard Merrill, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John S. Moore, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Charles Ott, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Henry Perry, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Sanford J. Peck, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John Quinlam, Elgin; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Z. Taylor Russell, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Joseph Shuckneck, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Charles Scott, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Henry Sprague, Elgin; killed Atlanta August 13, 1864.
Frederick Wall, Dundee; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Hubbard Wells, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William Webb, Elgin; mustered out May 28, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Captains.

John S. Wilcox, Elgin; promoted lieutenant colonel.
Alphonso Barto, Plato; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Henry M. Patchin, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Ethan J. Allen, Hampshire; promoted adjutant.
Edward S. Wilcox, Elgin; promoted adjutant.
Henry S. Doty, Hampshire; mustered out October 24, 1864.
John M. Vote, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Alphonso Barto, Plato; promoted.
Edward S. Wilcox, Elgin; promoted.
Henry S. Doty, Hampshire; promoted.
Charles Isbell, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.

First Sergeant.

Henry S. Doty, Hampshire; promoted second lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Thomas Clark, Elgin.
Jedediah S. Dormand, Plato.
Van Rensselear J. Lowe, Elgin.
David Curtis, Dundee; discharged April 6, 1863.

Corporals.

Henry N. Patchin, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
George Ostrander, Elgin; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Robert C. Burns, Hampshire.
David Corsair, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Rodney W. Stone, Elgin.
Timothy Silver, Elgin; mustered out October 24, 1864.

Musicians.

Thomas E. Lawrence, Geneva.
William Wells, Aurora.

Privates.

William Allen, St. Charles; never joined company after muster.
David Allen, Hampshire.
Charles Baldwin, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Bennett, Plato.
William Barrett, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Larier Bennett, Plato, reenlisted as veteran.
Calvin M. Coon, Hampshire.
Dean Cutting, Elgin; discharged in 1862; disability.
Thomas Clute, Plato.
Cary M. Campbell, Plato.
John A. DeWolf, Hampshire.
Edward Doty, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
James S. Ellis, Elgin.
David Edwards, Elgin.
Charles Gustafson, Elgin; discharged July 5, 1862.
Frank Garner, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
John Haines, Hampshire.
Peter Hanover, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
James B. Hoagland, Elgin.

Charles Isbel, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
George Johnson, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Jeremiah Jones, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
William W. Kennedy, Elgin.
Michael Ketsell, Elgin.
John Lightfoot, Elgin.
Joseph B. Lightfoot, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Leroy Morgan, Hampshire.
Samuel Morris, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Patrick Murry, Elgin; discharged August 21, 1862; disability.
John Murry, Elgin.
Lawrence McGowan, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Andrew J. Pitcher, Burlington.
James Pierce, Elgin.
George M. Peck, Dundee; promoted commissary sergeant.
Edward Patchin, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
Edward F. Parker, Hampshire; discharged October —, 1861; writ of habeas corpus.
George H. Peck, Elgin.
Franklin B. Reams, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles C. Robinson, Plato.
William P. Roberts, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Samuel A. Reams, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Anson Reberger, Elgin.
John Swadling, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.
Thomas Siddons, Elgin.
Edwin C. Sackett, Plato.
Merritt L. Sherman, Burlington; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Hugh Shannon, Elgin; mustered out October 24, 1864.
William Tuck, Plato.
Samuel P. Tyler, Hampshire.
Orin W. Tyler, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
Benjamin Thomas, Elgin; promoted chaplain.
Cummings Tyler, Hampshire.
George Underhill, Elgin; discharged December 22, 1862.
George W. Vale, Hampshire; discharged January 2, 1864, to enlist in Company H, First Missouri Light Artillery.
John M. Vote, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
William Walters, Elgin.
Cuthbert Walters, Elgin; mustered out October 24, 1864.
George Whitcomb, Jr., Hampshire.
William A. Whitmire, Hampshire; mustered out October 24, 1864.
Thomas Williams, Plato.
David L. Young, Plato.

Veterans.

Charles Baldwin, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Larier Bennett, Plato; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.

BELOW THE DAM, CARPENTERSVILLE, ABOUT 1875.

William Barrett, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
David Corsair, Plato; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Edward Doty, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Henry W. Eastman, Elgin; promoted sergeant major from sergeant.
Francis Garner, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.
C. M. Getzelman, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Peter Hanover, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Charles Isbell, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865, as first sergeant.
George H. Johnson, Plato; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Jeremiah Jones, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Joseph B. Lightfoot, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Samuel Morris, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Lawrence McGowan, St. Charles; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
Henry N. Patchin, Hampshire; promoted captain from first sergeant.
Edward O. Patchin, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Samuel A. Ream, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Franklin B. Ream, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865, as corporal.
William B. Roberts, Plato; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Owen W. Tyler, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John M. Vote, Hampshire; promoted corporal, sergeant and first lieutenant.

Recruits.

Abraham Aurand, Elgin; discharged.
Henry Batterman, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Ambrose Brayman, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Madison B. Cole, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John Eaton, Burlington; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Josiah N. French, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Malachi Getzelman, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
Jonathan Klick, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Daniel Kohler, Hampshire; died at Dallas, Georgia, June 4, 1864.
William H. Litner, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John Larkins, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Michael McCarthy, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Samuel McGahey, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Phillip Munch, Hampshire.
Antoine Mooth, Hampshire.
Sebastian Pfister, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
John Reinhart, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.
Otis B. Skinner, Elgin; discharged.
Levi Ream, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Charles Schueese, Elgin; mustered out July 6, 1865.
Peter Tyson, Hampshire.
Harlow H. Tyler, Elgin; discharged.
Frederick W. Tyler, Elgin; discharged.
Alphonso Vanocker, Plato; mustered out July 6, 1865.
William Vote, Hampshire; died at Marietta, Georgia, August 12, 1864.

John Van Vleet, Elgin; discharged.
William Whitcomb, Hampshire.
Ernest Whitmire, Hampshire; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Thomas J. Clark, Geneva.
Chauncey E. Doty, Elgin.
Delazon Ellithorp, Elgin; discharged January 28, 1863; wounds.
Robert Long, Geneva.
Sylvester Yeldham, Aurora; deserted.

HISTORY OF FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteers was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service October 31, 1861.

It was one of the two regiments raised by David Stuart, its subsequent colonel, under act of Congress, and called the "Douglas Brigade." The other regiment was the one afterwards known as the famous "Forty-second Illinois." The two regiments never served together. The Fifty-fifth Illinois was principally made up from bodies of recruits raised in Fulton, McDonough, La Salle, Grundy, DeKalb, Kane and Winnebago counties, and its members were largely young men raised upon farms.

Left Camp Douglas November 9, 1861, over the Chicago & Alton Railroad for Alton, Illinois, thence by steamboat for St. Louis, and arrived at Benton Barracks November 11. Remained at Benton Barracks under the immediate command of General W. T. Sherman until January 12, 1862, when it departed for Paducah, Kentucky, by steamer, which place was reached on January 22. The voyage was a tedious and painful one owing to steamer being frozen into ice and aground for many days.

The regiment participated in the expedition sent to Columbus, Kentucky, to test the question of its evacuation immediately after the capture of Fort Donelson.

The contest at the latter place was avoided by the regiment in consequence of the utter worthlessness of its arms before that time issued to it.

On March 8, 1862, the Fifty-fifth embarked on steamer to participate in the movement up the Tennessee river, which resulted in the battle of Shiloh, movement on Corinth, etc. On March 15, it landed with other troops at a point several miles above Pittsburg Landing and attempted to cut the railroad in the interior, but this object was defeated by high water.

From that point the expedition dropped down to Pittsburg Landing and went into camp on the front line. It was here brigaded with the Fifty-fourth and Seventy-first Ohio, and Colonel D. Stuart, of the Fifty-fifth, placed in command of the brigade then known as the Second Brigade, Fifth (Sherman's) Division. Although belonging to Sherman's division, it was located about two miles east of the other three brigades of its division, being in point of fact the extreme left of the army, which met the rebel attack so soon to go into history as the battle of Shiloh.

Prentiss' division was next to its right and front, though about one mile away. The Fifty-fifth with its companion regiments was encamped upon the road leading from Pittsburg Landing to Hamburgh Landing, and near a small branch of Lick Creek.

On the morning of the battle of Shiloh, like all other troops upon the field, it had no premonitions of the fearful conflict to follow, until the report of firearms further to the right gave evidence of that fact. The regiment, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel O. Malmborg, formed the center of the brigade, the Seventy-first Ohio being on its right, and the Fifty-fourth Ohio (Zouaves) upon its left. After forming line in several localities contiguous to its camp, during which time it was not engaged except in skirmishing, though under the fire of Gage's rebel battery, position was taken to the left of its camp and about sixty rods in its rear along the south edge of a precipitous ravine. During the evolutions resulting in this formation the Seventy-first Ohio (excepting eighteen men and its adjutant) retreated.

The position of the regiment at this time was with its right resting at a point precisely five hundred yards east of Colonel Stuart's headquarters, with the Fifty-fourth Ohio upon its left. A full half mile of space unoccupied by troops existed to its right. This dangerous interval had been in part caused by the retreat of the Seventy-first Ohio. No artillery was upon this portion of the field to assist the federal troops. The Fifty-fifth Illinois had exactly five hundred and twelve men in line and the Fifty-fourth Ohio from three hundred and fifty to four hundred.

The first date given in the following is the one of rank or enlistment and the last the date of muster:

George Johnson, Chicago; January 12, 1864; January 31, 1864.
John D. Johnson, Chicago; January 22, 1864; January 31, 1864.
John L. Lidburg, Chicago; January 25, 1864; January 31, 1864.
Patt Lynch, Chicago; February 5, 1864; February 29, 1864.
Walter Murry, Chicago; February 9, 1864; February 29, 1864.
Robert Parny, Chicago; February 29, 1864; February 29, 1864.
William Potter, Chicago; February 9, 1864; February 29, 1864.
William L. Quick, Harlem; February 12, 1864; February 29, 1864.
Michael Stanton, Groveland; October 12, 1864; October 12, 1864.
Thomas Wilson, Chicago; January 12, 1864; January 31, 1864.
John Wells, Chicago; February 9, 1864; December 29, 1864.

RECRUITS TRANSFERRED FROM COMPANY G, 127TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

First Sergeant.

Charles R. Danisson; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.

Sergeants.

Dow Shebley; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
Matthew Kuns; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
Daniel Newcomb; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
Albert M. Clark; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.

Corporal.

John Rapp; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.

Privates.

Jacob Baker; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
John Elliott; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
John Fitzgerald; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
James Fitch; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
Hugh Fagan; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
Edward Grimmeson; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
Joseph Kearney; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
James Harris; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
Thomas R. Powers, November 8, 1863; January 20, 1864.
William Toorner; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.
Robert S. Wood; August 18, 1862; October 22, 1862.

In this position it was finally attacked by Chalmers and Jackson's Brigades of Bragg's Corps, who had been placed in position at this point under the personal supervision of General Albert Sidney Johnston, the rebel commander-in-chief.

The main attack commenced here about noon, and this position was held until between two and three o'clock p. m. by the two isolated regiments above named, and was of incalculable value to the ultimate success of the Union Army, inasmuch as it defended the extreme left during a vital period from a flank movement contemplated by the rebel order of battle and vigorously attempted at the period spoken of.

After being nearly surrounded and suffering terribly the regiment retreated from point to point and took its position with its organization still complete in the last line formed in the evening near the Landing. It participated in the battle of Monday, acting on the right, and suffered some loss. During this terrific conflict, the first in its history, the Fifty-fifth lost the heaviest of any Federal regiment in that engagement except the Ninth Illinois. The loss of the Fifty-fifth was one officer and fifty-one enlisted men killed and nine officers and one hundred and ninety men wounded, being a total of two hundred and fifty men. Twenty-six men were captured.

The regiment was engaged in the advance on Corinth and lost one killed and eight wounded on May 17.

Entered Corinth May 30, and moved thence westward with General Sherman, stopping for a greater or less period at Chewalla, LaGrange, Lafayette, Moscow and Holly Springs. On July 21, 1862, the regiment reached Memphis with General Sherman's division and remained until November 26, doing camp and picket duty, participating in several expeditions into the interior, having one man wounded. Took part in what was known as the "Tallahatchie" campaign, leaving Memphis November 26, 1862. Returned to Memphis and descended the Mississippi river to take part in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, where it lost two killed and four wounded.

Was at battle of Arkansas Post January 10 and 11, losing three men wounded.

Its first colonel, David Stuart, who had previously been appointed brigadier general by the President, failed of confirmation and thereupon quit the

service in the spring of 1863. Colonel O. Malmborg commanded the regiment during the balance of its three years' term.

April 30, 1863, was with expedition making feint on Haine's Bluff. Thence it proceeded after the army, then making the movement in rear of Vicksburg, overtaking the same in time to be under fire at Champion's Hill, suffering no loss. Crossed the Big Black May 17 at Bridgeport and arrived in front of the works at Vicksburg May 18. Participated in the assaults of May 19 and 22, and bore its full share during the siege, losing fourteen killed and thirty-two wounded.

It lost one man killed while scouting near the Big Black. After being present at the surrender of Vicksburg July 4, the regiment proceeded with Sherman's expedition to Jackson, wherein it lost one killed and two wounded.

Encamped in the vicinity of the Big Black until September 27, 1863, when it embarked at Vicksburg for Memphis and moved thence through Corinth to Iuka. Moved finally across the Tennessee and upon the laborious march to Chattanooga, arriving at that point November 21, 1863. During night of November 23, with rest of brigade, manned fleet of pontoon boats in North Chickamauga creek and during intense darkness descended and crossed the Tennessee and captured the enemy's pickets—one of the most daring operations of the war. At the battle of Mission Ridge, which followed, the regiment lost three wounded.

Marched with Sherman the round trip to the relief of Knoxville. Encamped after return successively at Bridgeport, Bellefonte and Larkinsville during the winter. While at the latter place, after exacting the right to elect officers, the regiment veteranized, at which time the existing field officers all failed of election, and at the end of their term quit the service. The veterans were granted thirty days' furlough from this point. At the opening of the Atlanta campaign the regiment took its place as usual in the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps and shared in the manifold labors and dangers of that famous campaign, including the movement on and battle of Jonesboro, losing thirty-six killed and eighty-six wounded, being a total of one hundred and twenty-two, or about one-half of its number engaged.

The heaviest loss was at the assault upon Kenesaw Mountain on June 27, 1864, viz.: Fourteen killed, including its gallant commander, Captain Augustine, and thirty-three wounded.

Joined in the pursuit of Hood through northern Alabama and returned to Atlanta, Georgia, where one hundred and sixty-two non-veterans were discharged.

Marched the entire distance on the picnic excursion termed the "March to the Sea." Thence north, and lost near Bentonville, North Carolina, one man killed, one wounded and six taken prisoners.

After surrender of Johnston, regiment marched to Washington via Richmond and took part in the grand review.

The regiment was then ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where it remained in camp a few weeks. Thence moved by steamer to Little Rock, Arkansas, where it was mustered out August 14, 1865. Arrived at Chicago August 22, where it received final payment and discharge.

During the entire period of its service it received less than fifty recruits, hence all its casualties were from its original members.

This regiment was engaged in thirty-one battles and was one hundred and twenty-eight days under fire. It marched three thousand two hundred and forty miles, traveled by railroad two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five miles and by water a further distance of five thousand eight hundred and fifty miles, total eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-five miles.

It lost actually killed in battle one hundred and eight men, and its total wounded were three hundred and thirty-nine, making an aggregate of four hundred and seventeen struck with the missles of war. There are no data to state the exact number of mortally wounded, though it is known that thirty-five died from such cause within one year after "Shiloh." Of the men who actually took the field in battle array more than two out of every three were hit by bullets. About one-third of such men lost their lives from the casualties of battle or disease. During the war this regiment had only forty-nine men captured, which speaks volumes for its disciplne and cohesion.

It was extremely fortunate in its medical department, Dr. E. O. F. Roler, of Chicago, being its surgeon in chief.

Its chaplain, the Rev. M. L. Haney, was all that could be desired, noted as well for his great personal bravery as for his zealous performance of professional duties.

It is not probable that any other regiment so closely followed the destiny of General W. T. Sherman. It was first in his brigade at Benton barracks, in December, 1861, and thereafter became a member of the Fifth Division, commanded by that general. Subsequently it was always a member of the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and following all the footsteps of that general except the Meridian raid. In its various marches it traversed every southern state except Delaware, Texas and Florida.

Owing to its extraordinary losses at Shiloh and receiving no recruits it was small in numbers at all subsequent periods and noted for its proficiency in drill.

After reorganization at the end of its three years' term, it was commanded until nearly the close of its career by its senior captain, when Captain C. A. Andress became lieutenant colonel. Its dead now lie buried in nine different states.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY B.

Veterans.

Hugh Kennedy, Aurora; promoted sergeant, then second lieutenant.

COMPANY C.

Recruits.

James Timons, Rutland; mustered out July 22, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Thomas O. Long, Rutland.

Peter J. Peterson, Rutland.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY D.

Recruits Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Henry Haeger, Elgin; mustered out August 14, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Charles Tazewell, Elgin; resigned August 31, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.

William R. Halligan, Elgin; resigned March 5, 1862.

Corporals.

Joseph Lightfoot, Elgin; died at Young's Point, Louisiana, March 6, 1863.

William Short, Elgin; reported deserter, February, 1864.

Joseph Carley, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.

Jacob Flatro, Elgin.

Privates.

John F. Bauman, Elgin; mustered out April 21, 1865.

George W. Bangs, Elgin; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Charles Cleaves, Elgin; deserted May 25, 1862.

Elan T. Canfield, Batavia.

William Downes, Elgin; discharged December 23, 1863; disability.

Timothy Donovan, Elgin.

Robert K. Florence, Elgin.

Michael Guilfoil, Elgin; promoted principal musician.

James D. Gubbins, Elgin; mustered out October 31, 1864.

John Guilfoil, Elgin; mustered out October 31, 1864.

John Hunter, Gilbert; reported discharged; died since.

Thomas Mann, Elgin; transferred to V. R. C. April 28, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Horatio Nelson, Elgin; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Nelson W. Pecar, Gilbert; reenlisted as veteran.

James Robinson, Elgin.

John Smith, Elgin; died at Walnut Hills, Missouri, June 22, 1863; wounds.

Charles Sylva, Kane county.

William Thompson, Dundee; discharged January 28, 1863; wounds.

Veterans.

Joseph Corbey, Elgin; discharged June 25, 1864; disability.

Nelson W. Pecar, Dundee; mustered out August 14, 1865, as corporal.

COMPANY F.

Private.

David Kreider, Virgil.

Veteran.

Edmund T. Tottman, Virgil; discharged April 28, 1865; disability.

COMPANY H.

Recruit.

Charles Ingraham, Batavia; transferred to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Private.

L. B. Mohler, Virgil; reenlisted as veteran.

Veteran.

L. B. Mohler, Virgil; mustered out August 14, 1865; prisoner of war.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY G.

Captain.

David Arnold, Elgin; mustered out July 7, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

David Arnold, Elgin; promoted.

Sergeant.

George W. White, Elgin; deserted February 8, 1862, Chicago, Illinois.

Corporal.

David Arnold, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.

COMPANY G.

Veteran.

David Arnold, Elgin; promoted sergeant, then first lieutenant.

HISTORY OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers was recruited at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, on the 11th of February, 1862. The regiment left Camp Douglas, eight hundred and eighty-seven strong, via the Illinois Central Railroad for Cairo, Illinois, and reported to Brigadier General E. A. Paine on the 12th. Was immediately furnished with arms and started from Cairo about midnight, with orders to proceed up the Ohio to Smithland, Kentucky, thence up the Cumberland to the vicinity of Fort Donelson, and report to the officer in charge of United States forces. Arrived near Fort Donelson on the night of the 13th and disembarked at daybreak, the 14th, having been assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Colonel J. M. Thayer, First Nebraska, commanding.

Was temporarily assigned to the Second Division, General C. F. Smith commanding. On reporting to General Smith was assigned to the brigade of Colonel Lauman, of the Seventh Iowa, and about 11 A. M. 14th was in position, subject to considerable annoyance from the enemy's shell from the fort. In the afternoon two companies were deployed forward and were briskly engaged for a short time. The men suffered exceedingly from the intense cold, no fires being allowed. The men were poorly prepared for the severe task imposed upon them—very few having seen service. The arms furnished them had been condemned and thrown aside by other regiments and there was, in short, no confidence in them whatever. A few casualties

FIRST IRON BRIDGE, ELGIN.

WEST ELGIN FROM CHICAGO STREET BRIDGE, ABOUT 1870.

occurred during the evening and night. On the morning of the 15th was reassigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division. Was under fire a short time in the morning and in the evening. While attempting to secure an advanced and desirable position was considerably cut up and thrown into confusion by a masked battery, upon which it approached to within two hundred and fifty yards. For a few moments the ranks were considerably broken, the fire being entirely unexpected. By moving to the right, however, a short distance, it was protected from the sweeping fire of grape and canister and reformed, though then exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy's sharpshooters (who swarmed every tree) and skirmishers. Threw out skirmishers and drove back the enemy, and held the same. Night now closed around. When leaving the boats the commissary was directed to bring to the regiment rations for three days, they being unprovided with haversacks. In the many changes made the commissary sergeant was unable to find the regiment and the men got no rations from Friday morning till Sunday morning, when they were procured from the division commissary at daybreak. On the morning of the 16th, Sunday, a white flag was seen waving over the fort, denoting its surrender.

The conduct of the men on this occasion was remarkable; raw men, without rations, and armed with the most worthless guns, they behaved as well as veterans of a hundred battles. Remained at Fort Donelson till the afternoon of Tuesday, the 18th, when it moved on about four miles en route for Fort Henry. Camped for the night and at 7 A. M. the next day resumed the march and arrived at Fort Henry about noon. The roads were almost impassable and consequently the march was a most difficult one. Remaining at Fort Henry till it embarked on the transport "Boston" and went up the Tennessee with the troops commanded by Major General Smith. Arrived at Crump's Landing, about four miles above Savannah, and disembarked. Were at once moved out about eleven miles into the neighborhood of Purdy. During the march it rained incessantly. Remained all night, returning to transports about 9 P. M. Men very much exhausted. Made a capture of a few rebel pickets. Remained on transport till morning, then disembarked and went into camp about one-half mile from the landing. Remained in camp for several days, drilling and completing organization of the regiment.

On the 29th of March embarked on steamer and went up to Pittsburg Landing. Having been reassigned to the division of General C. F. Smith, was directed to report to Colonel Sweeney, of the Fifty-second Illinois, and was assigned to his brigade. Went into camp quite near the river, not over one-third of a mile distant. Proceeded to change arms, secured transportation, and in every way completed the organization. On the morning of Sunday, the 6th of April, was awakened by heavy firing from the front; received orders to fall in and await further orders. About 8:30 A. M. was moved out one mile and a half, when orders were received from General Grant, in person, to take position across a road and hold that position. Immediately changed front and took the position as directed. With some slight changes in position, mainly to the front and perpendicular to the front, it occupied the same ground all day. From the time of going into the fight,

about 9 A. M., it was almost continually under fire. About 4 P. M. the right and left were giving way, but orders were imperative to hold the position. At length it became evident that unless some change was made the regiment would be taken prisoners. The regiment stood alone. Charge after charge was made by the stubborn and determined foe. To prevent being flanked, the order was given to fall back to the brow of a hill in the rear. Arrived there, found the enemy on our rear (now front) on all sides, and the regiment exposed to a continuous fire. Disorganized portions of regiments were then in the utmost confusion. Orders were given to forward and cut its way out, which could have been done with less loss than was suffered afterward in Southern prisons. About two thousand three hundred officers and men were captured in this fight by the enemy. The surrender did not all take place the same time. The surrender of the Fifty-eighth was made a few minutes before 6. The loss in this engagement was frightful—amounting in killed, wounded and prisoners to upwards of four hundred and fifty. More than three-fourths of those taken prisoners were wounded, and only two hundred and eighteen were taken prisoners. The fact of the regiment being taken was undoubtedly in a great measure the salvation of the army. The right and left were entirely turned, and the enemy, on one wing only, needed to know of the success of the other to press on; but while the center held out they could not know their success. And when at last this small band was forced to succumb, night closed her mantle over the scene and the haughty victors could pursue their advantage no further. Suffering all the privations and hardships which the rebels knew so well how to inflict on their helpless victims, for about seven months, the prisoners, or what was left of them, about one hundred and thirty men, were paroled and allowed to go north. The few men left in camp were strengthened by men returned from hospital and sent from the state as recruits, and participated, with credit, in all the skirmishes and battles consequent on the siege of Corinth. Was engaged at the battle near Iuka and lost twenty-three out of thirty-one in killed, wounded and prisoners.

In December, 1862, different detachments of the regiment were concentrated at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois. Remained at Camp Butler, recruiting and guarding rebel prisoners, until June, 1863, when the regiment was sent to Cairo to garrison that post. Remained at that place till January 1, 1864—in the meantime garrisoning Mound City, Illinois, and Paducah, Kentucky, for the greater part of the time. Some of the companies had a skirmish near Obion River, Kentucky, in October. Companies A and B garrisoned Mayfield, Kentucky, and had several slight encounters with rebels at that place.

On the 21st of January embarked on transport and went to Vicksburg, Mississippi. Was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and on the 3d of February left Vicksburg, Mississippi, for Meridian, Mississippi. Was the first regiment to cross the Big Black, the first to engage the enemy at Queen's Hill, and the first infantry regiment to enter Meridian, Mississippi. During this expedition the men were seventy hours with but one day's rations, with which they marched forty-seven miles and

destroyed seven miles of railroad. Returned to Vicksburg and was sent with the troops of General A. J. Smith to participate in the Red River campaign. Arrived at Simmsport on the evening of the 12th of March. Disembarked to cook, etc.

On the morning of the 13th moved out from Simmsport about five miles and took possession of two field works, which the rebels evacuated on the approach of the regiment. Returned to the boats in the evening and at 8 o'clock the same night started for Fort De Russey. Arrived at the fort, which it invested, about 4 P. M. on the 14th. A sanguinary struggle ensued, but after a stubborn resistance the enemy surrendered. The colors of the Fifty-eighth were the first planted on the works. The boats having come up, the troops were embarked and proceeded to Alexandria. After great and unnecessary delay at Alexandria, moved up the river (by land about twenty miles, the remainder by water) to Grand Ecore; there disembarked and remained until the 7th of April, when the army of General Smith moved out on the Shreveport road, preceded two days by the Army of the Gulf. During the afternoon of the 8th heavy firing was heard in the advance and on arrival at Pleasant Hill learned that a severe engagement had taken place, in which the troops of General Banks had been signally defeated and were then falling back. A council of war having been held, it was decided to give the enemy battle and early on the following day the lines were formed. About 4 P. M. the rebels, flushed with the victory of the previous day and heavily reinforced by fresh troops from Texas, threw themselves upon the line. A brigade of Maine troops on the right was speedily driven from the ground. The Fifty-eighth occupied the extreme left of the line, and as the brigade of eastern troops gave way charged on the enemy and poured upon them an enfilading and near fire, which at once turned their flank. Following up this advantage the regiment captured over five hundred prisoners and recaptured from the enemy a battery belonging to the First United States Artillery, which had been taken from General Banks' troops. In this engagement the loss was very heavy. The utmost gallantry was shown, both by officers and men, and to the Fifty-eighth is due the credit of having given the first check to the foe and of taking five-sixths of the prisoners captured during the engagement. Many of the prisoners here taken were the same the regiment guarded in Camp Butler. Though the enemy was most signally defeated, the command was ordered to retreat, and at 3 o'clock A. M. on the 10th the army fell back, leaving the dead and wounded on the field, to be cared for by an enemy who was then some sixteen miles distant, retreating as rapidly as possible. Reached Grand Ecore on the 12th and went into camp.

Mustered out at Montgomery, Alabama, April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Colonel.

William F. Lynch, Elgin; mustered out February 7, 1865.

Major.

Thomas Newlan, Aurora; resigned August 20, 1864.

Quartermaster.

Nicholas T. Roche, St. Charles; commission cancelled.

Surgeon.

Henry M. Crawford, St. Charles; mustered out February 7, 1865.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Emery A. Merrifield, Elgin; promoted sergeant Forty-fourth Regiment.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

John Murphy, Elgin; transferred as consolidated.

First Lieutenants.

Eugene Lynch, Elgin; resigned October 2, 1862.

John Murphy, Elgin; promoted.

Second Lieutenant.

John Murphy, Elgin; promoted.

First Sergeant.

John Murphy, Elgin; promoted second lieutenant.

Privates.

Daniel Dixon, Elgin; killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862.

Edward Fitzgibbons, Geneva; deserted April, 1862.

Patrick Hough, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.

Alpheus Hannigan, Elgin; discharged June 16, 1862; disability.

Peter Hinds, Elgin; discharged July 18, 1862; disability.

John C. B. Hilbert, Elgin; killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862.

Bartholomew Kelly, Elgin; killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862.

Joseph Leonard, Aurora; transferred to Company A as consolidated.

Daniel Murphy, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.

Charles A. Mallory, Aurora; promoted quartermaster sergeant October 20, 1862.

Dennis Murran, Elgin; deserted February 18, 1862.

Francis Overton, Aurora; mustered out February 7, 1865.

John O'Brien, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.

John O'Mara, Elgin; deserted February 11, 1862.

James O'Brien, Elgin; deserted February 11, 1862.

Frederick Rumble, Aurora; mustered out February 7, 1865.

Henry J. Rumble, Aurora; discharged August, 1862; disability.

Daniel M. Smith, Elgin; deserted February 11, 1862.

Richard Wright, Elgin; deserted February 11, 1862, at Camp Douglas.

William Walsh, Elgin; deserted February 11, 1862, at Camp Douglas.

Veteran.

Daniel Murphy, Elgin; transferred to Company A as consolidated.

Recruits.

Barney Carty, Aurora; transferred to Company A as consolidated.

William L. Gage, Elgin; transferred to Company A as consolidated.

Thomas Jones, Elgin; discharged June 16, 1862; disability.

James Kinney, Aurora; transferred to Company A as consolidated.

Benj. F. Montgomery, Geneva; transferred to Company A as consolidated.

John Sayers, Aurora; transferred to Company A as consolidated.

John B. Smith, Elgin; promoted wagon master.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

David J. Lynch, Elgin; resigned November 5, 1864.

Recruits.

Michael Armon, Elgin; deserted March 15, 1863, at Camp Butler, Illinois.

Lyman Burr, Aurora; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

Adam Deal (or Dale), Aurora; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

John Edwards, Elgin; deserted January 22, 1863, at Camp Butler, Illinois.

Tobias Hudson, Aurora; deserted March 29, 1863, at Camp Butler, Illinois.

William Hamilton, Elgin; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

John Price, Aurora; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

John Sheady, Elgin; died, Memphis, May 25, 1864.

James Sweet, Aurora; died at Memphis, May 24, 1864; wounds.

Robert Sommers, Elgin; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

John Scanlan, Elgin; transferred to Company A as consolidated.

John Terry, Aurora; discharged October 1, 1863; disability.

Martin Tiernan, Aurora; deserted November 22, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.

Thomas Taylor, Aurora; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Nathaniel S. Abbott, Elgin; discharged December 31, 1861.

Merritt Fenton, Aurora; discharged March 20, 1862; disability.

Frederick Goble, Elgin; discharged for wounds received April 6, 1862.

Daniel Harris, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Edson R. Hitchcock, Aurora; transferred to V. R. C. November 15, 1864.

George Reed, Aurora; deserted June 15, 1862, at Cairo, Illinois.

Veteran.

Daniel Harris, Aurora; transferred to Company C as consolidated.

Recruits.

Comfort H. Chapman, Dundee; deserted January 25, 1863, at Camp Butler, Illinois.

James M. McNall, Plato; died June 3, 1862.

Joseph Plant, Aurora; accidentally killed May 1, 1863.

Elisha Tarble, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Abijah Tarbell, Aurora; mustered out January 14, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Gustar C. Kothe, Elgin; mustered out February 7, 1865; expired term.

First Lieutenant.

Gustar C. Kothe, Elgin; promoted.

Second Lieutenant.

Gustar C. Kothe, Elgin; promoted.

Sergeant.

Frederick Schulz, Elgin; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Recruits.

John Benchler, Aurora; transferred to Company D as consolidated.

John Elchroth, Aurora; killed at Old Town, Mississippi, July 14, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Veteran.

John P. Ott, Geneva; deserted August 1, 1864, while on furlough.

Recruits.

John P. Ott, Geneva; reenlisted as veteran.

Richard V. Smith, Aurora; deserted April 8, 1864.

Jesse Schafer, Elgin; transferred to Company D as consolidated.

COMPANY F.

Recruit.

William Bronson, Sugar Grove; transferred to Company C as consolidated.

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant.

Robert H. Winslow, Sugar Grove; resigned January 26, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Robert H. Winslow, Sugar Grove; promoted.

Privates.

Samuel B. Cole, Elgin; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Cyrus Cole, Elgin; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Edward Champlain, Elgin; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Thomas Connery, Elgin; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Richard Collins, Plato; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Solona Ellis, Elgin; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Asa Fairbanks, Aurora; died at Hermann, Missouri, November 9, 1864.

William Freeborn, Elgin; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

David Gifford, St. Charles; discharged May 12, 1862; disability.

James Golden, Elgin; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Charles Gibbs, Dundee; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Thomas James, Plato; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

John Oness, Big Rock; transferred to Company I March 2, 1862.

William Oness, Big Rock; transferred to Company I March 2, 1862.

Edward Parker, Elgin; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

William Painter, Plato; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Joe Rose, Elgin; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Alonzo B. Russell, Sugar Grove; reenlisted as veteran.

Duane Smith, Aurora; deserted February 8, 1862, at Camp Douglas, Illinois.

William Sowles, Plato; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

George Tompkins, Plato; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Lud Wildrick, Aurora; deserted February 8, 1862, at Camp Douglas, Illinois.

Seldon S. Walkley, Plato; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

John Wilson, Elgin; transferred to Company I January 5, 1862.

Veterans.

Dennis Hamblin, St. Charles; promoted sergeant, then second lieutenant.

Alonzo B. Russell, Sugar Grove; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

Recruits.

William Clegg, Aurora; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

William Dunn, Aurora.

George Hodgden, Big Rock; deserted February 2, 1862, at Camp Douglas, Illinois; transferred from Company I.

Sylvester M. Johnson, Sugar Grove; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

Andonison J. Nichols, St. Charles; discharged June 22, 1862; disability; transferred from Company I.

Henry Rodgers, Aurora; deserted August 24, 1863, at Cairo, Illinois.

Under Cook of A. D.

Bill Johnson, St. Charles; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Herman Burr, Elgin; discharged; served with Company I.

A. B. Foster, Elgin; died, Memphis, February 28, 1863.

George Shever, Aurora; discharged April 25, 1862; disability.

Recruits.

Hiermann Burr, Elgin; deserted.

Thomas Ryan, Elgin; discharged July 3, 1862.

COMPANY I.

First Lieutenant.

David J. Lynch, Elgin; promoted to Company B.

Privates.

David Bradley, Elgin; accidentally killed December 29, 1865.

James Burns, Elgin; died at Macon, Georgia; prisoner of war

Thomas Betts, Aurora; discharged March 24, 1863; wounds

James Costello, Elgin; mustered out February 7, 1865.

Patrick Coleman, Elgin; discharged for disability.

Joseph Copias, Elgin; discharged February 2, 1862; disability.

William Dunn, Aurora; transferred to Company G February 25, 1862.

Edward Galligher, Elgin; discharged August 28, 1862; disability.

Michael Gartland, Elgin; drowned at Fort Henry March —, 1862.

William Given, Elgin; died at Camp Douglas, Illinois, February 12, 1862.

James Heffernan, Elgin; First sergeant; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Dennis Hamblin, St. Charles; transferred to Company G January 5, 1862.

Gregory Larkin, Rutland; deserted February —, 1863.

Anthony McBriarty, Elgin; transferred to Company G January 5, 1862.

Thomas McKenna, Aurora; mustered out February 7, 1865.
J. Mahoney (or Moloney), Rutland; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Jesse Maybee, Elgin; discharged May 26, 1862; disability.
Jason H. Morris, Rutland; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.
Patrick McEvoy, Elgin; deserted March —, 1863.
Adonison J. Nichols, St. Charles; transferred to Company G January 5, 1862.
George P. Nelson, Elgin; discharged by order of Colonel Lynch.
Albert Phillips, Aurora; deserted February —, 1863.
Jerome Phillips, Aurora; deserted February —, 1863.
John Ryan No. 1, Rutland; deserted February —, 1863.
John Ryan No. 2, Rutland; discharged for disability.
Edward Scott, St. Charles; transferred to hospital April 6, 1862.
James Scanlon, Elgin; transferred to V. R. C.
James Syron, Rutland; killed at Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, May 18, 1864.
Joseph Tyrrell, Rutland; mustered out February 7, 1865, as sergeant.
William R. Willie, St. Charles.

Recruits.

Cyrus Coles, Elgin; discharged for disability.
Alexander Cannon, Elgin; deserted February —, 1863.
Aaron Cribbs, Elgin; deserted May 11, 1862.
Edward Champlain, Elgin; discharged.
Thomas Connery, Elgin.
Patrick Downey, Aurora; transferred to Company D as consolidated.
Charles Dickenson, Plato; deserted January 20, 1862.
Egbert O. Dickinson, Elgin.
Solono Ellis, Elgin; deserted February 1, 1862.
William Freeborn, Elgin; discharged May 27, 1862; disability.
Charles Gibbs, Dundee; discharged May 22, 1862; disability.
Patrick Graham, Aurora; deserted November —, 1864.
John Jones, Elgin; died December 4, 1862.
Thomas James, Kane county.
Edward Keating, Elgin; deserted May —, 1864.
Patrick Kinney, Dundee; transferred to Company D as consolidated.
Alfred Nicholson, Elgin; deserted February, 1863.
John O'Ness, Big Rock; discharged October 20, 1862; disability.
William O'Ness, Big Rock, reenlisted as veteran.
John Powell, Plato; discharged May 26, 1862; disability.
Warren Painter, Plato; deserted March —, 1862.
Edward Parker, Elgin; deserted February 26, 1862.
William Painter, Kane county; deserted February 26, 1862.
Joseph Rose, Elgin; deserted February —, 1863.
William Sowles, Kane county; discharged October 20, 1862; disability.
John Wilson, Elgin.
Seldon S. Walkley, Kane county; reenlisted as veteran.
Heiman Burr, Elgin; mustered out February 7, 1862, as a member of Company H.

FIFTY-EIGHTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Colonel.

William F. Lynch, Elgin; muster in revoked May 27, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

John Murphy, Elgin; cashiered (as major) October 8, 1865; disability; removed February 2, 1866.

Major.

John Murphy, Elgin; promoted.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

John Murphy, Elgin; promoted major.

Privates.

Barney Carty, Aurora; died at Greenville, Louisiana, September 17, 1865.
William L. Gage, Elgin; mustered out May 20, 1865.
Patrick Haugh, Elgin; mustered out April 1, 1866, as first sergeant.
James Kinney, Aurora; discharged April 9, 1865, day he left service.
Joseph Leonard, Aurora; absent without leave since March 11, 1865.
Benj. F. Montgomery, Aurora; mustered out April 1, 1866.
Daniel Murphy, Elgin; mustered out April 1, 1866, as corporal.
John O'Brian, Elgin; mustered out April 1, 1866.
John Sayers, Aurora; mustered out May 24, 1865.
John Scanlon, Dundee; mustered out April 1, 1866.

COMPANY B.

First Sergeant.

Alonzo B. Russell, Sugar Grove; promoted second lieutenant.

Corporals.

John Price, Aurora; mustered out March 19, 1866.
William R. Wylie, St. Charles; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.

Privates.

William Clegg, Aurora; deserted.
Adam Deal, Aurora; discharged July 18, 1865; disability.
William Hamilton, Elgin; died at Montgomery, Alabama, July 21, 1865.
Sylvester M. Johnson, Sugar Grove; mustered out June 6, 1865.
Robert Love, Aurora; mustered out April 1, 1866, as corporal.
Robert Sommers, Elgin; mustered out February 11, 1866.
Thomas Taylor, Aurora; mustered out April 1, 1866.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Daniel Harris, Aurora; died at Montgomery, Alabama, July 8, 1865.
Elisha Tarble, Aurora; mustered out April 1, 1866.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

John Benchler, Aurora; discharged September 13, 1865; disability.
Jesse Schafer, Elgin; mustered out April 1, 1866.
John Thompson, Elgin; killed at Nashville, Tennessee, December 30, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Thomas Burke, Rutland; deserted April 6, 1865.
John Scott, Rutland; deserted April 6, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Laben Blair, Aurora.
John Williams, Elgin.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY B.

Veteran.

John E. Brown, Elgin; mustered out December 8, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits.

Thomas Hagan, Aurora; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.
Marcellus C. Hibbard, Aurora; mustered out December 8, 1865.
Hugh Patterson, Aurora; deserted June 18, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Recruit.

Abraham Zimmerle, Rutland; mustered out December 8, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Recruit.

John L. Slawson, Aurora; missing after battle of Pickett's Mill, May 27, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Recruits Transferred from Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Forgust Anderson, Aurora; mustered out December 8, 1865.
Andrew Ducat, Aurora; discharged June 19, 1865.
William H. Nisley, Aurora; mustered out December 8, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Recruits Transferred from Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Alexander Burns, Aurora; mustered out December 8, 1865.
Frank M. Barry, Aurora; discharged August 11, 1865.
Lewis A. Duncan, Kane county; mustered out September 5, 1865.
Andrew J. Hasley, Aurora; charge of desertion removed.
John S. V. Jarstad, Aurora; absent; sick at muster out June 22, 1865.
George M. Jenks, Aurora; mustered out December 8, 1865.
William Russ, Kane county; mustered out December 8, 1865.
Henry C. Scott, Aurora; mustered out December 8, 1865.
William Williams, Aurora; mustered out December 8, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Recruits Transferred from Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

John M. Murray, Aurora; deserted June 19, 1865.
Palmer Presher, Aurora; mustered out December 8, 1865.
George Strewer, Elgin; deserted June 19, 1865.

INTERIOR OF OLD DU BOIS OPERA HOUSE BURNED IN 1886.

COMPANY K.

Recruits Transferred from Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Patrick Hickey, Aurora; mustered out December 8, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Charles Griffin, Rutland.

Henry Harvey, Rutland.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY C.

Corporal.

Daniel Murphy, Elgin.

Privates.

Bartholomew Kelly, Elgin; discharged July 2, 1862; disability.

Davis M. Smith, Elgin; transferred Sixteenth Missouri Infantry July 19, 1862.

Martin Tansey, Elgin; transferred Sixteenth Missouri Infantry July 19, 1862.

William Welch, Elgin; transferred Sixteenth Missouri Infantry July 19, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Corporal.

John C. Hibbert, Elgin; transferred Sixteenth Missouri Infantry July 19, 1862.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY D.

Recruit.

Martin Herser, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Veteran.

William Rose, Blackberry; transferred to Company K as consolidated.

COMPANY H.

Veterans.

John Gibbons, Aurora; transferred to Company H as consolidated.

Kelvin Nichols, Aurora; transferred to Company H as consolidated.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Josiah Wilkinson, Blackberry; mustered out May 15, 1865.

SIXTY-FIFTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY G.

Private.

Abram Lansing, Aurora; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Months' Service.)

Quartermaster.

Isaac N. Buck, Aurora; mustered out September, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Sergeants.

S. Byron Winfield, Geneva; promoted commissary sergeant.
Alex. N. Davis, Geneva; mustered out October 6, 1862.

Privates.

Frank Bunker, Geneva; mustered out October 6, 1862.
Wilber F. Higgins, Geneva; deserted June 15, 1862.
Sheldon E. Whipple, Geneva; mustered out October 6, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

John Freeman, St. Charles; mustered out September 27, 1862.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Months' Service.)

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Willard Algire, Sugar Grove; mustered out September 26, 1862.
James D. Hughes, Sugar Grove; mustered out September 26, 1862.
Thomas Hamilton, Sugar Grove; mustered out September 26, 1862.
Francis M. Meadows, Sugar Grove; mustered out September 26, 1862.
James Stewart, Sugar Grove; mustered out September 26, 1862.

HISTORY OF SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and was mustered into service June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Months' Service.)

COMPANY B.

Captain.

Jonathan Kimball, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.

First Lieutenant.

Samuel H. Hunter, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.

Thomas W. Tefft, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.

First Sergeant.

John Short, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.

Sergeants.

Michael J. Dunne, Dundee; mustered out September 27, 1862.
John Cockerton, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
John Megginson, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Calvin Loomis, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.

Corporals.

Henry T. Adams, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
John C. Russell, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Sibeus Sweet, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Henry Wells, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Albert Kinney, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Edgar Hoxie, Dundee; mustered out September 27, 1862.

Privates.

S. Nathaniel Abbott, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
George Abbott, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
George Adams, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Robert Adams, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
John Augustine, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Alexander Cannon, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Thomas Cannon, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Charles Crane, Dundee; mustered out September 27, 1862.
John Cambell, Dundee; mustered out September 27, 1862.
George W. Clark, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
D. B. Caffee, Campton; mustered out September 27, 1862.
George Dunlap, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Milton Earring, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Robert K. Florence, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Daniel Flynn, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Thomas Frazier, Plato; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Joseph Flannery, St. Charles; mustered out September 27, 1862.
David Gifford, St. Charles; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Philander Gates, Campton; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Danford M. Jones, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Aaron Kribbs, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Chester Kinney, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Richard Keough, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
John McConnell, Aurora; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Peter Pocket, St. Charles; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Henry Plaunty, Hampshire; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Christopher Rose, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
William H. Rowe, Plato; mustered out September 27, 1862.
James Sheedy, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
William F. Todd, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
George A. Webster, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Benjamin Webster, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Albert Ward, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.
Peter Wolover, Dundee; mustered out September 27, 1862.

Recruits.

Phillip Brinnan, Dundee; deserted June 24, 1862.
James K. Elliott, St. Charles; discharged by the surgeon.
Stephen A. Houghton, Dundee; transferred to Miller's Battery.

Hennezan Leverett, Elgin; transferred to Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Patrick Murreen, St. Charles; discharged by the surgeon.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Wilber F. Higgins, Geneva; mustered out September 27, 1862.
William LeBarren, Geneva; mustered out September 27, 1862.
James C. Long, Geneva; mustered out September 27, 1862.
George Steurer, St. Charles; mustered out September 27, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant.

Theodore F. Barnes, Aurora; mustered out October 6, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Musician.

Hannigan Loverett, Elgin; mustered out September 27, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

James E. Hollenback, Aurora; mustered out October 6, 1862.
Hiram Kenneday, Aurora; mustered out October 6, 1862.
Alexander Saunders, Aurora; mustered out October 6, 1862.
Peter Stuckey, Aurora; mustered out October 6, 1862.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Months' Service.)

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Samuel Baxter, Aurora; died, Mound City, October 19, 1862.
Amasa Trask, Aurora; mustered out October 29, 1862.

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers was organized at Chicago as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade. Its first bills were put out for one company, calling itself the "Hancock Guards," on July 23, 1862, and exactly one month afterwards (August 23, 1862) the entire regiment was complete and mustered into the service of the United States for three years, or during the war. The very day of their muster they were started off for Cairo, where they arrived on the 24th. Their strength at that time was thirty-seven (37) officers and nine hundred and thirty men.

On the 6th day of September they were ordered out to Paducah, Kentucky, where they went on post duty until the 17th, when they were sent down to Columbus, Kentucky, at which point they did guard and picket duty mainly, until November 21. They were not, however, idle in this time, but in addition to the thorough and constant drilling, which has since made them one of the finest organizations in the army, found time for two expeditions, one to Clarkson, Missouri, on October 6, when they dispersed a rebel camp and captured a number of prisoners, horses, etc., and the other, on October 21, to

New Madrid, which was not so eventful. On November 21 they were ordered to join General Quimby's command, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, at Moscow, Tennessee, and with that command they arrived on December 1, 1862, at Lumpkin's Mills, Mississippi, whence they accompanied Grant's army as far as the Yaconapatafa river. Owing to the supplies being cut off at Holly Springs, the army was forced to return, after penetrating as far as the point mentioned, and the Seventy-second was sent as guard to the wagon train to Memphis, Tennessee. There, at a distance of about eight miles from the city, on the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, they went into camp and remained until January 19, 1863, when they were sent into the city and quartered at the navy yard to do provost guard duty. While making Memphis their headquarters the regiment went out on an expedition to Horn Lake Creek, where they dispersed a gang of Blythe's rebel guerrillas, capturing quite a number of them.

On March 1 the division, of which the Seventy-second formed a part, started down the Yazoo Pass, but finding Fort Pemberton in their way and not being able to take it just then, went back. April 23 they landed at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, and from there marched up with Grant's army to Vicksburg. On May 16 they arrived at Champion Hill, just in time to turn the enemy's left, and by that movement decided the fate of the day. That was their first battle and, fortunately for them, their share in it, although a most important one, was not very severe. On May 17 they found themselves at Big Black, in the rear of Vicksburg, and on the 19th this regiment was the first to open the attack on the rebel stronghold. In the desperate charge of the 22d they participated with the highest honor to themselves, losing some one hundred and thirty of their number killed, wounded and missing, but fighting as bravely as men could fight until the last. From that time until July 4, when the rebels capitulated, the Seventy-second did its duty among the foremost in the siege, and on the capitulation were among the first to enter the city.

On July 12 the Seventy-second embarked for Natchez, Mississippi, where they landed the succeeding day, taking possession of the town, capturing a large number of prisoners, pieces of artillery, confederate government stores, and five thousand head of Texas cattle. Here they remained until October 17, doing provost duty, with the exception of a couple of skirmishes at St. Catherine's Creek, Mississippi, September 1, and at Cross Bayou, Louisiana, on September 23.

October 18, 1863, they went on provost guard duty at Vicksburg, Mississippi, where they remained until October 30, 1864. During this year of comparative inaction they only went on two expeditions. The first of these was to Benton, Mississippi, on May 7, 1864, where they had a short but pretty severe fight with a body of rebels; and the second was to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, on July 18.

October 30, 1864, they were ordered to report to Major General Howard, commanding Army and Department of the Tennessee, then with Sherman's army, and in pursuance of this order arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, on November 13. They there found themselves too late to join Sherman in his

great "march to the sea," and were ordered to Columbia, Tennessee, to join Major General Schofield's command, which they did on November 21, when Hood crossed the Tennessee river and seemed coming down "like a wolf on the fold." Schofield's army found it convenient to retire towards Nashville. On November 29 they evacuated Columbia, and the Seventy-second was in a severe skirmish with the enemy at Spring Hill, on the road between Columbia and Franklin. On the succeeding day they arrived at Franklin and hastily threw up some light earth works. About 4 o'clock that afternoon Hood attacked them and the battle raged from that hour until midnight with terrific fury. In that fight the Seventy-second lost nine officers out of sixteen engaged and one hundred and fifty-two men, who were either killed or severely wounded. That night they left their works and retreated towards Nashville, which they reached on December 1, and here the Seventy-second was thrown on the extreme right of the Federal lines inclosing Nashville, under command of General A. J. Smith. On December 15 the whole Union army was moved outside its works to give battle to Hood, and on that and the succeeding day the great battle of Nashville took place, resulting in the complete whipping of the "Rebs." From that time until January 3, 1865, they were engaged in the pursuit of Hood's army, following it up closely as far as Clifton, but Hood managed to escape across the Tennessee river. From Clifton the regiment went by boat up the Tennessee river to Eastport, Mississippi, arriving there January 13, 1865, and there remaining in quarters until February 9, making in that time but one expedition, and that a fruitless one, to Iuka and Corinth, Mississippi.

February 9 they started for New Orleans, where they arrived February 21. Until March 21 they remained in camp eight miles below the city and then they were embarked and taken across the gulf to Dauphin Island, Alabama, where they arrived on March 17. The next day the brigade, which included the Seventy-second, crossed over to the main land on the western shore of Mobile bay. Here they remained a few days, skirmishing with the enemy, when, having accomplished the object of the expedition, which was merely a feint on Mobile from that direction, they rejoined the army at Fish river, near Smith's Mills, Alabama.

On March 26 the corps to which they were attached moved, and on the morning of the 27th appeared in front of Spanish Fort. From that time until the night of April 8 the regiment was actively engaged in the siege. At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 8th the Union troops were ordered up into the first line of their works. The attack began and at near midnight the First Brigade (including the Seventy-second) and the Third Brigade, Sixteenth Army Corps, charged on the enemy's works and carried them, capturing the fort. The next morning they moved out on the road to Blakely, when their division was held in support of the other divisions charging the enemy's works at that place. The place having been taken, the command went into camp here until the 14th, on which date they moved forward on the road to Montgomery, Alabama, marching over the two hundred miles to that place in exactly eleven days. At Montgomery they remained in camp until May 23, when they were ordered to Union Springs, Alabama, forty-five miles from

Montgomery. There they remained, doing post duty, until July 19, when they started on their homeward journey.

On August 6 they were mustered out of the service at Vicksburg and thence marched directly home to Chicago.

During their term of service they received some four hundred and fifty recruits, and when ordered home they transferred two hundred and seventy of these to the Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers at Meridian, Mississippi. They brought home twenty-two officers and three hundred and ten men.

In an attack upon some of the regiment by a gang of drunken rebels at Yerger's Landing, on their way home, private Levi Derby, of Company E, was killed, and Sergeant Major Blake was so seriously injured by a pistol shot that his life was endangered.

The following little table of statistics is furnished by the adjutant of the regiment and gives some idea of what their service has been:

Number of officers belonging to regiment at date of muster in	37
Number of enlisted men belonging to regiment at date of muster in	930
Total	967
Number of officers returning with regiment	22
Number of enlisted men returning with regiment	310
Total	332
Number of officers killed in service	7
Number of men killed in service	78
Number of officers died of disease	3
Number of men died of disease	130
Number of officers wounded	10
Number of men wounded	120
Number of officers taken prisoners	3
Number of men taken prisoners	76
Total	427
Number of battles fought	7
Number of skirmishes	11
Total	18
Number of miles traveled since entering service	9,280
Number of days under the enemy's fire	145

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

First Assistant Surgeon.

Charles A. Bucher, Batavia; mustered out August 7, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Oscar S. Ingersoll, St. Charles; discharged January 20, 1863; disability.
David Lorrioux, Rutland; discharged December 3, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Private.

Isaac B. Dorr, Geneva; mustered out August 7, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits.

Paul E. Gros, Rutland; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.
David Larreaux, Rutland; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Lewis O. Lyon, Geneva; mustered out August 7, 1865, as corporal.
Thomas S. Seacord, Geneva; died, Memphis, January 28, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Alexander Archibald, Dundee; mustered out August 7, 1865.
Alfred Booth, Dundee; mustered out August 7, 1865.
Edward Oertell, Dundee; promoted first lieutenant from first sergeant.

COMPANY G.

Second Lieutenant.

Benjamin F. Leonard, Aurora; commission cancelled.

First Sergeant.

Benjamin F. Leonard, Aurora; severly wounded; discharged July 30, 1863; disability.

Privates.

Ebenezer Denny, Aurora; discharged August 30, 1863, for promotion in Fiftieth U. S. C. I.
James T. Fox, Aurora; discharged for promotion February 16, 1863.
Barnett Payne, Aurora; mustered out August 7, 1863, as corporal.
David Peabody, Aurora; mustered out August 7, 1863, as corporal.
Jacob H. Staley, Aurora; killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.
James VanSickles, Sugar Grove; mustered out August 7, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Private.

Charles Deiter, Aurora; died, Memphis, June 10, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Corporal.

Edward G. Stevens, Aurora; mustered out August 7, 1865, as private.

Recruit.

John Murray, Aurora; deserted September 27, ——.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Joseph B. Crawford, Sugar Grove; mustered out July 22, 1865.
John A. Crawford, Sugar Grove; discharged October 25, 1864; disability.
Stephen Gibson, Sugar Grove; mustered out July 22, 1865, as corporal.
William I. Hayes, Sugar Grove; died, Memphis, July 6, 1863.

Unassigned Recruit.

George Nelson, Aurora; discharged July 2, 1864.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY D.

Corporal.

James Scoon, Rutland; mustered out June 17, 1865.

Private.

John Scoon, Rutland; mustered out July 10, 1865.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY H.

Sergeant.

Peter Steven, Aurora; mustered out June 9, 1865, as private.

Corporal.

Carl Schulze, Aurora; mustered out June 9, 1865, as sergeant.

Musician.

Joseph Diller, Aurora; mustered out June 9, 1865.

Privates.

Johann Beetenschlag, Aurora; died July 26, 1864; wounds.
Christian Holz, Aurora; died at Aurora, Illinois, March 1, 1864, as corporal.
Peter Schmidt, Aurora; mustered out June 9, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Bent Stevenson, Blackberry; mustered out June 9, 1865.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY A.

Private.

James A. Allison, Montgomery; transferred to V. R. C. September 1, 1863.

HISTORY OF EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Eighty-eighth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized in Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1862, by Colonel Francis T. Sherman, and was known

as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in September 4, 1862.

Ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, September 4, and went into camp below Jeffersonville. Received arms on the 11th. Moved to Covington, Kentucky, 12th. On the 15th was brigaded with Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and Second and Fifteenth Missouri, Colonel Greasel's (First) Brigade, Granger's Division, Army of the Ohio. On the 21st moved to Louisville and was brigaded with Twenty-first Michigan, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and Thirty-sixth Illinois, Colonel Greasel commanding, Thirty-seventh Brigade, Eleventh Division, Brigadier General P. H. Sheridan commanding.

October 1, 1862, marched in pursuit of Bragg. Engaged in the battle of Perryville, October 8, losing four killed, five mortally wounded, and thirty-six wounded. Marched to Crab Orchard and thence to Lebanon and Bowling Green, Kentucky, arriving October 30, 1862. Moved toward Nashville, arriving at Edgefield November 7. Moved November 17 six miles south of Nashville, on Nolensville pike.

November 20, 1862, brigaded in First Brigade, Second Division, under Major General P. H. Sheridan, of the right wing, Army of the Cumberland.

December 26, 1862, marched in the advance upon Murfreesboro.

December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863, engaged in the battle of Stone River.

January, 1863, to June, 1863, encamped at Murfreesboro, with the exception of a scout to Columbia, Tennessee, in pursuit of Van Horn.

June, 1863, to July, 1863 brigaded in First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Engaged in the advance in movement against and pursuit of Bragg from middle Tennessee.

August, 1863, encamped at Bridgeport, Alabama.

September, 1863, joined in the Chickamauga campaign and advanced to Alpine, Georgia.

September 19 and 20, 1863, engaged in the battle of Chickamauga.

October, 1863, encamped at Chattanooga. Brigaded in First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

November 23 to 25, 1863, engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge. Formed part of the assaulting column upon the left center of the enemy's position, and was among the first to place its colors upon the enemy's works.

December, 1863, to February, 1864, engaged in scouting through east Tennessee, when it encamped at Loudon, where it remained until April, 1864.

April, 1864, moved to Cleveland, Tennessee.

May, 1864, joined in the advance upon the Atlanta campaign. It continued with the advance as part of the Fourth Corps, commanded by Major General Howard, throughout the whole of that campaign, up to and including the capture of Atlanta, participating in the following principal battles and skirmishes: Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. Its services in the advance movements were continuous and constant from May to September, 1864.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, ELGIN.

September, 1864, was ordered to Chattanooga and was engaged during the month in duty at that place and Whiteside and Bridgeport.

October, 1864, moved to Gaylesville, Alabama, and returned to Chattanooga.

November, 1864, moved to Pulaski, Tennessee, and thence, upon the advance of Hood, to Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. It was engaged in skirmishes at Columbia and Spring Hill, and in the battle of Franklin, upon the right center, the main point of attack of the enemy.

December 15 and 16, 1864, engaged in the battle of Nashville.

December 16, 1864, to January, 1865, joined in the pursuit of Hood from Tennessee.

January, 1865, to March, 1865, encamped at Huntsville, Alabama.

March, 1865, moved to Bull's Gap, east Tennessee. May, 1865, moved to Nashville, where it remained until its muster out.

During the period of its service the regiment was always in the front. It was never upon garrison duty. Its losses in the engagements in which it participated aggregate two-thirds of its number; and its conduct in every battle was such as to merit and receive the commendation of its brigade, division and corps commanders. For its conduct at Stone River, Mission Ridge and Franklin it was made the subject of special mention.

The regiment was mustered out June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, and arrived at Chicago June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge June 22, 1865.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY A.

Privates.

William Dade, Kane county; deserted October 29, 1862.
William J. Russell, Geneva; mustered out June 9, 1865, as sergeant.
Otis B. Skinner, Elgin; deserted September 9, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Private.

Frederick A. Shull, Rutland; mustered out June 9, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

William Buzzell, Hampshire; discharged May 13, 1865.
Israel Brooks, St. Charles; deserted Septemer 19, 1862.
Oscar Humphrey, Hampshire; corporal; died December 2, 1864; wounds.

COMPANY H.

Private.

Benjamin S. Cool, Elgin; killed at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Private.

John Liddel, Aurora; deserted November 29, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Leonard D. Brisbane, Virgil; captured at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

Phillip Flood, Virgil; mustered out June 9, 1865, as corporal.

Michael Grady, Virgil; transferred to V. R. C. September 30, 1864.

John Stockwell, Virgil; discharged December 18, 1862; disability.

John Wilcox, Virgil; first sergeant; killed at Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 20, 1863.

HISTORY OF EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

The "Rail Road Regiment" was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862. Captain John Christopher, Sixteenth United States Infantry, was appointed colonel, and Charles T. Hotchkiss, lieutenant colonel. It was mustered into the United States service August 27.

Ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, September 4, and was assigned, by Major General Wright, commanding Department of Ohio, to Third Brigade, Colonel Woodruff; Second Division, General Cruft; Army of Kentucky, General Nelson. Assigned October 1 to Sixth Brigade, General Willich; Second Division, General Sill; McCook's Corps of Buell's Army.

The regiment, on leaving Louisville, started in pursuit of the rebel forces under General Bragg, and, after a fruitless and wearisome march of a month, reached Bowling Green, Kentucky. At this point the tenth company, F, joined the regiment. When in the service but about four months, it took an active part in the memorable battle of Stone River, where, by its gallant conduct, the men soon became classified among the old, tried soldiers. It did well, and among the heroes who that day died in liberty's cause was Captain Henry S. Willett, of Company H.

On the 7th of January, 1863, Colonel Christopher, who had never joined the regiment, resigned. The line of promotion then ensuing made Captain William D. Williams, of Company F, major.

At Liberty Gap another loss was sustained: Captain Herbert M. Blake, Company K, a truly brave and efficient officer, fell mortally wounded. Chickamauga seemed to affix the seal of its devotion. There fell Lieutenant Colonel Duncan J. Hall, Captains Rice, Spink and Whiting, and Lieutenant Ellis, besides the scores of brave men who fought with noble heroism, and who dared to "do and die" in defense of the "old flag."

Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland the regiment was transferred, with Willich's command, to its new position in the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. At Missionary Ridge it again encountered the foe, scaling the enemy's entrenchments and driving him from them. In this charge fell those gallant officers, Lieutenant E. O. Young, Company A, and Captain Henry L. Rowell, Company C.

It then marched to the relief of Burnside, besieged at Knoxville. This accomplished, it moved on with the brigade, in the marches and counter marches through East Tennessee.

Early in April, 1864, it marched with the command to southern Tennessee, preparatory to General Sherman's glorious campaign through northern Georgia, for the occupation of Atlanta.

With the brigade, it participated in the splendid victories of Rocky Face, Resaca, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and the flank movement of Atlanta, and pursued the routed enemy in his retreat to Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station.

On this campaign Lieutenant Nathaniel Street, of Company D, and Captain William Harkness, Company A, offered up their lives a sacrifice to their country.

After the unsuccessful attempt of the rebel forces to destroy the railroad communications of the army between Atlanta and Chattanooga, the regiment rendered very important service, while on detached duty, in repairing the damages on the railroad inflicted by the enemy.

On the 30th of October, 1864, the regiment was ordered to rejoin the command at Pulaski, Tennessee. It participated in the brilliant achievements of Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, in the latter of which fell Lieutenant P. G. Taite, of Company G, pierced by a cannon ball. Subsequently it pursued Hood's shattered forces in their flying retreat across Tennessee.

It passed winter quarters at Huntsville, Alabama, in January, 1865, and on the 1st of February traveled by railroad for Nashville, and after lying there five days, returned to Camp Green. About the middle of March, the command embarked on the cars for East Tennessee, to reestablish communications through to Virginia, and prepare to repel rebel invasion.

On the surrender of Lee's army, further movements in that section were abandoned, and the Fourth Corps returned by cars to Nashville, to muster out of service its non-veterans.

On the 10th of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the United States service, in the field, near Nashville, Tennessee. Left there June 10, by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and arrived in Chicago on the night of June 12, 1865, and was discharged at Camp Douglas, on the 24th of June, 1865, making its term of service two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF ENGAGEMENTS.

October 7, 1862, battle of Lawrenceburg.
October 8, 1862, battle of Perryville.
December 31, 1862, to January 4, 1863, battle of Stone River.
January 24 and 25, 1863, battle of Liberty Gap.
September 19 and 20, 1863, battle of Chickamauga.
November 23, 1863, occupied Orchard Knob.
November 24, 1863, battle of Lookout Mountain.
November 25, 1863, battle of Missionary Ridge.
Night of January 27, 1864, regiment retreated from Dandridge.
May 9 to 12, 1864, battle of Rocky Face.
Night of May 12, 1864, enemy evacuated Buzzard's Roost.
May 14 and 15, battle of Resaca.

Night of May 15, enemy evacuated Resaca.
May 27, 1864, battle of Pickett's Mill.
Night of June 4th, enemy evacuated Dallas.
June 11th to July 2, 1864, investment of Kenesaw Mountain.
Night of July 2, 1864, enemy evacuated Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta.
Night of July 20, 1864, enemy evacuated Peach Tree Creek.
July 22d to August 26, 1864, investment of Atlanta.
September 1, 1864, battle of Jonesboro. Enemy evacuated at night.
September 3 and 4, 1864, action before Lovejoy's Station.
September 8, 1864, entered Atlanta.
November 24 and 25, 1864, skirmish of Spring Hill.
November 30, 1864, battle of Franklin.
December 15 and 16, 1864, battle of Nashville.

CASUALTIES.

In 1864, four hundred and forty recruits were added to the regiment, making a total borne on the rolls of one thousand four hundred and three. The regiment left in the field two hundred and two recruits (transferred to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteers), and mustered out on its rolls three hundred and eighty-one men, of the rank and file, leaving eight hundred and twenty killed in action, died from wounds, or discharged on account of disability contracted in the service. The principal losses were at the battles of

Stone River, killed, wounded and prisoners.....142
Liberty Gap, killed, wounded and prisoners..... 13
Chickamauga, killed, wounded and prisoners.....109
Missionary Ridge, killed, wounded and prisoners..... 35
Atlanta, killed, wounded and prisoners.....211
Nashville, killed, wounded and prisoners..... 39

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Major.

Bruce H. Kidder, Aurora; discharged March 14, 1865.

Surgeon.

Samuel F. Hance, Aurora; resigned March 26, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major.

Jerry M. Grosh, Geneva; promoted adjutant.

COMPANY A.

Second Lieutenant.

Jacob N. Hopper, Aurora; resigned January 26, 1863.

Sergeant.

Jacob N. Hopper, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.

Corporals.

George W. Videtto, Aurora; discharged February 13, 1863; disability.
Moses Plummer, Aurora; discharged December 26, 1862; disability.
J. K. Lowry, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865; prisoner of war.
Levi C. Way, Aurora; transferred to V. R C. September 20, 1863.

Privates.

William H. Chattle, Aurora; transferred to Engineer Corps July 30, ——.

Richard Northan, Aurora; discharged October 31, 1862; disability.

Recruits.

George Bardes, Aurora; died, Andersonville prison, August 26, 1864; grave five thousand four hundred and fifty-seven.

Charles Darans, Aurora; died July 4, 1864; wounds.

Lyman Farrar, Aurora; deserted May 14, 1864.

Marcellus C. Hibbard, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Ruell Newter, Aurora; discharged April 3, 1865; disability.

John Powers, Aurora; deserted October —, 1863.

John L. Slawson, Aurora; was prisoner; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Arthur O. Valentine, Aurora; died May 27, 1864; wounds.

COMPANY B.

Recruits.

Thomas Hagan, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

John Johnson, Aurora; deserted about February 1, 1864.

Hugh Patterson, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

William M. Sullivan, Aurora; deserted, Indianapolis, Indiana.

COMPANY C.

Recruits.

Robert M. Black, Aurora; killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 24, 1864.

John Burlingham, Aurora; deserted September 31, 1863.

William Gadbury, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

William H. Pearce, Aurora; deserted October 1, 1862.

Peter B. Wade, Aurora; died at Chattanooga, June 30, 1864.

Richard Welch, Aurora; corporal; deserted October 2, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Recruits.

Mathew Hellixon, Aurora; died at Nashville January 31, 1864.

Henry Hottendorf, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

James Lyons, Aurora; deserted December 6, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Captains.

Bruce H. Kidder, Aurora; promoted major.

John W. Warren, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

John B. Watking, Aurora; resigned January 28, 1863.

John W. Warren, Aurora; promoted.

Ribert Miller, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

George W. White, Aurora; cashiered June 18, 1863.

Robert Miller, Aurora; promoted.

Oscar C. Pease, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Robert Miller, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.

Sergeants.

J. W. Warren, Aurora; promoted first lieutenant, then captain.

Samuel Ebersol, Aurora; died at Chickamauga September 21, 1864; wounds.

C. R. Taylor, Aurora; discharged December 28, 1862; disability.

O. C. Pease, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.

Corporals.

George Shears, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865, as private.

Frank Mariett, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865, as sergeant.

Andrew Golden, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Albert Marney, Aurora; discharged April 27, 1863, as private.

Privates.

Robert M. Black, Aurora; transferred to Company C.

William Blackie, Aurora; deserted December 16, 1862.

C. B. Brooks, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

C. M. Bryant, Aurora; discharged April 10, 1863.

J. C. Coggswell, Aurora; died at Nashville January 1, 1863.

Thomas W. Clark, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

William Cousins, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865, as corporal.

George Carman, Aurora; corporal; died at Ackworth, Georgia, June 8, 1864; wounds.

H. L. Evens, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Seth G. Eggleston, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865; wounds.

C. G. Evens, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

William Gadberry, Aurora; transferred to Company C.

O. B. Gates, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Edwin Goodwin, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865, as sergeant.

Winfield Green, Aurora; transferred to V. R. C. October 22, 1861.

J. T. Huff, Aurora; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade December 15, 1862.

Stephen Hiller, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865, as bugler.

D. M. Lacey, Aurora; discharged March 16, 1863; disability.

J. M. LaCoste, Aurora; died at Andersonville September 5, 1864; grave seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Peter Love, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

F. A. Lund, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865, as sergeant.

Thomas Mahoney, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

John McKinley, Aurora; discharged December 28, 1862.

Alexander McKenzie, Aurora; sergeant; died September 3, 1864; wounds.

S. K. McCullough, Aurora; corporal; transferred to Engineer Corps July 27, 1864.

Frank Myers, Aurora; died at Chattanooga January 24, 1863; wounds.
Isaiah Michard, Aurora; died at Nashville December 12, 1864.
P. McGrath, Aurora; discharged March 25, 1863; wounds.
A. Paradise, Aurora; transferred to V. R. C. May 31, 1864.
William Pearce, Aurora; transferred to Company C.
John Pinegar, Aurora; deserted June 1, 1863.
George L. Richards, Aurora; discharged May 19, 1862, as corporal; disability.
P. James Reedy, Aurora; corporal; died July 2, 1864; wounds.
F. Shugar, Aurora; discharged May 9, 1865; wounds.
A. E. Saterfield, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.
Septa Slosson, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.
J. P. Smith, Aurora; discharged April 7, 1863; disability.
Jubal Shaw, Aurora; died at Andersonville June 21, 1864; grave two thousand six hundred and forty-seven.
L. W. Stop, Aurora; died at Andersonville August 4, 1864; grave four thousand seven hundred and twenty-four.
Samuel Simms, Aurora; transferred to Engineer Corps July 27, 1864.
Henry H. Willis, Aurora; discharged June 1, 1863, to accept lieutenancy, Fortieth New York.
G. A. Wilder, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.
Durkee Whipple, Batavia; mustered out June 10, 1865.
James Wildrick, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.
J. P. Wentworth, Aurora; discharged May 20, 1863; disability.
Richard Welch, Aurora; transferred to Company C.
Charles S. Welch, Aurora; discharged April 4, 1863; disability.
James Wade, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.
Peter B. Wade, Aurora; transferred to Company C.

Recruits.

George B. Bagg, Aurora; transferred to V. R. C. November 1, 1864.
Alexander Burns, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
Frank M. Barry, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
Daniel Conant, Aurora; discharged April 19, 1865; wounds.
Lewis &. Duncan, Kane county; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
Charles H. Gibbeons, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
Andrew J. Hosley, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
Henry Howard, Aurora; captured December 2, 1863; supposed killed.
Henry S. Hunter, Aurora; deserted.
James Hughes, Aurora; deserted September 30, 1864.
John S. Jorstad, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
George M. Jenks, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
William Russ, Kane county; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
Henry C. Scott, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
William C. Sweet, Aurora; died at Andersonville prison April 12, 1864; grave five hundred and five.

William Williams, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY F.

Recruit.

Anthony Handley, Kane county; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY H.

Recruits.

Forgust Anderson, Aurora; veteran volunteer; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Andrew Ducat, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

William H. Nislev, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Recruit.

George Staurer, Elgin; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY K.

Corporal.

Lennis Stewart, Geneva; discharged October 22, 1862; disability.

Privates.

William Aikens, Blackberry; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Clement G. Bradley, Batavia; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

James Dahy, Elgin; deserted May 15, 1865.

Milo Eastman, Elgin; discharged January 11, 1863; disability.

Jerry M. Grash, Geneva; promoted sergeant major.

Andrew Hutchinson, Blackberry; discharged March 27, 1863; disability.

John J. Matherson, Blackberry; mustered out June 10, 1865, as sergeant.

William H. Reed, Geneva; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Thomas Rogers, Blackberry; died in rebel hospital at Atlanta, Georgia, October 25, 1863; wounds.

Joseph W. Reason, Aurora; mustered out June 10, 1865.

William Stewat, Geneva; transferred to Engineer Corps July 27, 1864.

Holis A. Scott, Geneva; mustered out May 15, 1865.

Levi Sharp, Blackberry; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

John K. Wilder, Geneva; deserted December 12, 1862.

Recruits.

Noah H. Howard, Aurora; died at Springfield, Illinois, March 11, 1864.

George W. Hagedon, Big Rock; died at Loudon, Tennessee, March 12, 1864.

Patrick Hickey, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

John M. Murry, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Palmer Presher, Aurora; transferred to Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Thomas W. Snell, Aurora; deserted September 20, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

Andrew W. Baker, Aurora; discharged July 25, 1864.

Thomas H. Hughan, Aurora; discharged July 25, 1864.

NINETIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY C.

Recruits.

James Bell, Rutland; transferred to Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry.
David Demuse, Rutland; transferred to Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

George Currie, Elgin; deserted August 15, 1862.
Patrick Hopkins, Virgil; mustered out June 15, 1865, as corporal; wounded.
James Maguire, Virgil; deserted June 26, 1863.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

Unassigned Recruit.

Timothy P. Pierson, Aurora; deserted.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY A.

Recruits.

William Campbell, Aurora; deserted March 1, 1864.
Emery J. Ladd, Aurora; transferred to Company A, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
Samuel Snyder, Aurora; killed at Fort DeRussey, March 16, 1864.

COMPANY E.

First Sergeant.

Thomas Gilkerson, Hampshire; promoted second lieutenant, then first lieutenant.

Privates.

Dexter S. Cowles, Hampshire; mustered out August 17, 1865.
Wesley J. Colgrove, Hampshire; died at Memphis January 24, 1863.
Andrew Farrell, Hampshire; mustered out August 17, 1865.
Woodburn Hardy, Hampshire; mustered out August 17, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Recruit.

Andrew DeWolf, Hampshire; died at St. Louis December 22, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Elijah B. Way, Dundee; died at Memphis, July 10, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Peirce Kinnelly, Rutland; deserted March 20, 1863.
David Varner, Rutland; discharged February 23, 1865; wounds.

Recruit.

Amos T. Ferguson, Rutland; mustered out June 6, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Private.

Ora D. Wallbridge, Rutland; discharged May 5, 1864; wounds.

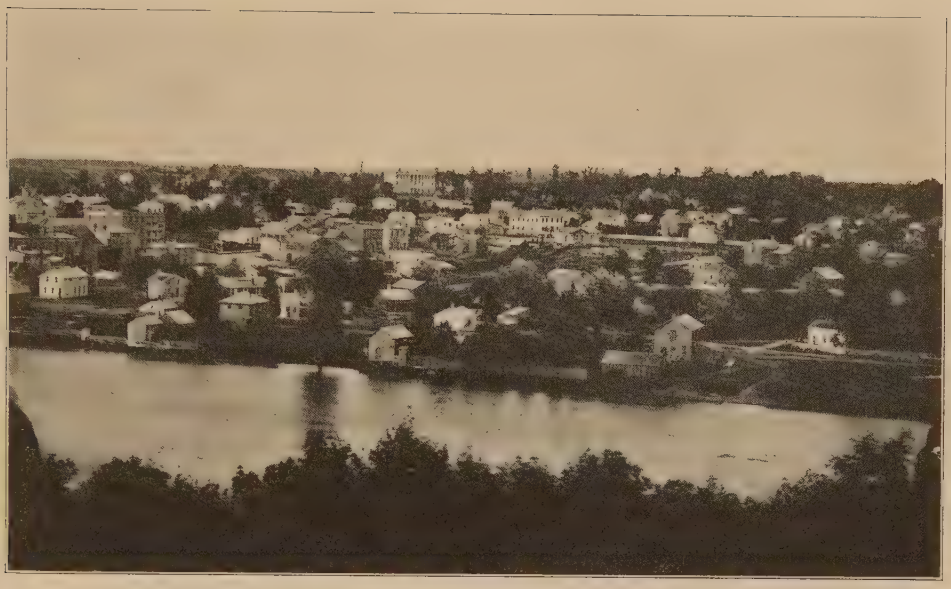
HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers was mustered into the service of the United States September 2, 1862.

On the 8th moved to Camp Douglas. On the 30th left Camp Douglas for Louisville, Kentucky, arriving on the 2d of October, and, reporting to General Dumont, was attached to his division, Brigadier General W. T. Ward's brigade. On the 3d moved in the direction of Frankfort; arrived on the 9th, after a severe march. Were engaged in guard and picket duty, with occasional slight skirmishing with the enemy. While at Frankfort, made a raid to Lawrenceburg and returned. On the 26th moved, en route to Bowling Green, arriving on the 4th of November, and remaining one week, was ordered to Scottsville. November 25, moved to Gallatin, Tennessee; December 11 moved to South Tunnel; February 1, 1863, returned to Gallatin, remaining till the 1st day of June, 1863, when it moved to Lavergne. From thence to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, returning to Lavergne the last of July. Moved to Nashville August 19. Was quartered in Fort Negley, doing guard duty in it and the city of Nashville. Exchanged the Austrian musket, with which the regiment had been armed, for the Spring rifle musket. Meanwhile it was attached to the Eleventh Army Corps, Major General O. O. Howard commanding.

On the 24th day of February, 1864, it took the line of march in the direction of Chattanooga, Tennessee. On the — day of March it arrived at Wauhatchie, at which place it remained until the 2d day of May, being brigaded with the One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, Seventieth Indiana and Seventy-ninth Ohio, with which it remained during the war. In the meantime the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps were consolidated under the name of the Twentieth Army Corps, Major General Joseph Hooker commanding.

May 2 moved to Gordon's Mills. May 6 marched to Leet's farm; thence to Taylor's Ridge on the 7th. May 10 moved to Snake Creek Gap. May 12 to Sugar Valley. May 13 moved in the direction of Resaca, Georgia, skirmishing that evening and the next day. The morning of the 15th moved with the corps to the extreme left of the lines, immediately upon its arrival taking part in a charge upon the enemy's works, which were carried, losing several men in the engagement. On the 16th pursued the retreating enemy, arriving at Calhoun on the 17th. On the 18th moved to near Cassville. On the 19th the One Hundred and Fifth being in advance, skirmished with the rear guard of the enemy, driving them at every point. Remained near Kingston until the 23d, when ordered forward, crossing the Etowah river. 24th moved to Burnt Hickory. On the 25th, continuing its march towards Dallas,



VIEW OF EAST ELGIN SHOWING ACADEMY, 1866.

VIEW FROM BRIDGE NORTH—ELGIN—1866.

Georgia, encountering the enemy, having a brisk engagement till dark, the casualties numbering fifteen, including two commissioned officers.

From this time until the first of June the regiment was engaged in advancing the line, building and strengthening the works and skirmishing, losing sixteen men.

On the first of June moved to the extreme left with the Twentieth Corps. On the 2d the One Hundred and Fifth was ordered out as flankers, in which position it lost a most excellent officer, Surgeon Horace S. Potter, being killed by a shell. On the 3d moved around and beyond the enemy's right, encamping near Ackworth, Georgia. Here it remained until the 6th, when it moved forward and took position near Golgotha Church, in line of battle, throwing up entrenchments and remaining until the 15th, when it again moved forward, encountering the enemy behind breastworks. A steady fire was kept up until dark. That night and the next day (the 16th) was occupied in strengthening the position, by erecting breastworks, being exposed to the fire of the enemy. Lost nineteen men during the two days. The night of the 16th the enemy retreated. On the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, followed the retreating enemy, with slight skirmishing, at intervals. 21st, severe skirmish firing; 22d moved forward about a mile, in close proximity to the enemy's works, exposed to their fire—losing eleven men. The enemy evacuated his position during the night of July 2. On the 3d moved in the direction of Marietta, Georgia. The brigade to which the One Hundred and Fifth was attached being the advance, skirmished with the enemy—losing one man killed and two wounded. Camped about four miles from Marietta, Georgia, in plain view of a portion of the rebel army. On the evening of the 4th, continued the march in the direction of the Chattahoochee river, camping within two miles of that stream, on the north side, the night of the 6th. Remained there until the 17th, when it crossed the river and encamped until the afternoon of the 18th. Moved forward about five miles and rested till the morning of the 20th. Crossed Peach Tree Creek and came upon the enemy. A line of battle was formed—a charge of the enemy was repulsed in the afternoon, and several prisoners captured; also, the colors of the Twelfth Louisiana. 21st was occupied in burrying the dead of both sides, and collecting and turning over ordnance and other property. On the 22d moved forward about three miles, where the enemy was again encountered, posted behind the defenses of Atlanta. Intrenchments were immediately thrown up. Remained in this position until the 26th, when relieved and placed on reserve. 29th moved six miles to the right of the lines. Making the position secure by throwing up works, remained until the 2d day of August. Returned to the left and took position, which was fortified and strengthened. Constant skirmishing and artillery firing was kept up until the night of the 25th of August, when ordered to fall back to the Chattahoochee river. Here it remained until the 27th, when it took position on the north side of that stream, doing picket and guard duty.

The 2d day of September the city of Atlanta surrendered. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Atlanta until the 15th of November, when the "grand march to the sea" was begun. The One Hundred and Fifth

accompanying the expedition, bore its full share of the trials and hardships incident thereto. Passing on the route Decatur, Sithonia, Social Circle, Rutledge and Madison, at which last named place it arrived on the 19th of November. From thence, marching southward to the city of Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, arriving on the 22d, and remaining until the 24th. Thence to the north of the Mississippi and Georgia Central Railroad. Passing through Sandersville, Davisboro, and Louisville (the One Hundred and Fifth and part of the One Hundred and Second routing a body of rebel cavalry between the last two named places), reaching Milan on December 3. Continuing the march towards Savannah, passing through Springfield on the 7th, having a slight skirmish with guerrillas, arriving in the vicinity of Savannah on the 10th. The One Hundred and Fifth, being the advance that day, had a brisk skirmish with the enemy's pickets, driving them within the defense of the city. Participated in the siege of Savannah. That city was evacuated on the night of the 20th of December. On the 31st of December, 1864, and January 1, 1865, was occupied in crossing the Savannah river—losing one man by a musket shot from the enemy—moved five miles and encamped until the 4th of January. Marched north to Hardee's farm, and again encamped, remaining until the 17th with slight skirmishing at intervals. Moved to Hardeeville, remaining there until the 29th, when it started on the campaign of the Carolinas.

Moving northward, nothing of interest occurred until the 2d day of February, when the One Hundred and Fifth, being in advance, encountered the enemy near Lawtonville strongly posted behind barricades. It immediately charged the enemy, driving them from their position, through the town—losing eight men in the engagement.

Continued the march on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, when the One Hundred and Fifth again had the advance; had some slight skirmishing with Wade Hampton's cavalry; 8th, 9th and 10th was engaged in tearing up railroad between Graham Station and Williston. From thence, crossed the South and North Edisto rivers, on the road to Columbia, arriving opposite that city on the 16th, after a very disagreeable march through swamps and marshes. Not being able to cross the Congaree at that point, moved up the river, and crossed the Broad and Saluda rivers, which unite and form the Congaree. Marching northward, arrived at Winnsboro on the 21st. On the 22d, the regiment, again in the advance, had some skirmishing with Butler's rebel cavalry, and crossed the Wateree river. Reached Hanging Rock on the 27th, rested one day; 29th, moved northward, arriving at Chesterfield March 3; at Cheraw March 6. Crossed Great Pedee and Lumber rivers, and arrived at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 11th. Resting three days, 15th, moved in the direction of Raleigh, North Carolina, some ten miles, where it encountered the enemy, heavily entrenched, near Averysboro. Then, on the 16th, followed the battle of Averysboro—the enemy being driven from their position. The One Hundred and Fifth lost six killed and sixteen wounded.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st, took part in the engagement near Bentonville. The enemy evacuated that place on the night of the 21st. Arrived at Goldsboro on the 24th. Thus ended the campaign of the Carolinas.

Remained at Goldsboro until April 10, 1865. Continued the march toward Raleigh, arriving at Smithfield on the 11th, and at Raleigh on the 13th, encountering but little opposition from the enemy. Resting until the 25th, moved out some fourteen miles on the Holly Springs road, in the direction of General Johnston's army. Encamped during the 26th and 27th. In the meantime, General Johnston surrendered. On the 28th, returned to Raleigh and immediately began making preparations for the homeward march.

On the 30th left Raleigh en route to Washington City via Richmond, passing through the latter city on the 11th of May. Arrived in the vicinity of Alexandria, Virginia, on the 19th. Took part in the grand review at Washington, on the 24th, where the regiment received a compliment for their movements in the manual of arms, and their military appearance.

Remained in the vicinity of Washington until the 7th of June, when the regiment was mustered out of the service, and started, by rail, for Chicago, Illinois, where it arrived on the 10th.

Remained at Camp Fry, until the 17th, when paid off and disbanded.

Recruits.

George Roller, Rutland; transferred to Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

George E. Vermette, Rutland, transferred to Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY E.

Wagoner.

John Parrott, Rutland; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Private.

George Hemenover, Rutland; died at Hartville, Tennessee December 7, 1862; wounds.

COMPANY K.

Recruit.

Alfred G. Parker, Rutland; transferred to Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Benjamin Allen, Geneva; discharged July 10, 1863; disability.
Hiram W. Bowers, Batavia; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
William Kane, Geneva; discharged January 19, 1863; disability.
John Kesler, Geneva; discharged December 7, 1862; disability.
Thomas Spanton, Plato; mustered out June 7, 1865.
Sylvanus Waffles, Geneva; died at Chattanooga August 9, 1864.
Elias C. West, Geneva; mustered out June 7, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Lemuel Jordan, Burlington; discharged January 16, 1863; disability.

William Jordan, Burlington; transferred to Company E, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry.

Henry B. Thompson, Burlington; discharged January 11, 1863; disability.

Hiram Wright, Burlington; died December 21, 1863.

John Wright, Burlington; mustered out June 7, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant.

Henry V. Martin, Geneva; reduced to ranks at his own request; discharged May 15, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

John M. Smith, Burlington; discharged December 24, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

John M. Smith, Burlington; promoted.

Second Lieutenants.

John M. Smith, Burlington; promoted.

James S. Hasburgh, Burlington; mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.

Corporal.

James Hasburg, Burlington; commissioned second lieutenant; not mustered; mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.

Musician.

Samuel C. Perry, Burlington; died at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1862.

Privates.

Anson B. Barker, Burlington; died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, December 4, 1862.

Nathan E. Bradburn, Burlington; transferred to Engineer Corps July 25, 1864.

William Bock, Burlington; died at Gallatin, Tennessee, March 27, 1863.

John Barnard, Hampshire; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Allin S. Calkins, Burlington; mustered out June 7, 1865.

George W. Collins, Plato; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

Hiram Carlisle, Burlington; died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, December 6, 1862.

Charles W. Chapman, Burlington; discharged January 12, 1863; disability.

William A. Congle, Virgil; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Egbert V. Davis, Burlington; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Linneaus Ellis, Virgil; mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.

William H. L. Eddy, Burlington; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

Daniel W. Fish, Burlington; discharged December 14, 1862; disability.

Daniel Holdridge, Burlington; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

William N. Ingalls, Burlington; died at Gallatin, Tennessee, December 13, 1862.

Hervey M. Morgan, Burlington; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

William P. McLelland, Burlington; discharged March 11, 1863, to enlist in Mississippi Marine Brigade.

George W. McLelland, Burlington; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Charles A. Maltby, Burlington; transferred to Invalid Corps October 20, 1864; wounded.

Julius Planty, Hampshire; transferred to Engineer Corps July 25, 1864.

Myron C. Perry, Burlington; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Elijah Samis, Burlington; died at Gallatin, Tennessee, December 6, 1862.

William M. Smith, Burlington; discharged July 9, 1864, to accept promotion as second lieutenant, One Hundred and Fourteenth United States C. T.

Martin Young, Burlington; died at South Tunnel, Tennessee, July 11, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY E.

Captain.

John G. Day, Elgin; mustered out June 20, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

John G. Day, Elgin; promoted.

First Sergeant.

John G. Day, Elgin; promoted first lieutenant.

Recruit.

Jerome Otis, Aurora; mustered out May 30, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Perry C. Hough, Geneva; mustered out June 20, 1865, as corporal.

Josiah Jackson, Blackberry; discharged April 25, 1863; disability.

Jacob C. Miller, Geneva; mustered out June 20, 1865, as sergeant.

Harris B. Osborn, Geneva; discharged October 1, 1863, for promotion to assistant surgeon, Second Mississippi Colored Infantry.

James B. Post, Blackberry; died at Corinth August 15, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Unassigned Recruit.

Noah Murphy, Montgomery; mustered out May 23, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Second Assistant Surgeon.

Elmer Nicholas, Aurora; dismissed July 14, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Recruit.

Jefferson D. Ellis, Batavia; mustered out October 1, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Surgeon.

Phineas K. Guild, Aurora; resigned June 12, 1863.

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry was a representative, self-raised regiment, recruited from Henry, Kane, McDonough, Sangamon, Jersey, Adams, Wayne, Cook, Putnam, Pike, Mercer and Christian counties. August 27, 1862, the first company went into camp at Camp Butler, near Springfield. Six days later all were in camp, and the field officers chosen. September 10 it was mustered into the United States service for three years by Lieutenant F. E. DeCourcey.

October 6, left for the front, which was found at Jackson, Tennessee, at 3 a. m. the 9th. Was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, consisting of the Twentieth, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois and the Twenty-third Indiana, commanded by Colonel C. C. Marsh, of the Twentieth Illinois, General John A. Logan commanding the division, and General J. B. McPherson the corps. With this organization the regiment remained till April 5, 1864. In the crisp autumn air and lovely camp at Jackson the discipline and efficiency of the regiment were rapidly developed and the foundations largely laid for all the distinction it afterwards achieved.

Left Jackson November 2, to participate in the movement under General Grant, via Bolivar and Lagrange, Tennessee, and Holly Springs, Abbeville and Oxford, Mississippi, to the rear of Vicksburg. Returned from the Yacoma upon the burning of the depot of supplies at Holly Springs, and after some time spent in guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, reached Memphis January 21, 1863.

A month later was a part of the command which moved down the Mississippi to Lake Providence, Louisiana, General I. N. Haynie being then in command of the Brigade. After two months of inactivity was a part of a force moving from Milliken's Bend, April 25, upon what proved to be the final Vicksburg campaign, General John E. Smith having succeeded General Haynie, who had gone home sick. April 30, crossed the Mississippi from DeSchroon's plantation in Louisiana, to Bruinsburg in Mississippi, on the gunboat Mound City.

May 1, after a rapid and hot march of about twelve miles, the regiment received its first baptism of fire in bearing a part of the battle of Thompson's Hills, or Port Gibson. May 12 it bore an important part in the battle of Raymond, May 14 it was at the capture of Jackson and May 16 it did noble service at the battle of Champion Hills, capturing more men from the Forty-third Georgia, after killing its colonel and major, than its own ranks numbered. It also killed most of the men and horses of a battery, really capturing the guns. The loss of the regiment in this action was sixty-three killed and wounded.

The morning of May 19 crossed the Big Black and moved on Vicksburg. Was in the fearful charge of May 22, and occupied the extreme advance position gained that day, during the whole of the siege. It was just to the right of the Jackson road, upon which and the covered way subsequently dug.

the left of the regiment rested, and is said to have been the nearest camp to the enemy's works. It was immediately in front of the fort, which was mined—in large part by men of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth—and blown up June 25 and July 1. At the first explosion the regiment lost forty-nine men in killed and wounded in what was called the "Slaughter Pen," being ordered into the crater formed by the explosion, two companies at a time for half an hour, all day of the 26th.

General Smith having been assigned to the command of a division, General M. D. Leggett, formerly colonel of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, assumed command of the First Brigade, June 2.

On the 4th of July the regiment shared with the First Brigade in the honor of first entering the captured city and helping to swell the shout that arose as the Forty-fifth Illinois ran out its colors from the cupola of the court house.

From August 21 to September 2 was absent on an expedition to Monroe, Louisiana, under General J. D. Stevenson, General Logan being in command of the post of Vicksburg.

From October 14 to 20 was absent on an expedition in force against Loring, Wirt Adams and others to Brownsville and the Bogue Chitto creek. Skirmished considerable, but the enemy retreated.

November 7 the brigade broke camp in Vicksburg, where its camp had been since the surrender, and removed to Big Black, 14 miles east. The 13th, General Logan took his farewell of his old fighting Third Division, to the regret of all, and was subsequently succeeded by General Leggett, the First Brigade being commanded by General M. F. Force. In December, Colonel Sloan was dismissed the service, and Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Howe subsequently commanded the regiment.

January, 1864, was rendered memorable in the history of the regiment by its winning an "Excelsior" prize banner, which General Leggett signalized his assuming command by tendering to the best drilled and finest regiment in the division. The three brigades drilled separately, on the 20th of January the First Brigade, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth winning; on the 21st the Second Brigade, the Seventy-eighth Ohio winning; on the 22d the Third Brigade, the Seventeenth Illinois winning. On the 23d the three victorious regiments drilled, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth won handsomely, the award being unanimous by the committee. General McPherson presented the banner. The regiment bore the banner in triumph till the 5th of April following, including the famous Meridian raid under General Sherman from February 3 to March 4, or upwards of three hundred miles marching in the face of the enemy, and much of the time under fire, proving by its good behavior and bravery in the field, as well as by its bearing upon drill and parade, its right to the proud distinction of being the "Excelsior" regiment of the noble Third Division. April 5, through a reorganization effected in veteranizing, the regiment found itself outside of the third division, to which the banner was to belong, according to the terms understood in drilling for it, and so surrendered the proud trophy to Colonel Scott, temporarily commanding the division. But the banner was never afterwards borne by any command. The

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois was the only "Excelsior" regiment of that famous old division.

The 5th of April, 1864, the regiment moved to Vicksburg again, where its camp remained till February 25, 1865. Much of that time was passed on provost duty, from which a little relief was found in an expedition of eighteen days in May, under General McArthur, to Benton and Yazoo City, and one of nine days in July, under General Slocum, to Jackson, in both of which some considerable service was seen and loss sustained.

October 13 it went up the river, ultimately as far as Memphis. But nothing noteworthy occurred, and the 26th found it back in camp and on provost duty again.

February 25, 1865, after a stay in Vicksburg and vicinity of nearly two years, found the regiment on the steamer "Grey Eagle," bound for New Orleans with orders to report to General Canby. This was done the 27th, and followed by other orders to report to General A. J. Smith, below the city, for duty in the field.

March 11 embarked on the steamship "Guiding Star," and March 16 debarked at Fort Gaines, on Dauphine Island, Alabama.

Were assigned with the Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighth Illinois and the Eighth Iowa, to the Third Brigade, Colonel J. L. Geddes, of the Eighth Iowa, commanding, of the Third Division, commanded by General E. A. Carr, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under General A. J. Smith; moving with the Thirteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Gordon Granger and a force under General F. Steele, against the defenses of Mobile, all under command of General E. R. S. Canby.

March 21 crossed the bay, and on the 22d debarked on Fish river and moved on Spanish Fort. Shared actively in the investment on the 27th and the siege which followed, the Third Brigade constituting the extreme right of the investing line, and being exposed not only to the direct fire from the enemy's works in front, but to an enfilading fire from batteries Huger and Tracy, and gunboats in the river above. Bore a conspicuous part in the brilliant attack on the enemy's extreme left on the night of April 8, which terminated the siege, was among the first to enter the works, captured several guns and many prisoners, swept up the Old Fort in the darkness, reaching it before midnight, and was shelled by the Union fleet before the change of occupation was known.

Started for Montgomery, Alabama, April 13, reaching it on the 25th, and going immediately upon provost duty, Colonel Geddes commanding post, and Colonel Howe the brigade.

The 16th of July left for home via the Alabama river and railroad to Vicksburg, passing through Meridian, Jackson, the battle ground of Champion Hills, and the old camps on the Big Black. On the 28th of July left Vicksburg on the good steamer "Ida Handy" and on the 3d of August reached Chicago in company with the Seventy-sixth Illinois, Colonel Busey commanding. On the 16th of August, eleven days less than three years since the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Camp Douglas.

Colonel Howe's history of the battle flag of the regiment, stated that it had been borne four thousand one hundred miles, in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights respectively, and so had been under fire eighty-two days and sixty nights; the distance not including that from Montgomery to Chicago.

The regiment was one of the most fortunate in the service. It always obeyed orders, taking and holding every position to which it was assigned unflinchingly. Regiments by its side sustained fearful losses in officers and men while its numbers were comparatively intact. One officer alone was killed in the service, and he was sitting in his tent, off duty, when struck, at the siege of Vicksburg. Two others resigned from wounds, and two died. Twenty men were killed in action, twenty-nine died from wounds, five were captured when detailed on a scout, four of whom did not live to return, and one hundred and thirty-seven men died of disease. Very many others, officers and men, were wounded and some seriously, but they were not lost to the regiment. The regiment never was repulsed, never retreated a step in the face of a foe and never lost a prisoner in action.

The following from the pen of General M. D. Leggett, was written in January, 1886, and is thought worthy of a place in closing this history:

"As to the Excelsior Banner, it is due to the members of the old Third division that I should tell them all I know about it. When we went into the Atlanta campaign we sent all our surplus and unnecessary baggage back to Nashville for storage, in order to lighten our transportation. With such baggage the Excelsior Banner went. At the time of the siege of Nashville, in December, 1864, this baggage had its location changed and was lost, but was not captured by the enemy. I caused an exhaustive search to be made for it in the spring of 1865, but without success. If I could have found this Excelsior Banner, I should have sent it to Colonel John H. Howe, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois. This was a splendid regiment and splendidly officered, and deservedly earned the banner after a severe struggle. To be the best drilled and best disciplined regiment in the old Third Division of the Seventeenth Corps, was honor enough. This was Logan's division and McPherson's corps up to the fall of Vicksburg, and no troops did more hard marching and hard fighting. It may be truthfully said of them, they were never driven from a position, and never attempted to take a position and failed.

(Signed.) M. D. Leggett.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Lieutenant Colonel.

Adin Mann, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Majors.

Rufus P. Pattison, Aurora; discharged July 9, 1863.

Adin Mann, Batavia; promoted.

Surgeon.

Leland H. Angell, Aurora; discharged June 1, 1864.

Second Assistant Surgeon.

John Jassoy, Aurora; dismissed November 17, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward.

Charles B. Allaire, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Principal Musician.

Joseph E. Merrill, Aurora; Mustered out August 15, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

Adin Mann, Batavia; promoted major.

Edwin E. Stafford, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Edwin E. Stafford, Batavia; promoted.

Second Lieutenant.

Christopher H. Keller, Blackberry; mustered out August 15, 1865.

First Sergeant.

H. Emory Abbott, Geneva; discharged March 2, 1863.

Sergeants.

Christopher H. Keller, Blackberry; promoted to second lieutenant.

Fred V. D. Vanliew, Batavia; discharged June 19, 1863; disability.

Julius G. Brown, Batavia; discharged May 24, 1865, as private.

James Bradley, Batavia; discharged May 24, 1865, as private.

Corporals.

Thomas W. McAuley, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865, as private.

Henry A. Lewis, Kaneville; private; discharged July 10, 1863.

Edward L. Hunt, Geneva; mustered out August 15, 1865, as private.

Salem B. Town, Batavia; discharged February 28, 1863; disability.

Musician.

John Bullard, Batavia; discharged February 22, 1863; disability.

Privates.

Cleavland Acox, Kaneville; died at Clinton, Mississippi, March 7, 1864; wounds.

James D. Austin, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.

William A. Bingham, Batavia; discharged February 3, 1864, for promotion in colored regiment.

Samuel Ball, Batavia; died at home February 22, 1863.

Theodore T. Ball, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.

John S. Ball, Batavia; discharged December 16, 1862; disability.

Charles E. Bassett, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

Franklin Boyd, Batavia; died at Memphis June 23, 1863.

Ebenezer Bradley, Batavia; discharged August 20, 1864.

Joseph Barrett, Batavia; died on hospital boat, August 29, 1863.

Beverly Virgil; died at Memphis, July 13, 1863.

LOOKING UP RIVER FROM STOLPS ISLAND, AURORA, ABOUT 1860.

Charles A. Buecher, Batavia; discharged February 22, 1863; disability.
Charles W. Cook, Geneva; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Ransom Conley, Batavia; reported transferred to V. R. C.; no official notice received.
Oscar F. Cooley, Batavia; killed before Vicksburg June 8, 1863.
Oliver B. Douglas, Batavia; discharged February 22, 1865; disability.
Louis A. Derosier, Batavia; discharged May 24, 1865.
Rasalva Fisk, Batavia; corporal; died at New Orleans April 21, 1865; wounds.
Hicks Frydendall, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.
Charles B. Grover, Batavia; discharged August 12, 1864; disability.
George W. Gregg, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Harlow Helmer, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Isaac S. Hedges, Batavia; corporal; died at home August 15, 1863.
William J. Hollister, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Jackson Hovey, Kaneville; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.
Albert Johnston, Blackberry; discharged June 14, 1865.
Hiram Jenkins, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Martin C. Jones, Batavia; died at St. Louis, August 3, 1863.
John W. Lumm, Batavia; discharged June 3, 1865.
Francis W. Mann, Batavia; discharged May 24, 1865.
Frederick Miller, Batavia; discharged October 10, 1863; wounds.
Frederick V. L. Morris, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.
Noah Monroe, Batavia; discharged May 24, 1865.
John H. Mole, Batavia; mustered out June 15, 1865, as corporal.
Walter M. McAuley, Batavia; detached at muster out of regiment.
James Martin, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Isaiah Noakes, Batavia; died at home October 4, 1862.
William Noakes, Batavia; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.
Thomas O'Connor, Geneva; discharged May 24, 1865.
William Reed, Virgil; discharged February 28, 1863; disability.
Elisha P. Stone, Batavia; discharged April 25, 1863; disability.
James K. Stephenson, Batavia; discharged September 11, 1863; disability.
Menard L. Stone, Batavia; died at Memphis April 21, 1863.
Emanuel Sturgis, Batavia; discharged February 22, 1863; disability.
William Tulloch, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Samuel M. Updyke, Geneva; died on hospital boat May 15, 1863.
George Voorhees, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Kirby Waite, Batavia; died at St. Louis, March 2, 1863.
Orson Weaver, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Theodore Wood, Batavia; discharged July 20, 1864, for promotion in colored regiment.
Daniel Whipple, Batavia; discharged January 20, 1863; disability.
Patrick Welsh, Virgil; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.
William Walrod, Virgil; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Gilbert W. Young, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865, as sergeant.

Recruits.

Andrew Anderson, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Henry P. Brown, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865, as first sergeant.

Edwin M. Benedict, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Josiah S. Coolidge, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

John H. Cleveland, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

David E. Dean, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Michael Davis, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Edwin F. Fish, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Francis F. Joy, Virgil; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Charles Lappin, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Russell Massee, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Frederick L. Manning, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Charles H. Malls, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.

James T. McMasters, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

Valentine McDonald, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

William H. Price, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Nathaniel Radcliff, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Cyrus R. Roff, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

William J. Reynolds, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Ferd. G. Stephenson, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Peter Victor, Batavia; Captured and murdered by enemy, October 16, 1863.

Edwin A. Williams, Batavia; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Clark Wood, Batavia; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY D.

First Lieutenant.

Henry J. Brockway, Dundee; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Sergeant.

Henry J. Brockway, Dundee; promoted first lieutenant.

Corporals.

Frank B. Reeves, Dundee; discharged September 18, 1863; wounds.

William E. Tollhurst, Dundee; died at home October 21, 1862.

Privates.

Daniel Brown, Dundee; discharged September 18, 1863; disability.

Albert M. Dunton, Dundee; discharged October 27, 1864; wounds.

Josiah W. Goodwin, Dundee; died of wounds received at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

Albert Gibbs, Dundee; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Milford G. Harris, Dundee; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Stephen A. Houghton, Dundee; discharged October 12, 1863; disability.

Lorenzo C. Kelly, Geneva; discharged July 7, 1865.

Joseph L. Satterlee, Aurora; discharged June 5, 1865.

Recruit.

James D. Brower, Sugar Grove; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY E.

Captains.

William B. Sigley, Aurora; resigned June 27, 1864.

Reese L. Merriman, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

James H. Blackmore, Aurora; resigned July 24, 1863.

Reese L. Merriman, Aurora; promoted.

William H. Anderson, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Osborn Willson, Aurora; resigned July 13, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Hiram J. Howland, Aurora; died May 3, 1863; wounds.

Sergeants.

William H. Anderson, Aurora; promoted first lieutenant.

Reese L. Merriman, Aurora; promoted first lieutenant.

Corporals.

Homer J. Elliott, Aurora; sergeant; discharged October 9, 1863, for promotion in United States Colored Infantry.

Horace J. Hall, Aurora; sergeant; discharged January 5, 1864, for promotion in United States Colored Infantry.

Robert B. Stephens, Aurora; died at Lagrange, Tennessee, December 5, 1862.

John Fairweather, Aurora; discharged August 14, 1863, for promotion in First United States C. H. A.

Jonathan Crosby, Aurora; mustered out May 29, 1865, as private.

Musician.

Frank Pinney, Aurora; discharged July 26, 1864, for promotion as hospital steward Third United States Colored Cavalry.

Wagoner.

Fowler Irwin, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Privates.

Nelson P. Atwood, Aurora; discharged October 21, 1862; disability.

Charles L. Cheeney, Aurora; died at Jackson, Tennessee, October 24, 1862.

Thomas D. Cuthbert, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Henry Dickson, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

Silas W. Dunning, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865; was prisoner.

Justus Dodge, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Marshall Dow, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Sylvester D. Elderkin, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Sebra Emerson, Aurora; deserted October 6, 1862.

Patrick M. Fitzgerald, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as sergeant.

John H. French, Aurora; died Vicksburg November 14, 1864.

Arthur M. Gurnsey, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

William M. Hale, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Lanson Hinman, Aurora; discharged March 5, 1863; disability.

Charles Hartman, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Daniel Jenkins, Aurora; died Vicksburg January 11, 1864.

John Karney, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

James W. Lusk, Aurora; mustered out June 1, 1865, as corporal.

Jacob L. Lantz, Aurora; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 26, 1863.

Herbert Lane, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

John Martin, Aurora; killed at Raymond, Mississippi, May 12, 1863.

Edward McGlynn, Aurora; died at Camp Douglas, Illinois, August 15, 1865.

Michael Maloney, Aurora; mustered out Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

David S. Miller, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Neil McGlaughlin, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Amos B. Morey, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

William Mears, Aurora; discharged September 17, 1864; disability.

Horace McKay, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Joseph R. Miller, Aurora; died Vicksburg July 28, 1863.

Horace Miner, Aurora; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June 30, 1864; mustered out July 5, 1865, as first sergeant.

Joseph D. Newman, Aurora; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Charles M. Plummer, Aurora; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 2, 1864.

Harvey B. Powers, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as first sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant; not mustered.

Peter Rackmeyer, Aurora; died Memphis June 10, 1863.

Ezra D. Race, Aurora: corporal; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 26, 1863.

Maurice C. Ryan, Aurora; discharged December 30, 1863, for promotion in Sixty-third United States Colored Infantry.

John E. Roach, Aurora; discharged April 15, 1863; disability.

Adam N. Roach, Aurora; died at Lake Providence, Louisiana, April 22, 1863.

William Smith, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

David D. Speer, Aurora; discharged September 17, 1864; disability.

Martin L. Stage, Aurora; discharged October 29, 1864; disability.

Napoleon J. Smith, Aurora; discharged August 1, 1863, for promotion in First Louisiana Colored Infantry.

John St. Martin, Aurora; absent; wounded at Vicksburg; unofficially reported transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Joseph Thompson, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Richard S. Thompson, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as sergeant.

William Vinter, Aurora; discharged December 18, 1862; disability.

Daniel Vinson, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Henry Weber, Aurora; deserted October 6, 1862.

John H. Ward, Aurora; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 26, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865.

John Wilyne, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

David Weigler, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Job H. Yaggy, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits.

Nelson W. Hinkston, Aurora; musician; discharged April 15, 1863; disability.

Alonzo V. Howard, Sugar Grove; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY F.

Recruits.

Henry Ankel, Sugar Grove; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Joseph Allbee, Sugar Grove; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Adolph Nebring, Sugar Grove; transferred to Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY H.

Captain.

John W. Kendall, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Justus D. Andrews, Aurora; resigned January 28, 1863.

Theodore Potter, Aurora; resigned January 26, 1864.

Greenville A. Spear, Aurora; died November 8, 1864.

Freeman L. Campbell, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Theodore Potter, Aurora; promoted.

Joy Jay Tarble, Aurora; declined commission.

Greenville A. Spear, Aurora; promoted.

George M. Cronk, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as sergeant.

First Sergeant.

George S. Prindle, Aurora; private; discharged May 12, 1863, for promotion as hospital steward United States Army.

Sergeants.

Greenville A. Spear, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.

Joy Jay Tarble, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant; declined; mustered out May 28, 1865, as private.

Melvin Tarble, Aurora; private; discharged August 31, 1863, for promotion as hospital steward United States Army.

Freeman L. Campbell, Aurora; promoted first lieutenant.

Corporals.

George M. Cronk, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant; not mustered.

Levi Morgan, Aurora; discharged July 6, 1865, as sergeant.

Oliver D. Bonney, Aurora; sergeant; discharged January 13, 1864, for promotion second lieutenant Sixty-sixth United States Colored Infantry.

Charles E. Otis, Aurora; mustered out June 2, 1865, as private.

Alvin A. Page, Aurora; died at Lagrange, Tennessee, November 23, 1862.

George R. Robinson, Aurora; private; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 15, 1864.

Russell Richardson, Aurora; mustered out May 28, 1865, as private.

Samuel Miner, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as sergeant.

Musicians.

Joseph E. Merrill, Aurora; promoted principal musician.

Xenophon Beher, Aurora; discharged January 19, 1864, for promotion chief bugler Third United States Colored Cavalry.

Wagoner.

Albert B. Albee, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Privates.

Orrin C. Allison, Aurora; died Vicksburg August 16, 1863.

Merritt Allen, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Charles B. Allaire, Aurora; promoted sergeant major.

Gustavus Alcott, Aurora; mustered out May 28, 1865.

Robert T. Anderson, Aurora; discharged November 21, 1863; disability.

Theodore Bammer, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Wallace W. Baker, Aurora; mustered out May 31, 1865, as sergeant.

George H. Baker, Aurora; discharged March 29, 1863; disability.

Frank Bailey, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

Samuel A. Campbell, Aurora; discharged January 4, 1864, for promotion as first sergeant Third United States Colored Cavalry.

John D. Church, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

William Cassalee, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

William Carpenter, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

William H. Crosby, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Florence M. Crosbh, Aurora; discharged January 10, 1864, for promotion as first sergeant Third United States Colored Cavalry.

James R. Chidester, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Henry E. Daniels, Aurora; discharged December 11, 1863, to enlist as hospital steward United States Army.

Horace M. Drake, Aurora; mustered out May 3, 1865.

Solomon S. Dennison, Aurora; discharged December 13, 1863, for promotion as quartermaster sergeant Third United States Colored Cavalry.

Warren H. Ensign, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

James A. Egleston, Aurora; discharged August 26, 1863; disability.

Charles Edson, Aurora; discharged May 7, 1863; disability.

Henry H. Evans, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Henry Fransham, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as sergeant.

William Ferrin, Aurora; detached at muster out of regiment.

Jacob F. Fisher, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Theophilus Gaines, Aurora; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 2, 1864.

Theodore Golden, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Martin J. Gould, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

James R. Gillett, Aurora; discharged January 3, 1863; disability.

Willis A. Gardner, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Jason Gregory, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

William Hurlbut, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Austin P. Hatch, Aurora; discharged August 7, 1863; disability.

James A. Hurd, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

Daniel Harris, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Ashael Judd, Aurora; discharged January 2, 1864, for promotion quartermaster sergeant Fifth United States H. A. C.

Herman Kennedy, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Martin Lenox, Aurora; killed at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

William T. Murray, Aurora; mustered out June 17, 1865.

Henry J. Morton, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

John Miles, Aurora; died Chicago April 14, 1865.

John A. Miller, Aurora; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 28, 1863.

Orlando J. McCollum, Aurora; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 15, 1865.

George Ormes, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Emerson Pinney, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

David H. Parsons, Aurora; corporal; died at home July 23, 1864.

John J. Potter, Aurora; died St. Louis August 12, 1863.

George W. Rake, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as corporal.

Alphonzo Rice, Aurora; killed at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

George W. Slate, Aurora; discharged October 8, 1864; disability.

Albert Stickles, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

George A. Snow, Aurora; killed at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

Charles H. Sneidecker, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as sergeant.

Byron Snow, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865, as sergeant.

Harvey S. Seymore, Aurora; discharged April 2, 1864, for promotion quartermaster sergeant Fifth United States H. A. C.

Wilford A. Seymore, Aurora; mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal on detached service.

Peter F. Shyler, Aurora; killed at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

Leroy J. Smith, Aurora; drowned September 29, 1863, while trying to escape from burning steamer Campbell.

David Smith, Aurora; discharged April 25, 1864; wounds.

Joseph Sedgwick, Aurora; corporal; discharged December 15, 1863; promoted first sergeant in Third United States Colored Cavalry.

Martin J. Tarble, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Charles Tittsworth, Aurora; died at Memphis June 23, 1863; wounds.

William Van Sickle, Aurora; discharged October 20, 1862; disability.

George A. White, Aurora; mustered out May 23, 1865.
John Waldvogel, Aurora; discharged November 18, 1862; disability.
William Wright, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Wallace Wilder, Aurora; died at Annapolis, Maryland, March 16, 1865.
John Woodward, Aurora; discharged August 26, 1863; disability.
Charles Woodward, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Evans M. Waterman, Aurora; discharged March 6, 1863; disability.
Albert A. Westever, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Harvey Woodcock, Aurora; mustered out August 15, 1865.
Henry Young, Aurora; discharged December 3, 1863; disability.

Recruit.

Henry Loomis, Aurora; discharged February 26, 1863; disability.

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Infantry was raised under the call of President Lincoln for five hundred thousand volunteers in the summer of 1862. Company A was recruited in Kendall county; Company B, in and around Chicago; Company C, at Elgin; Company D, in Grundy county; Company E, at St. Charles; Company F, at Plano; Company G, in Chicago; Company H, about Lyons; Company I, at Elgin, and Company K, at Aurora and Big Rock. The regiment was mustered in this service at Camp Douglas September 6, 1862.

The regiment performed a considerable amount of guard duty in Camp Douglas, where the Harper's Ferry prisoners were sent in the fall of 1862.

The command drew a full complement of English Enfield rifles in the beginning of November, 1862, and on the 9th of that month departed over the Illinois Central railway for Cairo, where it went on board the steamer Emerald, and landed at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 13th. Went into camp near the city and was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, then a part of the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee.

On the 26th of November departed on the expedition under General W. T. Sherman in pursuit of Generals Price and Van Dorn. Marched to the neighborhood of Oxford, Mississippi, where the command was reviewed by General Grant, and returned without encountering the enemy, to Memphis, on the 13th of December.

On the 20th of that month embarked on the Mississippi river as a part of the expedition under General Sherman, destined to operate against Vicksburg. Reached the Yazoo December 25 and was engaged in the operations on the Chickasaw Bayou from December 26 to January 1, during which its losses were one man killed (William Elmy, of Company H) and seven wounded. A number of men soon after died of malignant measles.

The regiment was with the expedition under General McClernand, which captured Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, and was one of the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works. Its losses in the assault were two killed, twenty wounded and nine missing.

Following this expedition the army encamped at Young's Point, and on the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, where the One Hundred and Twenty-

seventh performed picket and fatigue duty, working on the famous "canal" begun by General Butler, and during the next three months having a great amount of sickness in its ranks, and losing a large number of men by disease. At times the regiment could report scarcely a hundred men for duty.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh took part in the expedition to Steele's and Black Bayous in March, but, though suffering great hardships, returned without loss.

It was engaged in the movements to Grand Gulf, and in the rear of Vicksburg in May, and, when General Grant's army closed upon the doomed city on the 18th of the month it formed a part of the line of battle of the Fifteenth Corps, on the right of the army.

It was in the bloody assaults upon the Vicksburg lines, May 19 and 22, on the first day planting its colors on the glacis of the rebel works, and maintaining its position until nightfall, when the troops were withdrawn. The losses of the regiment in the two engagements were about fifteen killed and sixty wounded.

During the siege of Vicksburg the regiment was on detached duty at the Chickasaw Bayou until within a few days of the surrender, when it returned to the trenches, and was present at the surrender of the rebel stronghold July 4, 1863.

On the night following the surrender all the men fit for duty, less than fifty in number, under Major Curtiss, marched with General Sherman's command, which drove General Joe Johnston from Jackson a few days later. During these operations the remnant of the regiment was under the immediate command of Lieutenant Richmond, of Company E.

Following the defeat of Johnston, the Fifteenth Corps went into camp near Black river, about fifteen miles east of Vicksburg, where it remained until ordered, in September, to Chattanooga.

After the return of the Fifteenth Corps from Jackson, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was granted about twenty-five furloughs and leaves of absence. When the regiment went into camp at Black river it had less than one hundred men fit for duty, about four hundred being in the hospital on Walnut Hills, in the rear of Vicksburg.

On the 22d of September the Fifteenth Army Corps, under orders from General Grant, broke camp on Black river, and, marching to Vicksburg, took steamers for Memphis, from which point the troops marched overland, three hundred miles, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where they began to arrive about the 15th of November. There was considerable fighting at Collierville, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, and in the neighborhood of Tuscumbia, Alabama, but, in spite of all opposition, the corps arrived in splendid fighting trim in front of General Bragg's army at Chattanooga, and took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 22 to 25, which ended in the total discomfiture of the rebel forces with heavy loss.

During the march through the mountains between Bridgeport and Chattanooga the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was on detached service guarding trains. Following the defeat of Bragg it formed a part of General Sherman's expedition for the relief of General Burnside, besieged in Knoxville, Tennes-

see, by the rebel General Longstreet, marching to within a few miles of that place and returning to Bridgeport about the 18th of December.

In January, 1864, the Fifteenth Corps was cantoned along the Memphis and Charleston Railway, the divisions occupying Huntsville, Woodville, Larkinsville and Scottsboro, in northern Alabama, the Second Division, to which the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh belonged, being stationed at Larkinsville.

During the latter part of January and the beginning of February, the regiment took part in the forward movement of the corps, which crossed the Tennessee river near its southern bend, and made a demonstration in favor of General W. T. Sherman, then engaged in his famous raid from Vicksburg toward Meridian, Mississippi, at the head of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

During the encampment at Larkinsville a number of the officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh sent for their wives, who visited them in camp and remained several weeks.

A sad occurrence, and one which cast a gloom over the regiment greater than the loss of twenty men in battle, was the murder of Joseph E. Corby, of Company I, who was found dead in front of our camp on the morning of January 24, 1864.

The regiment broke camp at Larkinsville on the 1st day of May, 1864, and moved with its division toward Chattanooga, which place was reached on the 5th, and on the evening of the same day encamped on the Chickamauga battlefield with the Army of the Tennessee, then under command of General J. B. McPherson.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh took part in the series of battles around Resaca, notably the one on the evening of May 14, when the brigade to which it was attached carried the fortified line along the slope of Conasine creek by a desperate assault with the bayonet, in which the regiment bore a conspicuous part and captured a number of prisoners. Immediately following this successful charge came the return assault of General Cleburne's rebel division, which made three furious charges upon our lines only to be bloodily repulsed. In the operations in front of Resaca the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh lost one man killed and three wounded.

In the sharp fighting among the Dallas Hills from the 26th of May to June 1 the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was almost constantly under fire, showing conspicuous gallantry in the actions of the 27th and 29th. Daniel T. Lane, of Company E, was seriously wounded on the 27th.

On the 4th of June the enemy abandoned his strong works at Dallas and fell back behind the still stronger position on and around Kenesaw Mountain and Pine Hill, where he maintained himself for nearly a month, during which period it rained almost incessantly, making active operations nearly impossible.

On the 27th of June occurred the desperate assault of the Fifteenth Corps upon Kenesaw Mountain, which frowned a thousand feet above the heads of our men, covered with rifle pits, strong parapets, and death-dealing batteries. In this marvelous affair the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh stood up grandly under the most terrible fire it had ever encountered.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE—LOOKING NORTH—1860.

On the 2d of July the enemy abandoned the defenses of Kenesaw and fell back to the Chattahoochee river. On the 6th our advance was in sight of Atlanta, and on the 12th and 13th the Army of the Tennessee was transferred by a rapid movement from the extreme right to the extreme left, and, following Garrard's cavalry column across the Chattahoochee near Rosswell, entrenched itself and compelled the rebel commander to retreat across the river into his Atlanta lines. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh took part in all these movements.

The whole army now crossed the Chattahoochee, and the battle of Peach Tree Creek followed on the 20th of July. General John B. Hood had been placed in command of the rebel army on the 19th in place of General Joseph E. Johnston, relieved by Jefferson Davis, and fighting became desperate.

In the bloody engagement of the 22d of July, east of Atlanta, in which the lamented McPherson fell, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was in the thickest of the fray, the brigade to which it belonged being led into the fight by General Logan in person.

A few days later the Fifteenth Corps was transferred to the extreme right of the army, where, on the 28th of July, it was furiously assailed by a corps of Hood's army, which was repulsed with terrible loss, leaving no less than eight hundred and twenty-eight dead in front of our lines. The weight of the attack fell upon the Second Division of our corps. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, forming the extreme right of the army, and, being mostly on the skirmish line, came very near being captured. The timely arrival of a brigade of the Fourteenth Corps, piloted upon the field by Robert Murphy, a drummer boy of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, saved the day. The losses of the regiment on this day were Corporal John T. Bennett and William Peterson, of Company D, and Alfred X. Murdock and William Pooley, of Company A, killed, and seventeen wounded and missing.

About this date Company G, Captain Sewell, was detailed at corps headquarters as provost guard, a position which it held for several months. On the 31st of July the morning report of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh showed only ninety-two men fit for duty carrying guns.

On the 3d of August the regiment took part in an attack on the rebel skirmish line to the west of Atlanta, in which it displayed its usual gallantry and lost a number of men, among whom were Sergeant Ira B. Whitney, of Company B, killed, and five men, including Captain A. C. Little, wounded. Elias Smithers, of Company E, died a few days later of wounds received.

The regiment participated in the subsequent operations around Atlanta, including the great flanking movement of August 27, by which General Sherman placed the bulk of his army in the rear of General Hood and compelled him to evacuate Atlanta on the 2d of September. During the withdrawal of the army from the lines on the night of August 26 Sergeant Major William W. Lawton, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, was mortally wounded and died the same night in the ambulance. This was the only casualty in the Army of the Tennessee during the movement.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was hotly engaged in the battle of Jonesboro, below Atlanta, fought by Logan's corps on the 1st of September,

its officers and men displaying the greatest gallantry and inflicting some loss upon the enemy. In this battle the killed were Sergeant J. R. Grassmire, of Company I; James Griffin, of Company H; Levi Mead, of Company F, and Francis H. Chappell, of Company D, and a number wounded.

On the 9th of September the army encamped around the captured city, the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps occupying East Point, about six miles southwest of Atlanta. About this date Captain Gillette received his commission as major and Lieutenant Richmond was promoted captain of Company E.

The army remained in its cantonments until the beginning of October, during which period General Sherman exchanged two thousand prisoners with General Hood at Rough-and-Ready Station, below Atlanta. Among those exchanged were the boys of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh captured on the 22d of July.

General Hood began his famous raid upon the communications of Sherman's army about the 1st of October, and on the 3d of the month Sherman's army was in rapid pursuit of the rebel army, which consisted of twenty-five thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry. During the pursuit of Hood and the subsequent march through Georgia and South Carolina, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was commanded by Captain Charles Schryver, of Company F, the senior officer then with the regiment. From August 14, 1864, to April 1, 1865, Colonel Curtiss was absent from the regiment. A portion of this time he was in command of a provisional division under General Schofield, in North Carolina. Captain Little was also absent on furlough during the same period and was in command of four hundred men under General Schofield in North Carolina during a part of the time.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh accompanied Sherman's army on its grand march through Georgia and the Carolinas. From Atlanta to Columbia, South Carolina, it was on detached service, during which time it reported directly to the headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee. At Columbia it returned to the division, and took part in the operations, thence on to Goldsboro, North Carolina. During the month of January, 1865, it was encamped on the great rice plantations southwest of Savannah, Georgia. It was present at the capture of Columbia, South Carolina, and in the advance upon Fayetteville, North Carolina. A number of its men were engaged in a severe skirmish, in which Francis B. Imhoff, of Company B, was killed, and R. R. Parkin, of Company I, wounded. At the severe battle of Bentonville, March 19 and 20, it was for twenty-four hours on the skirmish line, but escaped without loss. At Goldsboro, North Carolina, the army encamped for about fifteen days, during which time it was furnished with a complete outfit of new clothing. At Goldsboro, Colonel Curtiss, Captain Little and forty or fifty furloughed men rejoined the regiment. Here also Sergeant James G. Naid was mustered in as adjutant, assuming his duties on the 1st of April, at which time Colonel Curtiss assumed command of the regiment. Captain Little was soon after detailed on detached duty.

The army left Goldsboro in pursuit of General Johnston on the 10th of April, and reached Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, on the 14th,

RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. MARSHALL.

where it went into camp in and around the city. The Fifteenth Corps was encamped during most of the time until the last of the month about one mile north of the city.

General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered the remaining armies of the Confederacy on the 26th of April, and on the 29th the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, in company with the Fifteenth Corps, commenced the march from Raleigh to Petersburg, Virginia, one hundred and sixty-eight miles distant, which point was made in just six days, equal to twenty-eight miles a day. On the 13th of May the army passed through Richmond, and on the 21st reached the vicinity of Washington, District of Columbia, and went into temporary camp on the hills west of Alexandria. The march through Virginia took the command through Petersburg, Richmond, Hanover Court House, Fredericksburg, Stafford, Dumfries and Occoquan. A portion of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh visited Fort Darling, below Richmond, and made a flying visit to Mount Vernon, the home of Washington.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh took part in the grand review at headquarters and was specially complimented for its fine discipline and military bearing. During the next fourteen days the command was encamped near Fort Slocum, north of the city, where it was mustered for discharge on June 4 by Captain Potter, of the Seventieth Ohio Volunteers.

On the 7th of June the regiment left Washington for Chicago. It was finally mustered out on the 17th of June, 1865, after an arduous service of almost three years. The actual number of men finally discharged was about two hundred and forty, all that remained of the nine hundred with which the regiment left Camp Douglas in November, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Major.

Frank C. Gillette, St. Charles; mustered out July 11, 1865.

Adjutant.

Addison A. Keys, Elgin; promoted captain Company H.

Quartermaster.

Samuel W. Durant, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Anson L. Clark, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Quartermaster Sergeants.

Samuel W. Durant, St. Charles; promoted regimental quartermaster.

Ozias J. Lent, St. Charles; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.

Commissary Sergeant.

Ozias J. Lent, St. Charles; promoted quartermaster sergeant.

Hospital Stewards.

Charles Hill Duck, Elgin; discharged November 1, 1863.

Salem E. Weld, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Principal Musicians.

Henry C. Elliott, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Joseph Smith, Aurora; died at Oswego, Illinois, June 16, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Captains.

John S. Riddle, Elgin; died July 22, 1863.

William Warner, Hampshire; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Thomas Clarck, Elgin; resigned March 2, 1863.

William Warner, Hampshire; promoted.

Lucius B. Patchin, Hampshire; resigned June 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

William Warner, Hampshire; promoted.

Lucius B. Patchin, Hampshire; promoted.

First Sergeant.

Lucius B. Patchin, Hampshire; promoted second lieutenant, then first lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Edwin Wheedon, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Amos S. Patton, Hampshire; transferred to Invalid Corps December 2, 1863.

Charles W. Guptill, Elgin; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

Theophilus Renwick, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Corporals.

Cullen Allen, Hampshire; mustered out June 8, 1865, as first sergeant.

James L. Sheehan, Elgin; wounded; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

Clark Bradon, Elgin; discharged December —, 1862.

Romulus F. Boreman, Elgin; private; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

Benjamin Hewitt, Elgin; discharged August 29, 1863.

Lorenzo Patchin, Hampshire; private; wounded; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

David W. Chapman, Elgin; discharged February 14, 1863.

Henry Hadlock, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Privates.

Thomas Bennett, Hampshire; discharged December 29, 1863.

James H. Bartlett, Elgin; died at Walnut Hill, Mississippi, July 27, 1863.

John Battinger, Hampshire; mustered out June 5, 1865; wounded.

Emmer Bowen, Hampshire; transferred to Invalid Corps January 10, 1865.

Friend F. Church, Hampshire; died at Milliken's Bend June 11, 1863.

James W. Cox, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Patrick H. Dooley, Plato; deserted; furnished a substitute in George H. Burnside, who refused to act but mustered in on own hook.

William D. Daggett, Jr., Elgin; died at Walnut Hill, Mississippi, June 29, 1863.

Edmund Dogherty, Hampshire; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Alexander Dennis, Elgin; color sergeant; wounded; died July 28, 1864.

Henry Darville, Hampshire; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

Philander S. Earl, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Byron G. Eaton, Hampshire; deserted; furnished substitute until July, 1863; substitute deserted.

William Fogg, Elgin; discharged February 14, 1863.

Cyruel Gage, Hampshire; deserted; date unknown.

Charles Gustason, Elgin; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

John Gable, Elgin; transferred to Invalid Corps September 18, 1863.

Joseph Gould, Elgin; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

Jonathan L. Haines, Hampshire; sergeant; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

Malachi Hanslin, Hampshire; mustered out June 9, 1865.

Michael Hemrick, Hampshire; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Edwin Hammond, Elgin; died at Milliken's Bend June 13, 1863.

George H. Himes, Elgin; deserted; furnished substitute; deserted soon as paid.

Theodore Hougland, Elgin; died at Keokuk June 21, 1863.

Albert Inglesby, Elgin; died at Marietta, Georgia, September 15, 1864.

Alfred Johnson, Elgin; died at Milliken's Bend April 8, 1863.

John Keller, Hampshire; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

George Kirkpatrick, Elgin; wounded; transferred to Invalid Corps December 1, 1863.

George H. Knott, Elgin; mustered out June 19, 1865.

Lewis F. Kurtz, Hampshire; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Lewis Little, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Jesse Mabee, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

John Maher, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Nicholas Miller, Hampshire; died January 16, 1863; wounds.

James Murray, Elgin; discharged January 9, 1863.

Michael Murray, Plato; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

John McCartney, Elgin; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

William Nicholson, Elgin; died at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, September 22, 1863.

Patrick O'Flaherty, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Thomas Parkin, Elgin; died at Elgin August 30, 1863.

Hercules P. Rice, Elgin; died at Young's Point February 22, 1863.

John Saunders, Elgin; died at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, September 1, 1863.

John Smithing, Hampshire; discharged June 15, 1863.

John Senift, Hampshire; died at Vicksburg May 19, 1863; wounds.

Joseph Smithing, Hampshire; died St. Louis February 8, 1863.

John R. Sutter, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

James Schoonhoven, Elgin; discharged November 21, 1863.

John Taylor, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Oscar T. Thompson, Hampshire; corporal; died at Walnut Hill, Mississippi, July 2, 1863.

John Taylor (2), Elgin; died Wyatt, Mississippi, December 4, 1862.
Monroe Underhill, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.
Luman H. Westover, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.
Ruel R. Welch, Elgin; discharged June 20, 1863; wounds.
Henry Whelpley, Hampshire; mustered out June 5, 1865.
Patrick Wallace, Hampshire; mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant.
John Wallace, Hampshire; died July 29, 1864; wounds.

Recruit.

Edmund C. Ball, Hampshire; mustered out June 21, 1865; wounds.

COMPANY E.

Captains.

Frank C. Gillette, St. Charles; promoted major.
James F. Richmond, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

James F. Richmond, St. Charles; promoted.
Frederick Knight, St. Charles; resigned September 20, 1864; second lieutenant.
Ira F. Hall, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Frederick Knight, St. Charles; promoted.

First Sergeant.

James G. Nind, St. Charles; promoted adjutant.

Sergeants.

Samuel W. Durant, St. Charles; private; promoted quartermaster sergeant.
Jesse Curren, St. Charles; killed Vicksburg May 19, 1863.
Henry M. Sill, St. Charles; mustered out January 13, 1863, as private.
John M. Metcalf, St. Charles; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1865.

Corporals.

Ozias J. Lent, St. Charles; private; promoted commissary sergeant.
Henry J. Parker, St. Charles; mustered out May 31, 1865, as private.
Henry Ferson, St. Charles; discharged February 10, 1863, as private.
Ira F. Hall, St. Charles; promoted sergeant, then first lieutenant.
Wallace M. Peirce, St. Charles; deserted January 18, 1863.
George A. Dunham, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as private.
Eugene A. McWayne, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant.

Privates.

George H. Aldrich, St. Charles; died Memphis January 12, 1863.
Frank Avert, St. Charles; mustered out June 29, 1865.
Charles H. Beach, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant.
John Z. Belyea, St. Charles; corporal; died at home November 23, 1863.
Michael Bolf, St. Charles; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.
Charles Bowman, St. Charles; discharged February 5, 1863.
Jeremiah Becker, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865; wounded.
Philip Brisbin, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Edgar U. Benedict, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

James Blomly, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Joseph Clark, St. Charles; discharged July 27, 1863; disability.

John S. DeWolf, St. Charles; discharged for promotion May 27, 1864.

William Dickenson, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

James Doyle, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Dennis Doyle, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

James Earnshaw, St. Charles; transferred to Invalid Corps December 1, 1863.

Thomas Evison, St. Charles; discharged February 7, 1865.

George C. Elliott, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as first sergeant.

Henry C. Elliott, St. Charles; promoted principal musician.

Charles Ferson, St. Charles; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

Eugene Fowler, St. Charles; discharged April 18, 1864; wounds.

Andrew Goldsbury, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Valentine O. Gilbert, St. Charles; transferred to Invalid Corps November 7, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Julius A. Green, St. Charles; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

John M. Green, St. Charles; died at Young's Point, Louisiana, March 7, 1863.

Hay Guthrie, St. Charles; died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, April 15, 1863.

Alfred T. Hart, Geneva; discharged February 17, 1864; disability.

John Hight, Geneva; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Nathaniel A. Haile, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Washington Hammon, St. Charles; discharged March 11, 1863.

John J. Hand, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Charles J. Kolson, Geneva; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Michael Kelly, St. Charles; discharged March 4, 1863.

Francis Kirk, St. Charles; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

Daniel T. Lane, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Michael Lincoln, St. Charles; died at Arkansas Post January 11, 1863.

Frank W. Lynde, St. Charles; mustered out May 12, 1865.

Michael Murphy, St. Charles; mustered out May 22, 1865.

Isaac P. Michael, St. Charles; discharged April 9, 1863.

Charles M. Michael, St. Charles; discharged February 22, 1863.

Robert Marsden, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Felix McFarlane, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Franklin Newman, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant.

Ozro B. Pratt, St. Charles; corporal; killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864.

Michael Ronon, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Thomas Ryan, St. Charles; died at Rome, Georgia, August 5, 1864; wounds.

Luther B. Swarthout, St. Charles; corporal; died at home December 21, 1863.

Isaac Swarthout, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as musician.

Elias Smithers, St. Charles; died at Marietta, Georgia, August 18, 1864; wounds.

William Switzer, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

James Stricklin, Elgin; discharged February 3, 1864, as corporal; disability.

John Smith (1), Geneva; discharged April 14, 1863; disability.

Charles Switzers, Elgin; deserted.

John Smith (2), Geneva; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

George Tyler, St. Charles; died at Vicksburg July 9, 1863; wounds.

John P. Trumbull, St. Charles; discharged August 29, 1863, as corporal.

Charles Trumbull, St. Charles; transferred to Invalid Corps December 1, 1863.

Charles O. Thompson, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Judson Thompson, Kane county; died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, April 16, 1863.

Deid'rich H. Tangem'n, St. Charles; sergeant; transferred to Invalid Corps February 15, 1864.

Brainerd T. Wheeler, St. Charles; mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant.

August Winder, Elgin; deserted November 5, 1862.

Recruit.

Harley Beach, Virgil; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

Charles Schryver, Aurora; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Corporal.

David D. Schryver, Big Rock; mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant.

Musician.

Joseph E. Smith, Aurora; died at Oswego, Illinois, June 16, 1863.

Privates.

William D. Coulson, Big Rock; mustered out June 5, 1865; wounded.

Warren Dick, Big Rock; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Harrison Horton, Big Rock; died at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, September 10, 1863.

Henry Houghtaylen, Big Rock; died Memphis September 4, 1863.

David Vaughn, Big Rock; mustered out May 25, 1865.

Alonzo Voris, Big Rock; died at Young's Point, Louisiana, January 31, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Harley Beach, St. Charles; transferred to Company E.

William Bushey, St. Charles; transferred to Company E.

Adam Widner, Rutland; transferred to Company C.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

Frederick A. Raymond, Elgin; dishonorably discharged July 6, 1864.

Nelson H. Merrill, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Horace Perry, St. Charles; resigned July 5, 1863.

Nelson H. Merrill, Elgin; promoted.

Benjamin C. Wilkins, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Addison A. Keys, Elgin; promoted adjutant.

James S. Loper, Elgin; discharged March 31, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Marcellus B. Joslyn, Elgin; discharged February 4, 1863.

Sergeants.

James S. Loper, Elgin; promoted first sergeant, then second lieutenant.

Benjamin C. Wilkins, Elgin; promoted first lieutenant.

George Preston, Elgin; discharged July 11, 1863, as private.

William V. Adams, Elgin; died in Andersonville Prison September 11, 1865; grave No. 8,402.

Corporals.

William H. Holden, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as first sergeant.

Nicholas Hareth, Elgin; mustered out June 19, 1865, as private.

Ora B. Douglass, Elgin; first sergeant; died at St. Louis July 28, 1863; wounds.

Calvin Shurtliff, Virgil; discharged April 10, 1863.

Robert Scott, Virgil; discharged July 1, 1863.

Charles E. Hunter, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as private.

Julius C. Pratt, Elgin; sergeant; died at Memphis July 19, 1863.

Musicians.

Ralph S. Hunn, Elgin; transferred to Invalid Corps May 15, 1864.

Joseph B. Corbey, Elgin; died at Larkinsville, Alabama, June 25, 1864.

Privates.

Charles Malls, Batavia; transferred to Company B.

James T. McMasters, Batavia; transferred to Company B.

Nathaniel Ratcliff, Batavia; transferred to Company B.

Edwin A. Williams, Batavia; transferred to Company B.

Beman W. Adams, Plato; deserted January 29, 1863.

James Bowman, Elgin; discharged; date unknown.

Peter Bartleine, Elgin; died St. Louis October 16, 1863.

William F. Becker, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal; was prisoner.

Lafayette Boutwell, Virgil; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Norman Billington, Plato; discharged February 5, 1863.

Thomas Caton, Plato; mustered out June 5, 1865.

John W. Carr, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

John Collins, Plato; mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant.

John S. Cox, Elgin; mustered out May 15, 1865; wounded.

Edward A. Cummings, Elgin; mustered out June 20, 1865.

George Colie, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Moses Cherry, Kane county; deserted September 10, 1862.

George A. Culbertson, Elgin; died at Bridgeport, Alabama, November 19, 1863.

Charles H. Duck, Elgin; promoted hospital steward.

John J. Dougherty, Plato; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

George R. Eastman, Plato; mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant; was prisoner.

James Ellis, Plato; reported deserter August 23, 1864.

John H. Fraser, Plato; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Alexander Fraser, Plato; discharged July 29, 1863.

William H. Fraser, Rutland; corporal; died at Elgin, Illinois, December 12, 1863.

Henry Folmer, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Frederick S. Gray, Elgin; died at Young's Point, Louisiana, June 23, 1863.

Horatio Gray, Elgin; deserted January 29, 1863.

Joseph R. Grassmire, Elgin; sergeant; died at East Point, Georgia, September 4, 1864; wounds.

Franklin Howard, Virgil; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Peter Hines, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Edward V. Jackson, Burlington; mustered out June 5, 1865.

John P. Konaka, Elgin; transferred to Invalid Corps June 13, 1864.

Mark P. Ladd, Plato; died St. Louis January 5, 1863.

George W. Loudon, Plato; deserted September 10, 1862.

John J. McClear, Elgin; discharged February —, 1863.

Albert Messenger, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Nelson C. Morey, Plato; killed Vicksburg May 19, 1863.

Ezra W. Morehouse, Plato; died at Napoleon, Arkansas, January 18, 1863.

William McNicle, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant.

Andrew McCornack, Rutland; mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant.

Andrew W. McCornack, Rutland; mustered out June 5, 1865.

William F. McCornack, Rutland; mustered out June 5, 1865; was prisoner.

Nelson H. Merrill, Elgin; promoted first sergeant, first lieutenant and captain.

Hiram O. Perry, Elgin; discharged February 6, 1863; disability.

Frederick G. Peasley, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Richard Parkins, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

John Plant, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal; was prisoner.

Joseph Priller, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

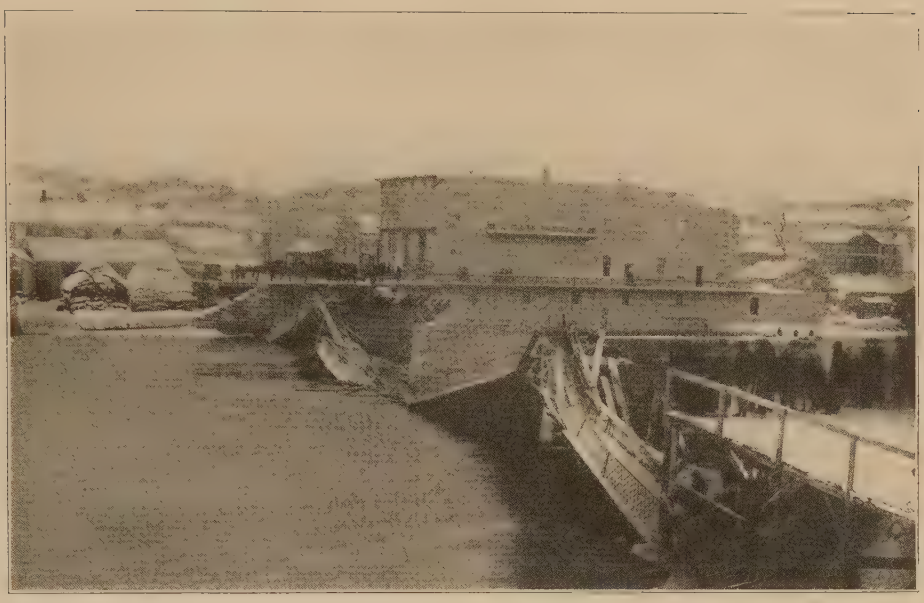
Frank Plantey, Hampshire; died Memphis August 22, 1863.

John Peters, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Isaiah Ross, Elgin; discharged February 5, 1863.

Alfred F. Roberts, Elgin; corporal; died at Memphis June 7, 1863; wounds.

Charles Schroeder, Elgin; corporal; died at Memphis September 25, 1863; wounds.



FIRST IRON BRIDGE, ELGIN, BUILT IN 1866.

VIEW SHOWING FIRST BUILDING OF ELGIN WATCH WORKS TAKEN IN 1866.

Theodore Schroeder, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.
Charles Seidle, Elgin; died Elgin; date unknown.
Fred Sother, Elgin; died at Young's Point February 22, 1863.
William G. Scott, Elgin; died at Walnut Hills, Mississippi, July 28, 1863.
Joseph A. Spaulding, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.
George W. Schoonhoven, Elgin; mustered out June 5, 1865.
Roswell W. Turner, Elgin; discharged March —, 1863.
Alex. Thompson, Elgin; deserted September 10, 1862.
Salem E. Weld, Elgin; promoted hospital steward.
George Wilcox, Plato; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits.

Henry Hager, Elgin; transferred to Company D, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry.
Robert L. Todd, Elgin; died at Allatoona, Georgia, June 15, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

William Hosier, Batavia; discharged May 14, 1864.
John Moore, Sugar Grove.
Charles M. Tompkins, Batavia.
William Tompkins, Batavia; died Camp Butler April 9, 1864.
Frederick Terwilliger, Aurora.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Alexander C. Little, Big Rock; mustered out June 5, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Alexander C. Little, Big Rock; wounded August 3, 1864; promoted captain.

Corporal.

George S. Foster, Big Rock; discharged April 19, 1863; disability.

Privates.

George S. Armstrong, Big Rock; mustered out to date June 5, 1865.
Edward S. Bateman, Big Rock; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.
Samuel G. Bateman, Big Rock; discharged June 19, 1863; disability.
Edwin A. Fountain, Big Rock; corporal; died at Walnut Hill, Mississippi, June 17, 1863; wounds.
George Hoagland, Big Rock; mustered out June 5, 1865, as corporal.
John Leader, Big Rock; transferred to Invalid Corps December 15, 1863.

Unassigned Recruit.

Joseph Crosson, Kane county.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY G.

Private.

Jacob D. Wigton, Geneva.

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, Illinois, by Colonel Thomas J. Pickett, and was mustered in for one hundred days from June 1, 1864.

Moved, June 6, for Columbus, Kentucky, and arrived on the 8th, reporting to Brigadier General Henry Prince. On the 15th of June moved to Paducah, Kentucky, and reported to Colonel S. G. Hicks.

The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until expiration of service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out October 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Hundred Days' Service.)

COMPANY C.

Captain.

Charles Barker, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

H. A. Hinckley, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.

First Sergeant.

R. B. Campbell, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.

Sergeants.

L. B. Persons, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
John Bevier, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.

Corporals.

George Hackney, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Sylvester H. Schuyler, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Walter W. Bostwick, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
J. H. Damon, Blackberry Station; mustered out October 17, 1864.

Wagoner.

John Saltsgiver, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.

Privates.

John Bailey, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
George C. Baird, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Frank Breese, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
George Betts, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Green Bennett, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Charles Clute, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Rollin Connell, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
James Cavenaugh, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
D. S. Darling, Aurora; absent; not mustered in.
Levi Dunbar, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Robert C. Fetch, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
J. R. Flanders, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
F. B. Foster, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Fred Groch, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
George Hollenbeck, Aurora; absent; not mustered in.

George Hopler, Aurora; absent; not mustered in.
Charles F. Harrall, Aurora; absent; not mustered in.
James Judson, Aurora; absent; not mustered in.
Mark W. Kendall, Blackberry Station; mustered out October 17, 1864.
George Latham, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
William Martin, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
J. J. Miller, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Reuben E. Perkins, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 17, 1864.
William Robinson, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Charles W. Scarlett, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
William F. Spaulding, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Joseph Shuster, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Henry P. Starr, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Edward P. Wells, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
Wm. H. Woodward, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.
William Wade, Aurora; mustered out October 17, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Private.

James Scupham, Blackberry; mustered out October 17, 1864.

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, Illinois, by Colonel Waters W. McChesney, and was mustered in May 31, 1864, for one hundred days.

Left camp June 3 for Columbus, Kentucky, where it was assigned to garrison duty.

Mustered out of service October 25, 1864, at Chicago, Illinois, by Lieutenant Joseph Horr, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Hundred Days' Service.)

COMPANY C.

Private.

William M. Gregory, Elgin; mustered out October 25, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Stephen Keck, Elgin; mustered out October 25, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Private.

John G. Hitchcock, Elgin; mustered out October 25, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Hundred Days' Service.)

COMPANY E.

Private.

Jeremiah Sands, Montgomery; mustered out September 24, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Hundred Days' Service.)

COMPANY I.

Corporal.

Clarke Howe, Rutland; mustered out October 14, 1864, as private.

Private.

William Carson, Rutland; mustered out October 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Hundred Days' Service.)

COMPANY A.

Private.

William H. Harrison, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 29, 1864.

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry was mustered into the United States service at Elgin, June 16, 1864. Strength, eight hundred and forty-two. Departed for the field June 27, 1864. Was mustered out at Chicago, October 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Hundred Days' Service.)

Lieutenant Colonel.

Thomas Clark, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Adjutant.

Edward C. Lovell, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Quartermaster.

Alonzo H. Barry, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Francis C. Hagemann, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Chaplain.

Samuel S. Kimball, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Sergeant Major.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Pearl De Hoyt, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Nehemiah J. Wheeler, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Principal Musicians.

Leveritt Hannegan, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Russell Dickerson, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

Phillip H. Carr, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas W. Teft, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Edward W. King, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Charles W. Bennett, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Sergeants.

Frank Reeves, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James Benthuysen, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Corporals.

Daniel Metcalf, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Clute, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George W. Salisbury, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Abner Wight, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Smith, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James Mellon, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Gillett, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Nicholson, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Musicians.

William S. Moffatt, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Horace Smith, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Wagoner.

Charles Fowler, Hampshire; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Privates.

John A. Andrews, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles F. Benthuysen, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Howard Bartlett, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Alfred Baker, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William H. Bigelow, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Edward Burnidge, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Curtis A. Cody, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Clearman, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Christoph, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Cofield, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Nelson Cart, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John F. Critchton, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Edwin Campbell, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles W. Cole, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph Daak, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Robert Duff, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Alexander Duff, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George A. Doolittle, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Dennis Dickson, Hampshire; transferred to Company H before muster in.
Frank E. Eaton, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

John Evans, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William C. Fox, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John C. Griffith, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Gierheim, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joachim Gaistor, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Gustason, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Henning, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Oliver A. Hinsdell, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William H. Hintze, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Heed, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George T. King, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George S. Kelly, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Wicliffe S. Long, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William B. Long, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles R. McClure, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Amos Perry, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Pruss, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Plumleigh, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Austin Roberts, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Rankin, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Alanson Reser, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George W. Rineheimer, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Rose, Elgin; died at Columbus, Kentucky, September 25, 1864.
Rollin Renwick, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Smith (2), Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William E. Smith, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph Smith, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Shuckney, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry W. Salisbury, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Shannon, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Francis Van Aken, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Lawrence Welch, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Woller, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Woller, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Moses W. Wilson, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Wellington Wilcox, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Milton Young, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Zimmerman, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

Alexander Grimes, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Charles D. F. Smith, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles S. Gregg, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Sergeant.

David W. Starkey, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Sergeants.

David A. Martin, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William A. Moore, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Edgar H. Killmore, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Robert M. Town, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Corporals.

Charles C. Auble, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Myron D. Palmer, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Burton, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Loomis H. Grimes, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Winfield S. White, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Arthur D. Wilson, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Dow, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Privates.

Romulus Andrews, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Montgomery Auble, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Ira M. Bly, Virgil; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Amos Burton, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph Burton, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry J. Callaghan, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Chambers, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas M. Clapp, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Lucius L. Clark, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James A. Clure, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Garrett Cotters, Blackberry; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Alverado Dickerson, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Adolphus Eyando, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William W. Fowler, Elgin; drowned in Mississippi river at Columbus, Kentucky, September 3, 1864.
Eben Fuller, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William P. Genge, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William W. Golden, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Isaac F. Grimes, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Darwin C. Grow, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John A. Hadank, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
David N. Hall, Virgil; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Martin H. Hampton, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Hedland, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Philip Helmer, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Wilbur F. Higgins, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jasper Hilbert, Elgin; died at Columbus, Kentucky, September 10, 1864.
Oscar D. Hill, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Janes, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Samuel S. Kimball, Geneva; promoted chaplain.
Mark F. Kernan, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Chauncey L. King, Virgil; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John F. Lakins, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

George W. Mann, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Sedate P. Martin, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jason McCann, Blackberry; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Benj. F. McLellan, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Valentine McNitt, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Adolphus Mead, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph Monk, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Philip Murtaugh, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Lewis Noahr, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Cornelius O'Laughlin, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jerome Otis, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Alonzo Putnam, St. Charles; deserted June 17, 1864.
Albert W. Pease, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Pettenger, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles A. Price, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James H. Payne, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Ira E. Robertson, Virgil; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Edward L. Rockwell, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James Row, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George W. Russell, Virgil; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph W. Smith, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Steer, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Stephens, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Parley R. Sweet, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Clark W. Sweet, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
David H. Sawyer, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles G. Thomas, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas S. Tapley, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
David Twigg, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Levi L. Watrons, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Whitle, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George C. Williams, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Walter S. Wilson, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Fred A. Wood, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Wallace W. Woodruff, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Seymour A. Wolcott, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

Samuel H. Hunter, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Michael J. Dunne, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

James B. Robinson, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Henry Phillips, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Sergeants.

William F. Todd, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James W. Cook, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Clark Stewart, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Danford M. Jones, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Corporals.

Christopher Batterman, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jerome G. Blackman, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles F. Gifford, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Tibbots, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Standage, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Christopher Ross, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Edwin S. Burdick, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Edwin Gifford, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Privates.

George W. Adams, Hampshire; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Ahle, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Oscar Babcock, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Batterman, Elgin; died at Columbus, Kentucky, September 18, 1864.
James Barker, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles D. Baker, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Frederick W. Barrick, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Ziba S. Beardsley, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Brown, Virgil; died at Columbus, Kentucky, September 4, 1864.
William Christoph, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James W. Cooke, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William W. Dike, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Gustavus Davis, Hampshire; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Albert W. Eaton, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Edmond Feehan, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Robert B. Gardner, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Amos Gilman, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Groff, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Goodman, Rutland; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Patrick Goodman, Rutland; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John A. Gale, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Harper, Hampshire; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Eli Henderson, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Leveret Hennegan, Hampshire; promoted principal musician.
Ralph Hubble, Elgin; died at Columbus, Kentucky, August 30, 1864.
William Knox, Rutland; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph L. Lakins, Virgil; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Edwin Lester, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John A. Mallory, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles D. Matthews, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John McMahon, Rutland; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William McDonald, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Henry McLean, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Christian Meierhoff, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Earnest Meierhoff, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Neale, Campton; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Daniel Paddock, Hampshire; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Nathan B. Peterson, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Perry, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Powers, Rutland; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Pettit, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Ryan, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Lucius B. Rice, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James K. Rice, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Willard Stoddard, Elgin; died at Columbus, Kentucky, August 18, 1864.
Thomas Smith, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Arthur Spaulding, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Fred Smith, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Peter Smith, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Salisbury, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George W. Short, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William T. Strain, Hampshire; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Albert Tuffelmire, Hampshire; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Leman S. Tanner, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George P. Terril, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
DeWitt Torrence, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jacob Vogle, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Carl Voss, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Waite, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Mathias Webber, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William S. Weeks, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Benjamin Webster, Elgin; died at Columbus, Kentucky, July 20, 1864.
Frederick Westfahl, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jay Wilbur, Dundee; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William H. Wilson, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Walters, Hampshire; deserted June 29, 1864.
Orestas W. Young, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Bryant D. Beach, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Hiram Sargent, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry A. Ferson, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Charles A. Miller, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Sergeants.

John Johnston, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Orrin Lane, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Richard A. Sargent, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Palmer, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Corporals.

Charles Hyde, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Peter M. Kilron, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles H. Wallace, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Terrence Ryan, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Allen D. Matteson, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph W. Whipple, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Allen Freeman, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Waldo Beach, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Musicians.

Rhoderick Parker, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Barnum, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Privates.

Eugene Barnett, Blackberry; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Bowman, St. Charles; died at Columbus, Kentucky, July 2, 1864.
Horatio Blanchard, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Boyle, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Hiram Brown; St. Charles; deserted.
Benjamin Burchell, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Conley, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Adelbert Conlon, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Cook, Elgin; died near Marion, Kentucky, of accidental wounds, August 21, 1864.
John Cronon, St. Charles; deserted.
Edward Delaney, St. Charles; deserted.
Michael Donon, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Anthony Duffy, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Homer Eddy, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James Elliott, St. Charles; deserted.
James Ellis, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Frank Fowler, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Michael Gebel, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Toney Gebel, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Golley, St. Charles; deserted.
Ezra Graham, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles A. Graves, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Goodier, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George H. Hall, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Herbert Hammond, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Washington Hammond, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Haveland, St. Charles; deserted.
Jeffrey Huggins, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Hines, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Malcomb Howe, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Hudley, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Alvin Hyde, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Willie O. Hyde, St. Charles; died at Columbus, Kentucky, September 15, 1864.
James Jarvis, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Juckett, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Michael Kaysier, St. Charles; deserted.
Jeremiah Lane, St. Charles; deserted.
William B. Lloyd, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Patrick O'Malley, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Hosmer Mark, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James Marshall, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Marshall, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Almon Miller, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Miller, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Arthur Millington, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Murray, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Peter Oleson, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Pender, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James F. Partlow, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Sargent, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Lyman Sawyer, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Horace E. Smith, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Albert Stevens, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John E. Swarthout, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Harvey Tefft, Campton; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Thompson, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Tomlinson, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Adam F. VanVorst, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Washburn W. Vinton, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Francis W. Watson, Elgin; promoted assistant surgeon.
Lee Weed, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Franklin Wilson, St. Charles; deserted.
William B. Wilson, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Clarence Wodell, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Franklin Young, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William J. Young, Burlington; mustered out October 10, 1864.

COMPANY E.

First Sergeant.

Ambrose Stearns, Elgin; mustered out to date October 10, 1864.

Sergeants.

Marshall S. Pritchard, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Oscar J. Twogood, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Robert C. Rowland, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles B. Detrick, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Corporals.

Solomon Stevens, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Patrick Ford, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

SNOW BANKS ON DOUGLAS AVENUE IN THE '80S.

DOUGLAS AVENUE, ELGIN, IN THE '90S.

Amos Cook, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John M. Mowatt, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
West C. W. Post, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Dillon, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William H. Upston, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry W. Lyon, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Charles Herrington, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Chester Stuart, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Sergeant.

William S. Watrous, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Sergeants.

William Outhouse, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Richard Southgate, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Rial Botsford, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Felix Mayer, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Corporals.

George P. Cook, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George German, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Heal, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Fidel Rudizer, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Newton J. Kendall, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William McFadden, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Peter G. Miller, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Emery A. Matthewson, Elgin; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.

Privates.

John Ahles, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Emel Blackmere, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Boynreif, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Brennen, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Mark Brown, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Bacon, Elgin; deserted June 17, 1864.
Eugene B. Brown, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Eugene J. Casey, Elgin; deserted June 18, 1864.
Eli E. Curtis, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Cottrell, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jasper Cook, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Carter, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Carroll, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Lawrence Condon, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Condon, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Samuel Chenney, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Winfield S. DeWolf, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Samuel Donelson, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Donor, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Daniel Ellis, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Martin Fink, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Albert Gilford, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Hendrickson, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Timothy Hay, Elgin; drowned in Mississippi river June 30, 1864.
Wilson Kelly, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Samuel Kelly, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Kimball, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Walter B. Kendall, Blackberry; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Albert Kendall, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Loveland, Geneva; mustered out November 14 to date October 10, 1864.
Frederick Mayar, Geneva, mustered out November 14 to date October 10, 1864.
Edward McMellon, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles McBrairty, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Patrick Murphy; deserted June 25, 1864.
John Nelson, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Levi W. Olmstead, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George H. Oakley, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Wesley J. Powers, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Pride, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Ezekiel Pratt, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Roseel Peck, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Robert F. Pouley, Blackberry; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George C. Pulver, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George W. Rowell, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Renwick, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
David Reed, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Marcus Reed, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Rogers, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Judson Stewart, Elgin; deserted June 20, 1864.
Freeman Stinchfield, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
David Silver, Blackberry; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jackson Switzer, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Albert Seaton, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Ira D. Seaton, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Frank Seely, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Smith, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Albert Town, Winfield; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Sanford H. Townsend, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Wilkerson, Blackberry; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jacob Wilder, Geneva; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Frank Wilcox, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Frank Webb, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Samuel Wise, Elgin; deserted June 17, 1864.
George Wallize, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Peter Wise, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James Wilson, Geneva; deserted June 26, 1864.
James Young, Elgin; deserted June 17, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

August J. Burback, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Doherty, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Dennis Dickson, Hampshire; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George W. Eldridge, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William H. Grant, Batavia; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Ginter, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John J. Gibbons, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Peters, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William J. Robinson, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Benjamin F. Warnock, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Peter Welsh, Elgin; deserted June 22, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

Robert H. Winslow, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Daniel W. Coan, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry C. Dodge, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Sergeant.

John W. Blake, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Sergeants.

Robert B. Edwards, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John M. Hughes, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Jewell, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Fayette S. Hatch, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Corporals.

Charles H. Rice, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John M. Hamilton, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph M. Denning, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James C. Law, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph Lawry, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Horace Hinkley, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Marian G. Traugh, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Edwin W. L. Rice, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Privates.

Nathaniel C. Austin, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George H. Austin, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Bruce, Aurora; deserted June 24, 1864.
George Betts, Aurora; deserted June 24, 1864.
Eugene E. Beaver, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Bews, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 20, 1864.
John H. Bathrick, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Carlotto Colson, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John D. Clarke, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Hiram Clarke, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James Cossalman, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Colburn, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Duane Darling, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Elijah Dunne, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John W. Edwards, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Ferkins, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Fyfe, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James V. Gillett, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jacob Goodrow, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Guy, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Andrew J. Gilbert, Aurora; died at Columbus, Kentucky, July 28, 1864.
Herbert W. Gilbert, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Frank Hamilton, Aurora; deserted June 20, 1864.
W. Philip Hilpish, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Hoat, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Lathrop F. Hubble, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Rufus F. Johnson, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John W. Johnson, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Delos Kearns, Big Rock; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Samuel W. Laury, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Lappen, Kaneville; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Theron B. Lucky, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James E. Lomax, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Parsons Mix, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Frank Myer, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William McMullen, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph Mar, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Munroe, Aurora; deserted June 24, 1864.
Malden C. Newman, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Oats, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Walter Reed, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Roberts, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Ray, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James Rumble, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William K. Sullivan, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Napoleon Sloan, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Horace Satterlee, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Nelson M. Satterfield, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Stewart, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Severance, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Stanard, Aurora; deserted June 24, 1864.
Thomas B. Smith, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Justus Terry, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Orren Thatcher, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Washington J. Terry, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Louis Thon, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John M. Van Nortrick, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Van Devier, Aurora; deserted June 24, 1864.
William M. Williams, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Winters, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Quincy Wimple, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John M. Weese, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William H. Wells, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Sylvester Wildrick, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Gerard E. Wagner, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Nicholas Walker, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Yeldam, Aurora; mustered out October 10, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

John Gilman, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles Ferson, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Frank Gilman, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Sergeants.

James Fennerty, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Conklin, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Belyea, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles H. Merchant, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Corporals.

John Ferson, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Jesse Blank, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William K. Reed, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Nathan Conner, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Edward R. Hazleton, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Evelyn E. Rich, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Zack Burchell, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Kirk Ferson, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Musicians.

Horace Brigham, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Fay, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Wagoner.

Hamilton Lillas, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Privates.

Simson C. Aldrich, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John August, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Anson Adams, St. Charles; died at Columbus, Kentucky, July 26, 1864.
William Ballow, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Robert Beckington, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.

Lewis Babbitt, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Mark Burton, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Cooley, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Ichabod Casey, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Lyman Conner, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Henry Clark, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Andrew J. Dunham, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph Flannery, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Abraham Freeland, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Goakey, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Frank B. Hassans, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Albert Haskins, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Inman, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Robert Lovedale, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Charles Lake, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William H. Lake, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Patrick Merreen, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Mostow, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John McCoy, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Mitchell, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
George Menard, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Alfred Peterson, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Ransom Putnam, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William L. Pease, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James Powell, Elgin; deserted June 20, 1864.
Lewis C. Ray, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Ray, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Russell, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
John Sullivan, Elgin; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Joseph P. Smith, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Thomas Standidge, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Albert E. Smith, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
James Teft, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
William Whitney, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
David Welch, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Wentworth Wheeler, St. Charles; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Morgan Wilcott, St. Charles; discharged June 16, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Year's Service.)

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Amos Cook, Aurora; mustered out July 8, 1865.
Henry Ebert, Aurora; mustered out July 8, 1865.
Walter James, Aurora; mustered out July 8, 1865.
Edward C. Millgate, Aurora; mustered out July 8, 1865, as corporal.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Year's Service.)

COMPANY E.

Private.

Solomon Lohr, Dundee; mustered out January 20, 1866.

COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenant.

George Gilman, Blackberry; mustered out January 20, 1866.

Sergeant.

Simon E. Chaffee, St. Charles; mustered out January 20, 1866.

Corporals.

Wesley J. Powers, Blackberry; mustered out January 20, 1866, as musician.

Alexander A. McEwen, Blackberry; died at Albany, Georgia, September 24, 1865.

Albert Kinnear, Blackberry; mustered out January 20, 1866.

Privates.

Robert C. Berry, Virgil; mustered out January 20, 1866, as corporal.
Therone A. Chaffe, St. Charles; mustered out January 20, 1866.
Edwin Eddy, St. Charles; mustered out January 20, 1866.
William Gaunt, Virgil; mustered out January 20, 1866.
George E. Gilman, Blackberry; promoted second lieutenant.
Paseal Hitchcock, Virgil; mustered out January 20, 1866.
Joseph E. Kendall, Virgil; mustered out January 20, 1866.
William H. McNair, Blackberry; mustered out January 20, 1866.
Thaddeus A. Watson, Blackberry; mustered out January 20, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Years' Service.)

COMPANY A.

Corporal.

William Wood, Montgomery; mustered out September 11, 1865.

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Fry, Illinois, by Colonel Stephen Bronson, and was mustered in February 27, 1865, for one year. On March 4 moved by rail, via Louisville and Nashville, to Tullahoma, reporting to Major General Millroy. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Defenses of Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, Brevet Brigadier General Dudley commanding brigade. In the latter part of March Major Wilson, with three companies, went on a campaign into Alabama and returned. On July 1 moved, via Nashville and Louisville, to Memphis, Tennessee, and was assigned to the command of Brevet Major General A. L. Chetlain. Was mustered out September 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Illinois, and September 24 received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Year's Service.)

Adjutant.

John Gilman, St. Charles; mustered out September 21, 1865.

Quartermaster.

N. J. Wheeler, St. Charles; mustered out September 21, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

Edward C. Lovell, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Henry Phillips, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

Henry C. Padelford, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
William F. Todd, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Dunford M. Jones, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.

Corporals.

Julius H. Wilbur, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Henry Squire, Elgin; private; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.
Jerome Wiltsie, Dundee; mustered out September 21, 1865.

Musician.

Thomas Dougherty, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.

Privates.

F. B. Bardett, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Nelson Cart, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Henry Derks, Dundee; absent; sick; unofficially reported dead.
John Dougherty, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
John Flynn, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
S. Judson Gifford, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
John Griffith, Dundee; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Sylvester Holbrook, Elgin; mustered out May 25, 1865.
John Hesse, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
William Holden, Elgin; deserted March 1, 1865.
Richard A. Horton, Dundee; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Jeremiah Jeffries, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
John A. Johnson, Dundee; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Ludwig Leutz, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Albert Mallery, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
James Mitchell, Dundee; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Henry Michel, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Augustus C. Perry, Dundee; died, Memphis, September 1, 1865.
Elliott D. Perry, Dundee; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Henry Pittenger, Burlington; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Joseph Smith, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Alfred O. Van Akin, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Eben K. Ward, Burlington; mustered out September 21, 1865.
George J. Walsh, Dundee; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Lawrence Walch, Dundee; mustered out September 21, 1865.

John Weiting, Rutland; mustered out September 21, 1865.
Frank Young, Elgin; mustered out September 21, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

George Hoffman, Virgil; deserted February 14, 1865.
Patrick Smith, Virgil; mustered out September 21, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(One Year's Service.)

COMPANY A.

Corporal.

David W. Carson, Sugar Grove; mustered out September 20; 1865.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

Thomas L. Johnson, Aurora; resigned June 13, 1865.
Washington I. Terry, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Washington I. Terry, Aurora; promoted.
John W. Blake, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

John W. Blake, Aurora; promoted.
Richard F. McCabe, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Joel J. Wilder, Aurora; died, Nashville, April 12, 1865.

Sergeants.

Stephen R. Wilcox, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865, as private.
Andrew Lamb, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Michael Flinn, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865, as private.
Arthur Briggs, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865, as first sergeant.

Corporals.

Frederick H. Hotz, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865, as sergeant.
Michael Hass, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Richard F. McCabe, Aurora; promoted first sergeant, then second lieutenant.
Peter S. Lossing, Aurora; mustered out August 5, 1865.
Joseph Shuster, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865, as sergeant.
Lewis Wilder, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Charles E. Moulton, Aurora; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.
Duane S. Darling, Aurora; mustered out September 5, 1865.

Musicians.

Elijah Dunn, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
George L. Ross, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Wagoner.

Alexander W. Bowman, Aurora; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.

Privates.

George C. Allen, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Llewellyn Baker, Aurora; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.
John Burns, Aurora; deserted March 10, 1865.
Hiram G. Barlow, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Mathias Beltgen, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Zacheus Disotele, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Thomas Cole, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Felix Caffery, Aurora; mustered out May 17, 1865.
Peter Coldwater, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
William W. Coleman, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Rolin T. Cornell, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865, as corporal.
Frank Dana, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Jacob S. Drake, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Zacheus Disotele, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John G. Ferris, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Charles Flint, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
James Fitzgerald, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865, as corporal.
William H. Fikes, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Albert G. Felton, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865, as corporal.
Abner Fields, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Stephen Goodrich, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Herbert W. Gilbert, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John Greely, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Abraham Gauslain, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Bruce R. Gates, Aurora; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.
Philip Hilpish, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Frederick Haschel, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Christopher Hetz, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John Hatch, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Charles L. Johnson, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Charles Knapp, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Michael Kelly, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Delos Kearns, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Peter Karp, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Peter W. Kieron, Aurora; deserted June 29, 1865.
Patrick Lowry, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John Lane, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Dennis Murray, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John Murray, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Gierhardt Mercus, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Mathias Millen, Aurora; mustered out August 25, 1865.
Melvin McClure, Aurora; mustered out June 8, 1865.
James Manahan (1), Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
James Manahan (2), Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John McPherson, Aurora; deserted March 10, 1865.
Adam Mills, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Hiram Miller, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Philip Michand, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
George Nichols, Aurora; mustered out August 22, 1865.
Elmer Nichols, Aurora; mustered out August 24, 1865.
Malchom J. Palmer, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Miles Powers, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Freeman Pierson, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Mathias Poule, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
James G. Pierce, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Robert Peoples, Aurora; discharged June 7, 1865.
William H. Pierce, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865, as corporal.
Joseph Pondsom, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Frank Rausch, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Alanson Race, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Walter Reed, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John Rost, Aurora; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.
Robert Smith, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
George Smith, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Hoel Smith, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Charles Simpson, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John H. Smith, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Frank Tuber, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John M. Van Nortwick, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Edward R. Verning, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865, as sergeant.
Charles W. Vanvelsor, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
William C. Van Osdel, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
William Woods, Aurora; deserted March 10, 1865.
John Woodard, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Thomas Whaley, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Joseph Wenkler, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John H. Wrigley, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Frederick Westover, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Alfred Williams, Aurora; died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, May 5, 1865.
Paulus Zipprich, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

John S. Giley, Rutland; deserted March 12, 1865.
John Kelly, Aurora; deserted March 14, 1865.
John Worth, Rutland; deserted March 14, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Sergeants.

John Dailey, Batavia; mustered out May 15, 1865.
Robert C. Lindsay, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Louis Noahs, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865, as private.

Corporals.

Charles Janes, Batavia; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.
Edwin Platts, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Robert R. Hunt, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.
William J. Knox, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865, as sergeant.
John P. Mabon, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.

Privates.

George D. Chapel, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.
James Clure, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Charles E. Cooley, Batavia; mustered out July 19, 1865.
John Donoven, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Homer Dailey, Batavia; mustered out May 15, 1865.
John Hoban, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Frederick Johnson, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Huntoon Johnson, Batavia; rejected and discharged.
George H. Kessler, Burlington; mustered out September 22, 1865.
Horace C. Kessler, Burlington; discharged to date August 18, 1865.
Edgar H. Mix, Batavia; mustered out May 15, 1865.
Wesley E. Platts, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.
Dodson Vandevener, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John Young, Batavia; mustered out September 20, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

John Baley, Aurora; deserted March 12, 1865.
Jacob Holmes, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.
John McWilliams, Aurora; deserted March 12, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Private.

Charles L. McKinzie, Aurora; mustered out September 20, 1865.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY C.

Recruit.

William H. Hill, Sugar Grove; veteran; transferred to Company B as consolidated.

COMPANY I.

Recruit.

Henry S. Hicks, Sugar Grove; transferred to Company A.

THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Unassigned Recruit.

Alonzo Turner, Aurora.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ELGIN.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ELGIN.

HISTORY OF EIGHTH CAVALRY.

The Eighth Cavalry Regiment was organized at St. Charles, Illinois, in September, 1861, by Colonel J. F. Farnsworth, and was mustered in September 18, 1861.

On October 13, the regiment moved to Washington City, and camped at Meridian Hill on the 17th. On December 17 moved to camp near Alexandria, Virginia. March 10, 1862, the regiment joined the general advance on Manassas, in General Sumner's division. The Eighth Cavalry remained at Warrenton until April 12—at four different times driving the enemy across the Rappahannock. Embarked at Alexandria on April 23, and landed at Shipping Point, May 1. May 4 moved to Williamsburg, and was assigned to the Light Brigade, General Stoneman commanding. The regiment was engaged during the advance of the army up the Peninsula.

On June 26th six companies of the regiment met the advance of the enemy, under Jackson, at Mechanicsville, and held it in check until three o'clock in the afternoon, when their line was driven back to the infantry lines.

The regiment did important duty, in the charge of base which followed this action, at Gains' Hill, Dispatch Station and Malvern Hill, and, covering the extreme rear of the army, continually skirmished with the enemy's cavalry. Remained on picket, on the James river, while the army lay at Harrison's Landing. Led the advance to the second occupation of Malvern Hills, and, with Benson's Battery (United States Artillery), bore the brunt of the fight—Lieutenant Colonel Gamble being severely wounded. Brought up the rear of our retreating army to Barrett's Ford, on the Chickahominy.

On August 30, 1862, embarked at Yorktown, and landed at Alexandria on September 1, and moved immediately to the front. On the 4th, crossed into Maryland, and was engaged at Poolsville. Captured the colors of the Twelfth Virginia (rebel) Cavalry at Monocacy Church. Captured twenty prisoners at Barnesville. Engaged at Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown and South Mountain, and, at Boonesboro, captured two guns, killed and wounded sixty-seven, and taking two hundred prisoners.

The Eighth Cavalry was engaged at the battle of Antietam.

On October 1 had a severe fight with the enemy, during a reconnoissance to Martinsburg.

Moved in advance of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged with the enemy's cavalry at Philemonte, Uniontown, Upperville, Barbee's Cross Roads, Little Washington and Amesville, arriving at Falmouth, November 23, 1862. During the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, two squadrons were in the city till its evacuation. The Eighth was on picket until February 17, 1863, on the left flank of the army, across the Peninsula and up the Rappahannock, to Port Conway, when it was moved to the right flank, near Dumphries. Loss, up to this time, twenty-seven killed, seventy-one wounded and twenty missing.

During the campaign of 1863, the regiment was engaged in the following actions: Sulphur Springs, April 14; near Warrenton, April 17; Rapidan Station, May 1; Northern Neck, May 14; Borstly Ford, June 9; Upperville, 21;

Fairville, Pennsylvania, June 30; Gettysburg, July 8; Williamsburg, Maryland, July 6; Boonsboro, July 8; Funktown, July 10; Falling Water, July 14; Chester Gap, July 21; Sandy Hook, July 22; near Culpepper, August 1; Brandy Station, August 4; Raid from Dumphries to Falmouth, August 30; Culpepper and Pony Mountain, September 13; Raccoon Ford, September 13; Liberty Mills, September 21; Raccoon Ford to Brandy Station, October 11; Manassas, October 15; Warrenton Junction, October 30; Rexleysville, November 8; Mitchell's Station, November 12; Ely's Ford, November 30, 1863.

Loss, during the campaign, twenty-three killed, one hundred and sixteen wounded, and thirty-seven missing.

The regiment was mustered out of service at Benton Barrack's, Missouri, July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, Illinois, where it received final payment and discharge.

EIGHT CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Colonel.

John F. Farnsworth, St. Charles; promoted brigadier general December 5, 1862.

Major.

William G. Conklin, St. Charles; resigned January 8, 1862.

Battalion Adjutants.

Edmund Gifford, Elgin; resigned August 1, 1862.

John Fifield, Blackberry; resigned January 1, 1862.

Quartermasters.

George G. Stevens, St. Charles; resigned January 25, 1862.

James F. Berry, St. Charles; resigned June 17, 1864.

Surgeon.

Abner Hard, Aurora; mustered out July 17, 1865.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Samuel K. Crawford, St. Charles; resigned June 6, 1863.

Second Assistant Surgeon.

Eugene Nelson, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Commissary.

Bradley L. Chamberlain, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Battalion Quartermasters.

James S. VanPatten, St. Charles; promoted regimental quartermaster.

Elon J. Farnsworth, St. Charles; transferred to Company K, as captain, December 24, 1861.

Bradley L. Chamberlain, St. Charles; promoted regimental commissary.

Henry V. T. Huls, St. Charles; mustered out July 31, 1862.

Mark H. Bisby, St. Charles; mustered out July 8, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Quartermaster Sergeants.

Mark H. Bisby, St. Charles; promoted battalion quartermaster.

Richard VanVlack, St. Charles; promoted second lieutenant Company A.

Henry V. T. Huls, St. Charles; promoted battalion quartermaster.

Commissary Sergeants.

Joseph B. Hull, St. Charles; discharged September 10, 1862.

George J. Johnson, Blackberry; discharged July 1, 1862; disability.

Hospital Stewards.

George A. Nichols, St. Charles; discharged March 9, 1862; disability.

Robert Sill, St. Charles; promoted adjutant.

Andrew J. Willing, St. Charles; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Lucius S. Kemp, St. Charles; discharged October 14, 1862.

George Corwin, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Color Sergeant.

John Ryan, St. Charles; transferred to Company A, as sergeant.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

William C. Conklin, St. Charles; promoted major.

Patrick G. Jennings, St. Charles; resigned January 10, 1862.

First Lieutenants.

Bryant Beach, St. Charles; resigned June 8, 1863.

Leonard Y. Smith, Kane county; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Nelson L. Blanchard, St. Charles; resigned January 27, 1862.

Leonard Y. Smith, Kane county; promoted.

Benton Van Dyke, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Charles Hoag, St. Charles; mustered out September 28, 1864, as private.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Frank D. Beach, St. Charles; discharged August 16, 1862.

Sergeant.

Homer P. Haskins, St. Charles; died at New York May 16, 1862.

Corporals.

Henry McKindly, St. Charles; deserted September 4, 1862.

Frank Woodruff, St. Charles; died at Washington, District of Columbia, January 13, 1863.

Bugler.

Woodb'ry Underwood, St. Charles; discharged December 6, 1862; disability.

Farrier.

John S. Johnson, Aurora; discharged November 13, 1862; disability.

Blacksmith.

John Lewis, St. Charles; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Wagoner.

Andrew Brown, St. Charles; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Privates.

Nelson P. Atwood, Kane county; discharged November 8, 1861; disability.

Mark H. Bisby, St. Charles; promoted battalion quartermaster sergeant.

Marble H. Baird, St. Charles; discharged March 6, 1862; disability.

Lorenzo Burges, St. Charles; discharged April 29, 1863; disability.

Joseph Boonville, St. Charles; Died at Alexandria, Virginia, February 22, 1862.

Thomas J. Brown, St. Charles; mustered out September 28, 1864, as sergeant.

Albert Crandle, St. Charles; deserted July 16, 1863; second desertion.

John Carlin, St. Charles; discharged September 23, 1862.

Sylvester Cavanaugh, Virgil; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Michael Conley, St. Charles; died at Alexandria, Virginia, February 6, 1862.

John Durant, St. Charles; discharged September 17, 1862; disability.

George Downey, Hampshire; discharged January 18, 1862.

Stephen Evens, St. Charles; died at Washington, District of Columbia, January 1, 1863.

Peter Forrest, St. Charles; deserted June —, 1862.

David H. Fillmore, Virgil; mustered out September 17, 1864.

Webster Fuller, St. Charles; discharged December 28, 1862.

Robert M. Gardner, Kane county; discharged March —, 1864.

H. V. T. Huls, St. Charles; promoted battalion quartermaster sergeant.

Alonzo Hall, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.

Michael Hopkins, St. Charles; discharged December —, 1862; disability.

John Hathaway, Dundee; discharged April —, 1863; disability.

Edward Hilly, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.

Henry Hauxladen, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

William R. Monroe, St. Charles; mustered out June 16, 1865.

Owen Monroe, St. Charles; discharged November 10, 1863.

Samuel McGonnel, St. Charles; killed at Upperville, Virginia; November 5, 1862.

Thomas O. McCracken, St. Charles; discharged December 31, 1862; disability.

Peter G. Miller, St. Charles; discharged August 15, 1862; disability.

Bernard Martin, St. Charles; mustered out September 28, 1864, as corporal.

Charles H. Parks, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

Charles Plopper, Virgil; killed at Middletown, Maryland, September 13, 1862.

Thomas Pindar, St. Charles; discharged March 3, 1863; disability.

Samuel Peterson, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

Thomas Paine, St. Charles; discharged November 10, 1862; disability.

John Ryan, St. Charles; discharged in 1863, as sergeant; disability.

William Riley, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

William W. Roberts, Aurora; discharged April 27, 1864; wounds.

Robert W. Sill, St. Charles; promoted hospital steward.

James Shields, Hampshire; discharged June 23, 1863; disability.

David G. Smith, Virgil; mustered out September 28, 1864, as corporal.

Peter C. Simmons, St. Charles; discharged February 5, 1863.

Frank P. Smith, Virgil; discharged August 15, 1862.

Hanson M. Town, St. Charles; killed at Upperville, Virginia, January 21, 1863.

Charles Wanzer, Dundee; died at Washington, District of Columbia, January 10, 1863.

Arnold B. Wallace, Virgil; reenlisted as veteran.

Zirma Willard, St. Charles; discharged August 15, 1862; disability.

Veterans.

Peter Casper, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.

Nicholas Cossman, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John Durant, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.

Alonzo Hall, Batavia; commissioned commissary sergeant; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.

Edward Hilly, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.

Henry Hauxladen, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Samuel Peterson, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.

Charles H. Parks, St. Charles; mustered out June 2, 1865.

William Riley, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Joseph R. Shields, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.

Recruits.

John Carlin, St. Charles; veteran; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John Durand, Jr., St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

Andrew J. Taylor, Dundee; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Henry C. Young, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.

COMPANY B.

First Lieutenant.

H. Spencer Carr, Geneva; dismissed October 5, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

S. Spencer Carr, Geneva; promoted.

John Weed, Burlington; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Sergeant.

J. William Moody, Burlington; discharged January 16, 1862; disability.

Blacksmith.

George McGregor, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.

Wagoner.

O. D. Patten, St. Charles; discharged October 10, 1862.

Privates.

Ebenezer Bassett, Hampshire; mustered out September 28, 1864.

George H. Bell, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.

Benjamin F. Cutshaw, Burlington; reenlisted as veteran.

O. Chris Crawford, Dundee; discharged January 18, 1862; disability.

Hiram S. Dewitt, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.

C. A. Fassett, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.

Charles Ingols, Burlington; died on the road to New York, May 10, 1862.

James M. Maynard, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.

James F. Partlow, Burlington; discharged April 17, 1862; disability.

George W. Perry, Burlington; mustered out September 28, 1864.
John Pouge, Plato; mustered out September 28, 1864.
Reuben S. Pittenger, Burlington; discharged May 2, 1862; disability.
Alfred C. Patterson, Dundee; deserted August 20, 1862.
Robert L. Reeves, Burlington; mustered out September 28, 1864.
Dennis H. Remington, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.

Veterans.

George P. Banner, Burlington; mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.
John Weed, Burlington; mustered out July 17, 1865, as first sergeant.

Recruits.

Frank B. Brown, Hampshire; transferred to V. R. C. September 1, 1863.
James C. Brown, Hampshire, mustered out September 28, 1864.
Cyrus H. Cronk, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
John Congle, Hampshire; discharged April 17, 1862; disability.
Edward A. Douglas, Geneva; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Reed Davis, Burlington; mustered out June 22, 1865.
Aranthus Everetts, Burlington; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Martin A. Graves, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
Simeon P. Hatch, Burlington; mustered out July 17, 1865.
John McGregor, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran.
Calvin M. Partlow, Burlington; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Andrew H. Reynolds, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.
John W. Reeves, Burlington; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Joseph J. Reed, Burlington; died at Washington, District of Columbia, May 5, 1864.
Frederick Sheldon, St. Charles; deserted October 14, 1861.
John J. Weed, Burlington; reenlisted as veteran.
William Weed, Burlington; mustered out September 28, 1864, as corporal.
John D. Williams, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Corporal.

George Voges, Geneva; discharged August 15, 1862; wounds.

Privates.

John George Dusold, Geneva; died January 10, 1863, of wounds received at Funkstown, Maryland.
Conrad Gilg, Geneva; died at Alexandria, Virginia, February —, 1862.
John Paul, St. Charles; transferred to Company M.
Antoine Plank, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.
John Smidt, Batavia; deserted from hospital.
Jacob Wagner, Batavia; deserted from hospital.

Recruit.

William Meyer, Elgin; mustered out July 17, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Thomas Bently, Virgil; discharged.

John L. Brown, Batavia; killed at Barber's Cross Roads, Virginia, November 5, 1862.

Frank Gooder, Virgil; mustered out September 28, 1864.

James H. McConnell, St. Charles; discharged December 22, 1862; disability.

William F. Yeoman, Virgil; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Recruits.

James Kellum, Geneva; mustered out July 17, 1865.

George A. Whitaker, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

COMPANY G.

Private.

B. L. Chamberlain, St. Charles; promoted battalion quartermaster.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

Rufus M. Hooker, St. Charles; died August 1, 1862.

John M. Southworth, St. Charles; resigned August 18, 1862.

First Lieutenant.

Charles Harrison, St. Charles; resigned May 22, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.

John M. Southworth, St. Charles; promoted.

Recruits.

Justus M. Neal, Geneva; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Walter L. Sprague, Geneva; died at Andersonville prison August 2, 1864; grave four thousand five hundred and ninety-eight.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

Hiram L. Rapelge, Kaneville; resigned August 29, 1862.

A. Levi Wells, Kaneville; mustered out September 18, 1864.

Francis M. Gregory, Kaneville; mustered out July 17, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

A. Levi Wells, Kaneville; promoted.

Azer W. Howard, Kaneville; resigned April 11, 1864.

Francis M. Gregory, Kaneville, promoted.

Aaron W. Chase, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

John Cool, Hampshire; resigned September 1, 1862.

Francis M. Gregory, Kaneville, promoted.

Aaron W. Chase, Blackberry, promoted.

First Sergeant.

John C. Fifield, Blackberry; promoted adjutant Third Battalion.

Sergeants.

Noble D. Frary, Blackberry; private; discharged for disability April 17, 1862.

Azer W. Howard, Kaneville; promoted first lieutenant.

George Cook, Campton; reenlisted as veteran.

Lawrence J. Wheeler, Elgin; mustered out September 28, 1864, as private.

Corporals.

John W. Swain, Blackberry; discharged August 16, 1862; disability.

A. L. Wells, Kaneville; promoted first sergeant, then first lieutenant.

Hiram D. Rudd, Kaneville; discharged October 27, 1862; disability.

Earlon G. Edgar, Batavia; discharged April 23, 1862; disability.

Thomas H. Tracy, Blackberry; discharged August 12, 1862; disability.

Zaccheus Hays, Blackberry; mustered out September 28, 1864, as first sergeant.

William G. Miner, Kaneville; discharged February 28, 1863, as sergeant; disability.

Privates.

Andrew Anderson, Blackberry; discharged January 2, 1864; disability.

Zopher H. Adams, Elgin; discharged August 12, 1862; disability.

John R. Akers, Blackberry; discharged November 13, 1862; disability.

John Akin, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.

Oscar Bowdish, Blackberry; mustered out September 28, 1864, as corporal.

Charles Brash, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.

Philander W. Bemis, Blackberry; promoted sergeant major.

Porter S. Bowdish, Blackberry; discharged March 7, 1863; disability.

James A. Bell, Kaneville; sergeant; died at Washington, District of Columbia, October 6, 1862.

William Boots, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.

Sydney Bradford, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.

Aaron W. Chase, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.

Lemuel M. Chase, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.

James Cossleman, Aurora; discharged April 17, 1862, as bugler; disability.

Albert Cool, Hampshire; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Dwight E. Cornwall, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.

Doren Carver, Burlington; reenlisted as veteran.

Alexander Frazer, Burlington; transferred to Company B.

Reuben Fellows, Blackberry; mustered out September 28, 1864, as sergeant.

Appollos S. Fuller, Blackberry; mustered out September 28, 1864, as corporal.

Martin A. Graves, Burlington; transferred to Company B.

Oscar L. Gardner, Blackberry; mustered out September 28, 1864.

Francis M. Gregory, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.

John J. Gosper, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.

Davis Gillott, Batavia; discharged April 17, 1862; disability.

Jacob Hepyle, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.

Roswell Humphrey, Hampshire; reenlisted as veteran.

Alfred Johnson, Blackberry; discharged March 9, 1862; disability.

Augustus Johnson, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.

John W. Johnson, Blackberry; died at Alexandria, Virginia, February 23, 1862.

George J. Johnson, Blackberry; promoted regimental commissary sergeant.
Charles H. Kidder, Batavia; reenlisted as veteran.
George Kimball, Hampshire; discharged April 5, 1863; disability.
Charles B. Kendall, Blackberry; promoted hospital steward.
John G. Kribbs, Elgin; discharged November 18, 1863, for promotion in colored regiment.
Morris Law, Blackberry; discharged January 14, 1863; disability.
David McGuire, Batavia; mustered out September 28, 1864.
William McNair, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.
Alexander McMillan, Campton; discharged February 18, 1863; disability.
George C. Mathuzen, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.
William Marshall, Hampshire; mustered out September 28, 1864.
William Moulding, Blackberry; transferred to Company K.
Joseph Pifer, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.
George W. Page, Blackberry; discharged for disability.
Charles E. Ross, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
David M. Rogers, Blackberry; died at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, August 4, 1862.
Thomas S. Rich, Hampshire; transferred to invalid corps.
Melvin E. Robinson, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.
James Sherburn, Rutland; discharged March 8, 1862; disability.
Francis R. Stanton, Dundee; mustered out July 21, 1865; prisoner of war.
James A. Soule, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
N. F. Tinkham, Kaneville; discharged May 25, 1862; disability.
John M. Williams, Blackberry; mustered out September 28, 1864, as sergeant.
Harvey S. White, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry H. Walker, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Hiram M. Woodard, Kaneville; discharged August 12, 1862; disability.
Isaac Witherick, Blackberry; discharged October 13, 1863; disability.

Veterans.

John Akin, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Charles Brash, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.
Sidney Bradford, Elgin; mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.
William Boots, Hampshire; mustered out July 17, 1865.
George Cook, Campton; mustered out February 9, 1866, to date August 3, 1864, for promotion in colored regiment.
Loren Carver, Burlington; mustered out July 17, 1865, as first sergeant.
Aaron Chase, Blackberry; promoted sergeant, then second lieutenant.
Lemuel Chase, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.
Dwight E. Cornwell, Kaneville; mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.
Norris A. Fink, Kaneville; mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.
Francis M. Gregory, Kaneville; promoted sergeant then second lieutenant.
John J. Gosper, Kaneville; discharged for promotion in colored regiment.
Roswell Humphrey, Hampshire; mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.
Jacob Helpyle, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Augustus Johnson, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Charles H. Kidder, Batavia; mustered out July 17, 1865.
George C. Mathewson, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.
Arterus McCollum, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.
William McNair, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Joseph Pifer, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Melvin E. Robinson, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.
Charles E. Ross, Kaneville; mustered out July 17, 1865.
James Soule, Kaneville; promoted regimental commissary sergeant.
Harvey S. White, Blackberry; discharged May 27, 1865, as first sergeant.
Henry H. Walker, Kaneville; mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.

Recruits.

George Corwin, Batavia; promoted regimental commissary sergeant.
William Duff, Rutland; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Robert Duff, Rutland; discharged August 8, 1864; disability.
Norris A. Fink, Kaneville; reenlisted as veteran.
Benjamin Garfield, Blackberry; mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.
Thomas Lovell, Kaneville; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Frank E. Ross, Kaneville; discharged July 29, 1862.
James Sherburne, St. Charles; veteran; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Hiram M. Woodward, Kaneville; mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.
Lowell M. Woodard, Kaneville; mustered out July 17, 1865, as bugler.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Eben J. Farnsworth, St. Charles; promoted brigadier general June 28, 1863; killed July 3, 1863.

Privates.

Andrew Ducat, Aurora; discharged March 8, 1862; disability.
William R. Moulding, Blackberry; discharged March 9, 1862; disability.

Recruit.

Frank Mighell, Sugar Grove; reenlisted as veteran.

COMPANY L.

First Lieutenant.

Judson A. Stevens, Geneva; mustered out September 18, 1864, as second lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant.

Judson A. Stevens, Geneva; promoted.

Veterans.

William Nourse, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Henry Sheldon, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Recruit.

Edward Murphy, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

COMPANY M.

Second Lieutenant.

Ralph B. Swarthout, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Private.

Ralph B. Swarthout, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

Recruits.

John Paul, St. Charles; discharged November 24, 1862; disability.
Danfred D. Searls, St. Charles; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

John B. Duff, Rutland.
Boyd A. Wadhams, St. Charles.

NINTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeant.

William E. Walker, Dundee; reenlisted as veteran, and mustered out October 31, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Recruits.

William H. H. Russell, Sugar Grove; mustered out October 31, 1865.
John R. Renwick, Elgin; mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Recruits.

Herman Casteal, Aurora; deserted July 24, 1865.
Alfred R. Stolp, Aurora; discharged February 1, 1862; disability.

COMPANY I.

Recruit.

William Chrystal, Virgil; mustered out October 31, 1865.

COMPANY L.

Recruits.

Edward Brown, Virgil; mustered out October 31, 1865.
Henry Hoyt, Virgil; mustered out October 31, 1865.

TENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY D.

Corporal.

Charles L. King, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

TENTH (REORGANIZED) CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Major.

George A. Willis, Aurora; mustered out November 22, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

William Duncan, Plato; mustered out July 15, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Charles M. Harvey, Elgin; mustered out December 16, 1864.
John A. McQueen, Plato; resigned June 20, 1865; second lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant.

John A. McQueen, Plato; promoted major.

COMPANY L.

Captain.

Albert Collins, Aurora; resigned June 28, 1865.

COMPANY M.

Captain.

Daniel Dynan, Aurora; mustered out November 22, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Jerome B. Marlett, Aurora; mustered out November 22, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

George Gunter, Sugar Grove; mustered out November 22, 1865.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY K.

Corporal.

Ebenezer F. Weeman, Burlington; reenlisted as veteran.

TWELFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY E.

Recruit.

Melbourn Kipp, Clintonville.

COMPANY H*.

Captain.

Franklin T. Gilbert, Clintonville; transferred to Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

First Lieutenant.

Charles O. Connell, Clintonville; transferred to Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant.

Theodore G. Knox, Elgin; transferred to Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

Unassigned Recruits.

John Banks, Blackberry.

Timothy Donovan, Elgin; transferred to Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

Jacob Miller, Rutland.

Marshall B. Shenvin, Batavia; transferred to Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY H.

Captain.

Robert H. Fleming, Aurora; resigned January 10, 1863.

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*This company was originally attached to the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry. Assigned to Company H, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and subsequently assigned to Company G, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

WEST ELGIN ABOUT 1860, LOOKING NORTHWARD FROM THE BRIDGE.

Sergeant.

Irving B. Fleming, Aurora; died, Aurora, Illinois, January 7, 1862.

Corporals.

Thomas B. Whitford, Aurora; discharged.
Calvin Hubbard, Aurora.
Timothy Maloney, Aurora; deserted June 20, 1862.

Privates.

John R. Adair, Aurora; discharged June 22, 1862; disability.
James Brennan, Aurora; discharged.
William Bird, Aurora; appears on original roll of Company G.
John Burns, Aurora; died at Reeves Station, Missouri, April 24, 1862.
James Conway, Aurora; transferred to Twenty-third Illinois Infantry.
John Coats, Aurora; discharged for disability.
George Kennedy, Aurora; transferred to Company A, as consolidated.
James Cahill, Aurora; transferred to Company A, as consolidated.
Alexander Kinkade, Aurora.
Martin Myers, Aurora; transferred to Company A, as consolidated.
William B. Mattock, Aurora.
Orrin Mimner, Aurora; discharged March 9, 1862; disability.
Adam Putnam, Aurora.
Charles Phillips, Aurora.
Thomas H. Ruby, Aurora; discharged March 9, 1862; disability.
Peter Shields, Aurora; deserted September —, 1862.

Recruits.

Charles Bailey, Aurora.
William Coan, Aurora.
William Eddlegeorge, Aurora; discharged in 1862; disability.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY B.

Recruits.

Joseph Kemp, Aurora; mustered out July 31, 1865.
Henry Luck, Aurora; mustered out July 31, 1865.
Michael Peters, Aurora; mustered out July 31, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Charles Austin, Elgin; reclaimed by Ninth Vermont Infantry.
Charles B. George, Elgin; reclaimed by Ninth Vermont Infantry.
Thomas E. Steady, Elgin; reclaimed by Ninth Vermont Infantry.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Alexander Carmichael, Elgin; mustered out May 20, 1865.

HISTORY OF FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

The companies that composed the Fifteenth Cavalry Regiment were independent companies attached to infantry regiments, and acted as such.

Moved with the army from Cairo in the spring of 1862, up the Tennessee river to Fort Henry. Disembarked and was moving to the rear, when the Fort was evacuated by the rebels; took possession, but remained there a few days only.

Moved, under command of General Grant, to Fort Donelson. Fort surrendered after a siege of three days. Moved with the fleet up Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing. Participated in the Shiloh battle, April 6 and 7, 1862.

Moved with the army in the siege of Corinth. Fort evacuated about May 1, 1862. Ordered from there to Jackson, Tennessee. There and then organized into Stewart's Battalion, commanded by Colonel Conrine.

Moved in the month of November to Corinth, Miss.

In the spring of 1863, organized the Fifteenth Regiment. George A. Bacon was appointed colonel. F. T. Gilbert, lieutenant colonel. We were under command of General G. M. Dodge. Scouted through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee, till October, 1863; moved by way of Memphis. Remained three weeks under command of General Hurlbut, thence to Helena, Arkansas, arriving about the month of November, 1863.

Then, under command of General Buford of Illinois, did post duty and long service scouting through Arkansas and Mississippi.

August 10, 1864, ordered to Springfield, Illinois, to be discharged. By expiration of term of service, mustered out August 25, 1864.

The recruits who were enlisted in 1862, were consolidated with the Tenth Illinois Cavalry. Moved to San Antonio, Texas, and mustered out of service.

HISTORY OF COMPANY I, FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

This company was organized at Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, August 2, 1861, by Captain Albert Jenks, and was mustered in September 23 as cavalry, attached to Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers.

On September 24 moved from camp, and reported to the regiment at Rolla, Missouri. On December 31 reported to Colonel Carr, commanding Third Illinois Cavalry, and moved to Bennett's Mills. On February 10, 1862, moved to Osage Springs, Missouri, arriving there on the 20th. March 2 moved, with Sigel's division, to near Bentonville, losing four men, taken prisoners. Was engaged March 7 and 8 at Pea Ridge.

Moved, with the army to Salem. May 1 ordered to White river. Returned to Batesville on the 9th. Was engaged in the movements of Asboth's division, and arrived at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, May 24. Moved to Hamburg Landing, Tennessee. Was escort for General Rosecrans at battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4.

December 25, 1862, was assigned to the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. On June 9, 1863, moved to Memphis. May 20 landed at Chickasaw Bayou, and was engaged in the operations against Vicksburg, with the regiment. August 17 moved to Carrollton, Louisiana. September 5 moved with Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, to Morganzia, Louisiana, and was engaged

in the campaign, General Herron commanding. October 10 returned to Carrollton. 15th moved to Brasher, Louisiana, and on the 17th to New Iberia, Louisiana. Was engaged in scouting, and various expeditions, reporting to Brigadier General A. L. Lee, as escort, January 5, 1864.

On February 11 the company moved for Illinois, for veteran furlough, and on the 26th, the men were furloughed at Chicago, Illinois.

COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant.

Llewellyn B. Brown, Elgin; resigned March 7, 1865.

Farrier.

Alonzo H. Sanborn, St. Charles; promoted veterinary surgeon.

COMPANY L.

Privates.

James Bancroft, St. Charles; discharged June 7, 1865, as sergeant; disability.

Sidney R. Powers, Elgin; deserted January 12, 1863.

James H. Sterling, St. Charles; mustered out July 31, 1865.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Major.

Samuel B. Sherer, Aurora; mustered out August 25, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Walter R. Carr, Elgin.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

Albert Collins, Aurora; see regiment, as consolidated.

Privates.

Charles Beck, Aurora; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

John W. Byers; died at Helena, Arkansas, October 3, 1864.

William Johnson, Aurora; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Charles A. Moffit, Aurora; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

William J. Prentice, Aurora; discharged, October 28, 1864; disability.

COMPANY G.*

Captains.

Franklin T. Gilbert, Clintonville; promoted major.

Charles O. Connell, Clintonville; mustered out October 31, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Charles O. Connell, Clintonville; promoted.

Theodore G. Knox, Elgin; mustered out October 31, 1864.

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* Originally attached to Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Assigned as Company H, Twelfth Cavalry, and subsequently assigned as Company G, Fifteenth Cavalry, December 25, 1862.

Second Lieutenants.

Theodore G. Knox, Elgin; promoted.

Nelson Dedrick, Clintonville; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Sergeants.

Nelson Dedrick, Clintonville; promoted first sergeant, then second lieutenant.

Morris J. Corron, Clintonville; discharged March 4, 1862, as private.

Corporals.

John Murdock, Clintonville; mustered out October 31, 1864, as sergeant.

Charles R. Brown, Elgin; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Jasper Baker, Clintonville; discharged June 7, 1862.

Elias C. Howard, St. Charles; discharged June 27, 1862.

Privates.

William B. Buck, Clintonville; discharged June 23, 1862.

Abram Barden, Elgin; mustered out October 31, 1864, as blacksmith.

Benjamin F. Brown, Clintonville; discharged April 9, 1862.

Llewellyn D. Brown, Clintonville; captured and paroled; promoted first lieutenant, Company K, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry.

Sereno Bridge, Elgin; mustered out October 31, 1864.

John B. Conklin, Hampshire; died at St. Louis February 18, 1862.

Darwin Davis, Clintonville; discharged May 3, 1862.

James Dewell, Clintonville; discharged June 23, 1862.

William Dewell, Clintonville; discharged June 7, 1862.

Freeman Elliott, Campton; mustered out October 31, 1864, as sergeant.

Clement Gearhart, Clintonville; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Francis Glenn, Dundee; died at Helena, Arkansas, October 24, 1863.

Ole Hanson, Batavia; mustered out October 31, 1864, as corporal.

William E. Hill, Elgin; mustered out October 31, 1864, as corporal.

Orson Hotchkiss, Aurora; discharged October 14, 1862, as corporal.

Elijah B. Ketchum, Aurora; discharged June 7, 1862, as corporal.

Noah Kipp, Clintonville; mustered out October 31, 1864.

John E. Lowe, Clintonville; discharged May 3, 1862.

Richard H. Lampson, Campton; discharged June 23, 1864, as corporal.

John Morley, Elgin; wounded July 7, 1863; left in hospital at Corinth, Mississippi, July 8, 1863.

Norman D. Perry, Clintonville; discharged June 23, 1862.

Charles B. Prindle, Clintonville; corporal; died at Helena, Arkansas, December 3, 1863.

Hiram Peterson, Clintonville; discharged March 4, 1862.

Kitridge Putnam, Clintonville; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Grove Rose, Clintonville; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Alonzo H. Sanborn, St. Charles; discharged May 3, 1862, as farrier.

Frederick Sheldon, St. Charles; bugler; discharged.

Daniel Townsend, Elgin; saddler; transferred to Company I.

William Tullock, Geneva; discharged April 8, 1862.

Oren C. Webster, St. Charles; deserted November 10, 1861.

Wallace W. Young, Elgin; discharged December 10, 1862.

Recruits.

Richard D. Marlett, Aurora; transferred from Company H, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry; discharged June 10, 1864.

Thomas Ponsley, St. Charles; transferred to Company G, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

COMPANY H*.

Captains.

Christian B. Dodson, Geneva; resigned, August 10, 1862.

William C. Wilder, Geneva; resigned February 13, 1863.

Thomas J. Beebe, Geneva; mustered out August 13, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

William C. Wilder, Geneva; promoted.

Thomas J. Beebe, Geneva; promoted.

Ebenezer C. Litherland, Burlington; mustered out at consolidation.

Second Lieutenants.

John C. Bundy, St. Charles; promoted lieutenant colonel in Arkansas regiment.

Ebenezer C. Litherland, Burlington; promoted.

First Sergeant.

Horatio G. Lumbard, St. Charles; discharged February 17, 1862, for promotion as adjutant in Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Charles Herrington, Geneva; deserted October 5, 1862.

Sergeants.

Thomas Beebe, Geneva; promoted first lieutenant.

William Burman, Geneva; discharged January 10, 1862; disability.

Thomas C. Brown, Burlington; promoted first sergeant.

Corporals.

Charles M. Green, Geneva; discharged November 26, 1863, for promotion to first lieutenant, Thirteenth Arkansas Cavalry.

Henry B. Hazlehurst, St. Charles; mustered out August 31, 1864.

John Fisher, Campton; mustered out August 31, 1864.

John Fox, Blackberry; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Privates.

John Akin, Blackberry; deserted August 10, 1861.

John Beebe, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Ephraim Blockman, St. Charles; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Charles H. Bunker, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Rudolph C. Bowers, St. Charles; discharged April 13, 1862.

Abial S. Brown, Batavia; discharged August 30, 1861; disability.

James Beebe, Geneva; discharged February 19, 1863; disability.

F. B. Beach, St. Charles; discharged August 24, 1861; wounds.

Thomas Calleghan, Blackberry; discharged May 18, 1863; disability.

Frank A. Clark, Geneva; discharged September 4, 1863, for promotion to Lieutenant First Mississippi Colored Infantry.

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* This Company was formerly known as Kane County Cavalry. Subsequently assigned as Company H Fifteenth Cavalry Volunteers.

Marshall Clark, Geneva; discharged January 10, 1862; old age.

Hollis Clark, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Robert G. Curtis, Geneva; discharged May 4, 1864, for promotion as lieutenant, First Mississippi Colored Infantry.

David Caruthers, Kane county; mustered out August 31, 1864.

William B. Cary, Blackberry; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Edward Durant, St. Charles; mustered out August 31, 1864.

John W. Edwards, Blackberry; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Barney F. Freeman, Blackberry; corporal; died at Benton Barracks, October 18, 1861.

Richard Flower, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1864.

George E. Gilman, Campton; discharged February 23, 1864; disability.

Chester German, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Augustus Gustoson, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1864, as corporal.

Alfred Herrington, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Thaddeus Herrington, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1864.

John B. Herndon, Virgil; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Wallace Hickox, Virgil; discharged April 10, 1864, for promotion as second lieutenant, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry.

Frank H. Harris, Virgil; discharged November 16, 1861; disability.

George H. Hall, Blackberry; mustered out August 31, 1864.

J. M. Haskins, Blackberry; discharged February 13, 1863; disability.

William Hinch, St. Charles; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Allen Hickerson, Burlington; reenlisted as veteran.

James O. Haile, St. Charles; corporal; died at Young's Point, Louisiana, March 24, 1863.

William K. Kennear, Campton; died at Benton Barracks December 4, 1861.

Dennis Lucy, Geneva; discharged May 18, 1863; disability.

F. J. Minneum, St. Charles; discharged August 19, 1861; disability.

John Noble, St. Charles; mustered out August 31, 1864, as sergeant.

Charles R. Palmer, Burlington; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Andrew J. Pease, Burlington; drowned at Batesville, Arkansas, May 29, 1862.

Thomas B. Reeves, Burlington; discharged July 3, 1862.

Jamed Rodley, Blackberry; discharged October 7, 1861; disability.

Charles Stewart, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1864.

William F. Stewart, Batavia; discharged January 14, 1863.

William Story, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Fayette Smith, Burlington; mustered out August 31, 1864.

Albert B. Town, Blackberry; discharged October 12, 1861; disability.

James E. Tracy, Blackberry; discharged November 17, 1861; disability.

William H. H. Thompson, St. Charles; deserted at St. Louis, Missouri, March 15, 1862.

Fayette Thompson, St. Charles.

William H. Tilton, Geneva; mustered out August 31, 1861.

Jerome Wilson, Geneva; deserted October 16, 1862.
Thomas G. Wills, Virgil; discharged November 11, 1862; disability.
Thomas W. West, Geneva; mustered out August 29, 1864.
E. F. Wicks, St. Charles; mustered out August 31, 1864.
Andrew Wallan, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.
Orlando Wood, Blackberry; discharged November 11, 1862; disability.
Benjamin Wells, St. Charles; mustered out August 31, 1864.
Thomas P. Young, St. Charles; discharged November 8, 1861.

Veterans.

Allen B. Hickerson, Geneva; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Charles C. Rinehart, Geneva; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Andrew Wallen, Geneva; corporal; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Recruits.

Willard B. Allen, Hampshire; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Henry J. Allen, Hampshire; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Frank Broadbent, Geneva; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

James E. Beebe, Geneva; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

William S. Coon, Hampshire; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

John Haynes, Hampshire; veteran recruit; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

John R. Hight, Hampshire; veteran recruit; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

John H. Haley, Hampshire; veteran recruit; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Joseph R. Jarvis, Hampshire; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

William Mackey, Hampshire; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Charles W. Maude, Hampshire; corporal; veteran recruit; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Julius H. Norton, Elgin; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

George A. Thompson, Geneva; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Abraham Updike, Geneva; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Albert Wattenpaugh, Plato; transferred to Company L, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

COMPANY I.*

Captains.

Albert Jenks, Aurora; promoted lieutenant colonel, Thirty-sixth Illinois regiment.

George A. Wills, Aurora; see regiment, as consolidated.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel B. Sherer, Aurora; promoted to Company K.

George A. Willis, Aurora; promoted.

Azariah C. Ferrie, Aurora; resigned October 11, 1864.

Daniel Dynan, Aurora; see regiment, as consolidated.

Second Lieutenants.

Azariah C. Ferrie, Aurora; promoted.

George A. Willis, Aurora; promoted.

Albert Collins, Aurora; promoted captain, Company F.

Daniel Dynan, Aurora; promoted.

Jerome B. Marlett, Aurora; see regiment, as consolidated.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant.

Francis E. Reynolds, Aurora; promoted first lieutenant, Company K.

Sergeants.

Fletcher J. Snow, Aurora; detached at muster out of regiment.

James J. Johnson, Aurora; promoted major, First Arkansas Cavalry.

Fred Otis White, Sugar Grove; discharged November 4, 1863.

Corporals.

George Stewart, Aurora; mustered out August 24, 1864, as private.

Jerome B. Marlett, Aurora; paroled prisoner; reenlisted as veteran.

Henra B. Douglas, Aurora; captured at Holly Springs; paroled.

David Hill, Jr., Aurora; died March 19, 1864, while prisoner of war.

Isaac Rice, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Farrier.

George A. Carson, Aurora; deserted April 10, 1863.

Saddler.

James J. Hume, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Privates.

James Allen, Aurora; mustered out August 24, 1864.

Charles Angell, Aurora; sent to hospital October 26, 1862; supposed discharged; reported deserter.

Smith D. Avery, Aurora; died at Rolla, Missouri, January 1, 1862.

Henry Beebe, Aurora; mustered out August 24, 1864.

John Beebe, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Irwin M. Benton, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Joseph Burley, Aurora; mustered out August 24, 1864; was prisoner.

Hope S. Chapin, Aurora; discharged December 10, 1861; disability.

Joseph Carle, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

* This Company was formerly attached to the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and known as Company "A" Dragoons, subsequently assigned as Company "I," Fifteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

Samuel W. Clark, Aurora; discharged February 7, 1862; disability.
Charles O. Dorr, Sugar Grove; reenlisted as veteran.
Edward F. Dorr, Sugar Grove; died at Sugar Grove, Illinois, September 29, 1861.
George L. Dorr, Sugar Grove; reenlisted as veteran.
Henry C. Davis, Aurora; died.
John W. Everts, Aurora.
George Gunter, Sugar Grove; reenlisted as veteran.
Martin Glen, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Robert Haschel, Aurora; died at New Orleans November 13, 1863.
Gilbert Heath, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Chancey Hollenback, Aurora; mustered out August 24, 1864, as corporal.
Jesse Hollenback, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Nicholas Hittinger, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran; paroled prisoner.
Joseph Ingham, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Ira Jacobs, Sugar Grove; reenlisted as veteran.
Oliver H. Judd, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
James M. Kennedy, Aurora; mustered out August 24, 1864.
Richard Larkin, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran; paroled prisoner.
Truman Lillie, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Christian Logan, Aurora; died at Rolla, Missouri, October 7, 1861.
Joseph R. Loomis, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
George H. McCabe, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Joseph F. McCrosky, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
James McMullen, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
George W. Moon, Aurora; discharged December 10, 1861; disability.
Andrew Nortrip, Aurora; discharged January 26, 1863.
Elias Nortrip, Aurora; discharged January 21, 1862.
Eugene Newell, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles H. Oderkirke, Aurora; discharged November 28, 1862; disability.
John A. Radley, Aurora; discharged August 14, 1862.
Caleb B. Bears, Montgomery; deserted May 19, 1863.
Thomas B. Robinson, Montgomery; reenlisted as veteran.
Orrin Squires, Montgomery; discharged April 9, 1863; wounds.
Thomas J. Slosson, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Cassius P. Snook, Batavia; discharged July 24, 1862; disability.
Abijah Tarble, Aurora; discharged December 10, 1861; disability.
Eleazer Todd, Sugar Grove; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Weaver, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Orrin Z. Whitford, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.
Darius D. Williams, Sugar Grove; reenlisted as veteran.

VETERANS.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Joseph Ingham, Aurora; discharged October 15, 1864.

Sergeant.

Jerome B. Marlett, Aurora; promoted second lieutenant.

Corporals.

Isaac Rice, Aurora; first sergeant; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

George Gunter, Sugar Grove; quartermaster sergeant; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Charles O. Dorr, Sugar Grove; commissary sergeant; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Privates.

Erwin H. Benton, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

John Beebe, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

John Carl, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Joseph Carl, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

George L. Dorr, Sugar Grove; corporal; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Martin Glen, Aurora; corporal; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Gilbert Heath, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Nicholas Hettenger, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Jesse Hollenbrock, Aurora; corporal; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Ira Jacobs, Sugar Grove; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Oliver H. Judd, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Truman Lillie, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Joseph R. Loomis, Aurora.

Richard Larkin, Elgin; corporal; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

James McMullen, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

George H. McCabe, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Joseph F. McCrosky, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Eugene Newell, Aurora; sergeant; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Thomas B. Robinson, Montgomery; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Thomas J. Slossen, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Eleazer Todd, Sugar Grove; sergeant; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Charles Weaver, Sugar Grove; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Orrin Z. Whitford, Sugar Grove; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Darius D. Williams, Sugar Grove; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Recruits.

John Carl, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

John Cooper, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

O. Burdette Dewey, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Stephen V. or C. Estee, Aurora; corporal; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

William Ellis, Aurora; deserted.

Mark D. Flowers, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Charles T. Finley, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Frankley Fox, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Frank H. Goodwin, Aurora; died Memphis March 14, 1863.

John C. Goodwin, Aurora; paroled prisoner; died at New Orleans April 23, 1864; wounds.

James R. Gillette, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

William D. Kawkins, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

William M. Howell, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Horace A. Miller, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Richard M. Northam, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Isaac S. Oliver, Aurora; never joined; died at Camp Butler April 1, 1864.

Benjamin F. Persons, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Thomas Robinson, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

John Schoolcraft, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Edwin Scrafford, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Lucien F. Town, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Thomas F. White, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

James S. Wood, Aurora; transferred to Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Andrew Yeldham, Aurora; died at Memphis September 25, 1864.

COMPANY K.*

Captains.

Henry A. Smith, Burlington; cashiered.

Samuel B. Sherer, Aurora; promoted major.

Francis E. Reynolds, Aurora; resigned February 28, 1864.

William Duncan, Plato; see regiment as consolidated.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel Chapman, Plato; resigned April 1, 1862.

Francis E. Reynolds, Aurora; promoted.

Charles M. Harvey, Elgin; see regiment as consolidated.

Second Lieutenants.

John S. Durand, Plato; resigned March 28, 1862.

Henry C. Padelford, Elgin; resigned July 14, 1862.

Edward M. Barnard, Elgin; resigned January 23, 1863.

Charles M. Harvey, Elgin; promoted.

John A. McQueen, Plato; see regiment as consolidated.

First Sergeant.

Edward M. Barnard, Elgin; promoted second lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Henry C. Padelford, Elgin; promoted second lieutenant.

Vernon O. Wilcox, Plato; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April —, 1863.

George W. Archer, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.

John W. Davis, Burlington; discharged April 19, 1863; wounds.

Corporals.

John McQueen, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.

Henry Weightman, Burlington; discharged July —, 1862; disability.

Henry C. Scott, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.

William Duncan, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.

Eugene M. Griggs, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.

John Baker, Plato; killed near Atlanta, Georgia, July 24, 1864.

Rue Schuyler, Jr., Plato; sergeant; discharged September 23, 1864.

Bugler.

Wallace S. Clark, St. Charles; reenlisted as veteran.

Farrier.

John M. Padelford, Elgin; discharged February 6, 1862; disability.

Blacksmith.

William Donovan, Elgin; detailed by Pay Department by order of General Grant.

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* This company was formerly attached to the Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and known as Company "B" Dragoons, subsequently assigned as Company "K," Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers.

HOLY TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, ELGIN.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, ELGIN.

Saddler.

Russell C. Fowler, Elgin; discharged January 17, 1862; disability.

Wagoner.

Julius C. Pratt, Elgin; discharged December 18, 1861; disability.

Privates.

John Archer, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Henry Ball, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Nathaniel Brown, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Mortimer C. Briggs, St. Charles; discharged September 23, 1864, as corporal.
Ephraim M. Cardner, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Robert Collins, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
William J. Christy, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
George Cox, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Robert N. Chrysler, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Isaiah B. Curtis, Plato; discharged July 18, 1862; disability.
Charles Collins, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
George W. Campbell, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles Cooley, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Harrison Eaton, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Edwin F. Everts, Aurora; discharged June —, 1862; disability.
John Fraser, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
William H. Fletcher, Rutland; discharged September 23, 1864.
Patrick Glennon, Plato; in hospital at Jacinto, Mississippi, August 14, 1862.
Robert Gallagher, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
John Gilbert, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Norton N. Harger, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Oliver Hanagan, Plato; deserted September 25, 1862.
Jerry Hickey, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Charles F. Holmes, Plato; discharged September 20, 1862; disability.
Charles P. Kennedy, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
John M. Kingsley, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
James Knox, Plato; discharged April 19, 1863; wounds.
Christopher Kingsley, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Abijah A. Lee, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Eben Lowder, Plato; died at St. Louis November 2, 1861.
Lloyd T. Lathrop, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864, as corporal.
William M. Love, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
William Mehan, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
John Muldoon, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Eugene Mann, Batavia; discharged September 23, 1864.
Henry Nelson, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Thomas C. Pennington, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Peter D. Porchet, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Marquis L. Perry, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864, as sergeant.
David Peterson, Plato; discharged July 18, 1862; disability.

Isaac Peterson, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
William H. Pease, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Abner A. Pease, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
George Perkins, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Jeremiah Phelan, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
John D. Pringle, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
George Pettingill, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Daniel Rettis, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864, as sergeant.
Daniel Reynolds, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Earl Robinson, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Abraham Rumsey, Plato; wounded; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January —, 1864.
Henry J. Rogers, Plato; deserted October 17, 1861.
William E. Satterfield, Plato; mustered out October 10, 1864.
Justice J. Stringer, Plato; discharged July 18, 1862; disability.
Amos D. Scott, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Abijah L. Strang, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Charles L. Seward, Plato; discharged April —, 1862; disability.
Henry M. Sawyer, Plato; discharged January —, 1862; disability.
James Sheddon, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Clark Tucker, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
John B. Thompson, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
George M. Winchester, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Wallace W. Wattenpaugh, Plato; discharged April —, 1863; disability.
Martin F. Wattenpaugh, Plato; discharged September 23, 1864.
Noah Wallice, Plato; discharged June 26, 1862; disability.
John Wagoner, Plato; reenlisted as veteran.
Benjamin Weaver, Aurora; discharged September 23, 1864.

Veterans.

Myron J. Amich, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Edwin E. Balch, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Nathaniel Brown, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Henry Ball, Elgin; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

George W. Campbell, Udina; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Charles Cooley, Plato Center; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Robert Collins, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Robert N. Crysler, Plato; deserted January 27, 1864.

William Duncan, Plato; promoted captain.

Eugene H. Griggs, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

John Gilbert, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Robert Gallagher, Elgin; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Jerry Hickey, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Nathan H. Larkin, Plato; mustered out July 24, 1865; was prisoner.

Abijah A. Lee, Elgin; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

John A. McQueen, Elgin; promoted second lieutenant.

William Meehan, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Henry Nelson, Elgin; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

George J. or D. Pettingill, St. Charles; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Jeremiah Phelan, Plato Center; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

William H. Pease, Plato Center; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

George Perkins, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Peter D. Porchet, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Abner A. Pease, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Daniel Reynolds, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Earl Robinson, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

John Wagner, Plato; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Recruits.

Rob. J. Eakin, or Aiken, Aurora; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Henry L. Forbes, Aurora; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Charley M. Harvey, Elgin; transferred from Company B, Thirty-sixth Infantry, December 1, 1861; promoted second lieutenant.

Henry Irish, Aurora; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

James Moore, Aurora; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Willett Richardson, Campton; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

Willis Richardon, Campton; transferred to Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as consolidated.

COMPANY L.

Corporal.

Phiranda A. Butterfield, Rutland; discharged June 27, 1862; disability.

COMPANY M.

Unassigned Recruits.

James Snowball, Aurora; rejected April 26, 1864.
George W. Hurlbut, Plato; never mustered.
William Seymour, Hampshire; mustered out May 21, 1865.
Orlando Vanekin, Plato; rejected.

HISTORY OF SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

The Sixteenth Cavalry was composed principally of Chicago men. Thieleman's and Schambeck's cavalry companies, raised at the outset of the war, formed the nucleus of the regiment. The former company served as General Sherman's body guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a major and authorized to raise a battalion. Thieleman and Schambeck's companies were thenceforth known as Thieleman's Battalion.

In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. In October, 1863, the Sixteenth Cavalry was ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee, and a portion of it participated in the memorable defense of that place in November and December. A detachment under Colonel Thieleman constituted the garrison at Cumberland Gap, and one battalion, under Major Beers, was sent up Powell's Valley in the direction of Jonesville, Virginia. On the 3d of January, 1864, this battalion was attacked by three brigades of Longstreet's command, and after maintaining its ground for ten hours against five times its own number and losing heavily in killed and wounded, its ammunition having become exhausted, it was compelled to surrender. The loss of the regiment upon this occasion was three hundred and fifty-six men and fifty-six officers. Long afterward the rebels exchanged less than one-third of these prisoners, sent them back in the most wretched condition from the horrors of the prison pen at Andersonville. The others were victims of the frightful tortures to which they were there subjected and now lie buried in the National cemetery at that place.

After the conclusion of the east Tennessee campaign, the regiment was, in February, 1864, ordered to report at Camp Nelson, at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, where it was remounted, and in the latter part of April it left that place for Georgia. It then constituted a part of the cavalry corps under General Stoneman.

It arrived at Red Clay, Georgia, May 10, and on the 12th was engaged in the battle of Vornell Station, where it lost one officer, Lieutenant Kerfurth, wounded and captured, and twelve men. It was there on duty almost every day from that time until after the fall of Atlanta—a period of nearly four months—during which it participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Reseca, Kingston, Cassville, Carterville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mine's Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochee and

various engagements in front of Atlanta and Jonesboro. Returning to Decatur, Georgia, it remained there until September 14, and was then ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, to again remount. On the 22d of October it left that place for Nashville, and was ordered thence to Pulaski, thence to Fayetteville and back, and then, after a few days, to Waynesboro, near the Tennessee river. It had been there but three days when Hood crossed the river at Florence and below, and the brigade in which the Sixteenth was then serving was ordered to fall back. On this retreat it kept up a running fight with the enemy for three days and nights, until it reached Columbia. While the main army remained here, the Sixteenth was sent up Duck river to defend some fords at which it was supposed the enemy would attempt to cross. The expectation was realized, and in the six hours' engagement which followed the regiment held its position triumphantly against a vastly superior force of the rebels until dusk, when it learned that a large body of the enemy had crossed the Duck river and got completely in its rear. The only support the regiment then had was part of a company from the Eighth Michigan, and one company from the Eighth Iowa. The enemy had two brigades in line of battle across the pike and directly in the rear.

The night was dark and our boys approached quietly until within one hundred yards of the enemy, when the charge was sounded, and the lines of the enemy were broken.

The Sixteenth next participated in the battle of Franklin and in various skirmishes between there and Nashville.

It engaged in the two days' battles at the latter place and in the pursuit of the enemy to the Tennessee river. It then returned to Pulaski and there went into camp, but most of the regiment was kept on scouting duty from that time until March, 1865. It then moved to Springfield, and in May returned to Pulaski, whence most of it was sent to Holton, Courtland and Decatur, Alabama.

On the 18th of June it returned to Pulaski, and on the 2d of July it was ordered to Franklin, where it remained, scouring the country in all directions, until ordered to Nashville for muster out. It arrived in Chicago on the 23d of August, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

During its term of service the Sixteenth marched about five thousand miles and engaged in thirty-one general battles and numerous skirmishes. At its muster out the only members left of the original field and staff officers were Colonel Smith, Captain Ford and Lieutenant Finger. The original force of the regiment was twelve hundred men. It received one hundred recruits, and at its discharge could muster only two hundred and eighty-five men, showing a casualty list of nearly one thousand.

In January, 1865, Captain Hiram S. Hanchett, of this regiment, was captured at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee, and taken to the rebel prison at Cahaba, Alabama. There he organized the sixty men he found in prison, systematized a plan of escape, and this band of braves overpowered the guard, broke out and marched for two days, fighting all the while, hoping to reach the river and capture a steamboat on which they might escape. After that struggle, however, they were overpowered and then taken back. A number

of the fugitives were killed; but for Captain Hanchett a worse fate was reserved. He was enclosed in a wooden box eight feet square with one aperture, through which his food was passed.

Here he remained until the rebels heard General Wilson was coming and deemed it was best to shift their quarters.

Poor Hanchett was, by over a month of this confinement, reduced to too feeble a state to move and they blew out his brains when they left.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Chaplain.

Cornelius R. Ford, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant.

James B. Benedict, Aurora; deserted May 26, 1865.

Wagoner.

Thomas McEnta, Aurora; deserted February 23, 1863.

Privates.

Walter Bratt, Aurora; captured November 24, 1864.

Patrick Flemming, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865.

John Hieronymus, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865.

John Hughes, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865, as blacksmith.

Truman U. Phillips, Aurora; captured and exchanged; died at St. Louis May 28, 1865.

Charles Strong, Aurora; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.

Hans Temm, Aurora; deserted July 22, 1863.

Edward Trumbull, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

William P. Gibbs, Aurora; discharged June 8, 1864.

John Q. Hattery, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

John Q. Hattery, Aurora; promoted.

Second Lieutenant.

John Q. Hattery, Aurora; promoted.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Nicholas G. Shelman, Aurora; deserted May 9, 1863.

Commissary Sergeant.

Thomas G. Calkins, Aurora; detached at muster out of regiment.

Sergeants.

Calvin E. Breed, Kane county; mustered out August 19, 1865, as corporal.

Byron T. Whitford, Aurora; discharged June 30, 1865, as private; disability.

Eli McDaniel, Aurora; deserted May 25, 1863.

Corporals.

William Bronson, Aurora; deserted May 20, 1863.

Charles E. Pierce, Aurora; died at Andersonville Prison August 6, 1864; grave No. 4,887.

Melancth'n B. Fletcher, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865, as sergeant.

Charles R. Vaughan, Aurora; private; sentenced to make good time lost by desertion.

Farrier.

William B. Maddock, Aurora; discharged February 16, 1864.

Wagoner.

Nelson M. Saterfield, Aurora; deserted April 25, 1863.

Privates.

William Bailey, Kane county; deserted May 21, 1863.

Joseph Chaffin, Kane county; deserted October 22, 1863.

Charles Clyde, Kane county; discharged June 14, 1865.

Samuel H. Drew, Kane county; transferred by sentence of courtmartial to Company D, Ninety-fifth Infantry, March 11, 1865.

John Haley, Aurora; deserted April 25, 1863.

John Hunter, Kane county; prisoner of war; mustered out to date May 30, 1865.

Charles A. W. Hayes, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865.

Charles H. Harder, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865.

Samuel O. Hart, Kane county.

John Krohl, Aurora; died at Andersonville Prison August 4, 1864; grave No. 4,700.

John Kolly, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865.

William H. Lott, Aurora; paroled prisoner; died at Annapolis, Maryland, November 29, 1864.

Albert Miller, Kane county; paroled prisoner; mustered out to date May 30, 1865.

Charles Ohswald, Kane county, discharged February 2, 1865; disability.

Joseph Rupert, Aurora; mustered out August 19, 1865.

John Rothenback, Kane county; deserted March 1, 1863.

William H. Sanders, Aurora; deserted; arrested and sentenced to fortifications during enlistment.

William J. Sanders, Aurora; discharged July 27, 1865; disability.

Augustus Stevens, Kane county; mustered out August 19, 1865, as sergeant; was prisoner.

George W. Thayer, Kane county; transferred to Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Julius Vocker, Kane county; deserted May 20, 1863.

Walter A. Warren, Kane county; missing in action near Columbia, Tennessee, since November 25, 1864.

COMPANY M.

Private.

Thomas E. Brown, Aurora; discharged to date May 29, 1865.

HISTORY OF SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.

The Seventeenth Cavalry Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, was organized under special authority from the War Department, issued September 11, 1863, to Hon. John F. Farnsworth. The rendezvous was established at St. Charles, Kane county, Illinois. By the approval of the governor of the state the colonelcy of the regiment was offered to John L. Beveridge, then major in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who assumed the work of recruitment and organization and opened the rendezvous November 15, 1863. Eight companies were mustered in January 22, 1864. Four other companies were mustered in and the organization of the regiment completed February 12, 1864.

By the close of April next six hundred and fifty horses had been brought in by the men, under instruction from the cavalry bureau, and sold to the government.

May 3, 1864, the regiment moved, under orders from the general-in-chief, to report to Major General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of Missouri at St. Louis, Missouri.

The regiment was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where one thousand one hundred sets of horse equipments were received. From there it moved to Alton, Illinois, and relieved the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry in guarding the military prison at that place. For this purpose five hundred muskets were drawn from the arsenal.

Early in June following the First Battalion was ordered to St. Louis, and the Second Battalion followed immediately. Both being fully mounted, they were ordered at once to the north Missouri district.

The First Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Dennis J. Hynes commanding, proceeded to St. Joseph, Missouri, where the commanding officer reported in person to General Fisk, commanding the District of North Missouri.

The Second Battalion, Major Lucius C. Matlack commanding, was assigned by General C. B. Fisk to the post of Glasgow, Missouri.

From this period for four months the three battalions were separate and remote from each other. Their history will be fitly given in separate narratives, extending over the time intervening and up to the time of reunion with the regimental headquarters.

OF THE FIRST BATTALION.

Lieutenant Colonel Hynes, being detailed as chief of cavalry, and attached to General Fisk's staff, the first squadron (Companies A and B), under Major H. Hillard, was ordered to Weston, Missouri. The second squadron (Companies C and D) was ordered to remain at St. Joseph, Missouri, Captain J. D. Butts in command.

The duties of the battalions were mainly escort and provost guard duty for three months; not always at the same localities, yet always within the District of North Missouri.

In September, 1864, the invasion of Missouri by Price's army of rebels increased the responsibility of their work by the increased restlessness of the

rebel sympathizers around them; but no actual conflict with the enemy occurred in that district.

Late in September the second squadron (Companies C and D), commanded by Captain Jones, was moved over the country to Jefferson City, Missouri, and here, rejoining the regiment, took part in the defense of the city, October 6 and 7, 1864.

The first squadron (Companies A and B) remained in north Missouri during the winter and joined the regiment in June, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Hynes and Major Hillard had been ordered to the regiment in February and March preceding while the headquarters was at Pilot Knob, Missouri.

OF THE SECOND BATTALION.

From July, 1864, for three months Major Matlack, with the battalion (Companies E, F, G and H) occupied the post of Glasgow. This was adjacent to the strongholds of numerous guerrilla bands, whose influence with rebel sympathizers and their inroads upon the loyal inhabitants and interruptions of United States telegraph lines required scouting parties constantly on the road for a distance of from thirty to sixty miles. Threatened attacks upon the post and actual assaults upon the outposts kept the entire detachment busy day and night.

Parties were sent out under orders from General Douglas, commanding Eighth Sub-District, District of North Missouri, to remote points, and frequent fights ensued. In every instance but one—when a score of the Seventeenth men fought five times their number—their success in punishing the enemy was decided, yet not without the loss of a few killed and wounded. Among these fights may be named one near Allen, on the North Missouri Railroad, in July, 1864; one near the Porsche Hills, and a third near Rocheport. None of these demand a more extended notice.

The reported presence of the rebel Colonel Thornton, with one thousand, five hundred men, induced an order from General Rosecrans, through General Fisk, for a movement from Glasgow, northward and westward, in search of Thornton. Pursuant thereto Major Matlack moved with all his mounted force and a squadron of the Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to Chillicothe, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Here, reinforced by five hundred militia, the column was divided into three detachments and thoroughly scoured the whole country from the railroad southward and westward to the river. No enemy was found, but the presence of the troops reassured the Union men of that country, and held their enemies in check. The distance traveled was three hundred miles.

In September, 1864, the Second Battalion was ordered to move over the country and report to General McNeil, commanding the district of Rolla, at Rolla, Missouri. It rejoined the regiment at Jefferson City, with which its movements are thenceforward identified.

OF THE THIRD BATTALION.

From July, 1864, until late in August of the same year this battalion, with regimental headquarters, remained at Alton, Illinois. Being removed to Benton Barracks, and fully mounted, it was ordered, early in September, to Glasgow, Missouri, but at Jefferson City its destination was changed, and,

joined by the Second Battalion, Colonel John L. Beveridge commanding, reported to General John McNeil at Rolla September 19, 1864, with the two battalions. Here commenced an active and vigorous campaign, in which the movements of the regiment were a unit.

When all communications between Rolla and St. Louis were interrupted by Price's army, and General Ewing's small force had retired from Pilot Knob, after a brave resistance, Colonel Beveridge, with the Seventeenth, by order of General McNeil, moved out at noon, September 28, and, driving a cavalry force which appeared near Cuba, reached Leesburg the day following —thirty-three miles distant—and saved General Ewing, with Colonel Fletcher (since governor of Missouri) and their seven hundred men, from imminent peril of capture and covered their return to Rolla, Missouri.

Early in October the regiment moved from Rolla—a part of McNeil's brigade—towards Jefferson City, reaching there in time to aid in constructing defenses and in repelling the attack of Price, October 6 and 7, where Companies C and D rejoined the regiment.

The day following General Pleasanton arrived from St. Louis and organized the entire force—four thousand—as a cavalry division, under General Sanborn. Colonel Beveridge was placed in command of the Second Brigade, which included the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry and the Third, Fifth and Ninth Missouri Cavalry.

Major Matlack commanded the Seventeenth, which took part in the attack made on Price at Boonville, October 11, and which induced an early evacuation of that point by the rebels.

At Independence the Seventeenth dismounted, was deployed on the left, and in support of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, when the rear guard of the enemy was attacked and their artillery captured. This was October 22, 1864. Same day, at midnight, the brigade left Independence in the direction of Hickman's Mills, twelve miles distant, where the enemy was intercepted the next day about noon. While the main column of the brigade, under General McNeil, who had assumed command, attacked near the head of the rebel column, the Seventeenth, Colonel Beveridge commanding, was ordered to form a separate column and strike the enemy on the flank, one mile or more in the rear. By a rapid movement their flank was reached, but at a moment preceding an attack, which must have been a success, peremptory orders were received to return and support the battery in front. Two days after this the division, now under General Pleasanton's immediate orders, captured Major General Marmaduke, Brigadier General Cabel, ten rebel cannon and more than a thousand prisoners, with their arms, at Mine Creek, Kansas, having moved seventy miles within twenty-four hours.

The Seventeenth, with McNeil's brigade, was hurried forward in pursuit of the retreating foe. Three times the pursuers formed in line of battle, but only in the last case did the enemy maintain his ground. Then the rebels had chosen their ground on an open prairie, and were quietly waiting the approach of the Union forces—a brigade, now thinned down to fifteen hundred men, moving up to attack fifteen thousand. Every man of this little band could see and was seen by every man of the rebel army. The Seventeenth was made

the guide for the whole line, of which it was the left. After a short, sharp engagement and an attempt by the rebels to overwhelm its right, which was prevented by the arrival of two guns, which checked the rebels, an order came from General Pleasanton to charge along the whole line. After some delay the command "forward" was given, and away went the Seventeenth boys. With only three hundred men they pushed up in the face of the enemy, who moved off at their approach, while the center and right were fully half a mile in the rear. This was October 25, 1864, and occurred in the vicinity of Fort Scott. The lack of forage and the rapid marching caused the loss of more than half their horses, and hundreds of miles were traversed by some of the Seventeenth on foot.

The escape of the rebels over the Arkansas line was followed by the march of the brigade to Springfield, Missouri. Here orders from headquarters directed it to proceed southwest to Cassville, Missouri, thence back to Rolla, Missouri, which was reached by November 15, 1864. During the forty-three days intervening the regiment had marched over one thousand miles and suffered the loss of six hundred horses.

In January, 1865, the Seventeenth was ordered to Pilot Knob, Missouri. After being remounted it was ordered to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in April.

Colonel Beveridge was now breveted brigadier general, and in command of Sub-District No. 2, of St. Louis District, headquarters at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Lieutenant Colonel Hynes commanded the regiment.

A threatened attack on the Union lines was rumored abroad. An expedition was sent out, comprising the Seventeenth and some Missouri artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hynes, late in April, but no enemy was found.

The week following the Seventeenth accompanied commissioners from department headquarters with a flag of truce, who reached General Jeff Thompson and arranged terms and places for the capitulation of his forces.

From Cape Girardeau the regiment was ordered to Kansas, and occupied detached posts along the plains; whence they returned to be mustered out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Their last important work was that of a detachment, accompanying the commissioners, who went to Fort Smith to treat with the Indians at the great council held in September, 1865.

The service of the regiment has been wholly within the Department of the Missouri, commanded, respectively, by Generals Rosecrans, Dodge and Pope.

While the regiment was stationed at Pilot Knob Major Matlack was ordered to St. Louis and assigned to duty as provost marshal.

From Cape Girardeau Colonel Beveridge was ordered to Warrensburg, thence to Kansas City, and thence to Rolla, Missouri. He closed out all the military in Missouri south of the Missouri river outside of St. Louis county, mustering out the Missouri troops, supervising the removal of military stores, and subjecting the military to the civil authorities when the regiment was mustered out. Colonel Beveridge, by order of the secretary of war, was detained in the service and presided over a military commission in St. Louis for

the trial of rebel offenders against property and persons of the United States. He was finally mustered out of the service February 6, 1866, having served over four years.

The Seventeenth was the last cavalry regiment organized in this state. Its services were confined chiefly to the Department of the Missouri.

While the regiment did not experience any severe engagements, it performed hard and valuable services in frequent skirmishes with the enemy, in routing guerrilla parties and in long and weary marches.

As the youngest of the cavalry regiments it is entitled to the respect of the older regiments and the gratitude of the state and nation.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Surgeon.

Samuel K. Crawford, St. Charles; mustered out December 5, 1865.

Chaplain.

Edward O. Brien, St. Charles; mustered out November 28, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward.

Thomas C. Fuller, Blackberry; mustered out December 5, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant.

David Peterson, Elgin; private; deserted July 3, 1864.

Bugler.

Rudolph C. Bowers, St. Charles; discharged March 14, 1865; disability.

Wagoner.

Barton Clark, Elgin; discharged September 15, 1865, as private; disability.

Privates.

Hiram J. Brown, Elgin; discharged to date December 15, 1865, as corporal.

Truman Brown, Campton; discharged January 26, 1866, to date December 15, 1865.

Wallace Daily, Batavia; deserted July 14, 1865.

George M. Hayes, Elgin; discharged September 12, 1865.

George Panton, Elgin; discharged April 8, 1864; minor.

Seth Phillips, Elgin; discharged to date December 15, 1865.

Albert Sharpless, St. Charles; discharged to date December 15, 1865.

Joseph S. Smith, Elgin; discharged to date December 15, 1865.

Abram P. Taylor, Elgin; discharged to date December 15, 1865.

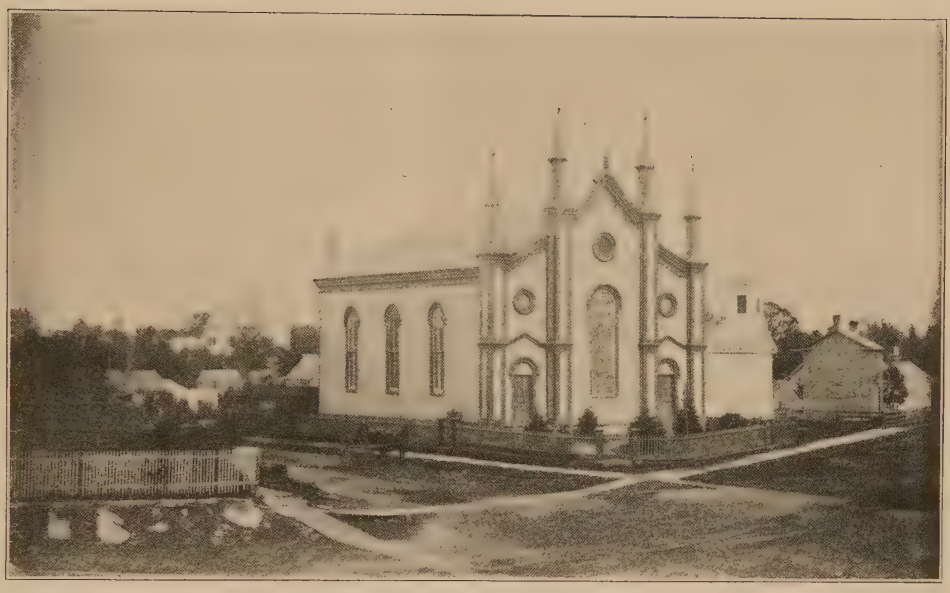
Charles L. Treest, Elgin; discharged to date December 15, 1865.

William H. Treest, Elgin; deserted July 5, 1864.

Leonard N. Underhill, Elgin; bugler; discharged to date December 15, 1865.

Recruit.

Alonzo Treest, Elgin; discharged to date December 15, 1865.



FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, ELGIN, ERECTED IN 1865.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL, ELGIN.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant.

Charles E. Yerrington, St. Charles; mustered out December 15, 1865, as corporal.

Corporals.

Lyman D. Morgan, Hampshire; mustered out December 15, 1865, as private.

John German, Geneva; mustered out December 15, 1865, as sergeant.

Privates.

David Beebe, Geneva; mustered out December 15, 1865, as sergeant.

George Baker, Hampshire; corporal; absent; wounded at muster out of regiment.

John Burns, Hampshire; mustered out December 15, 1865.

James Clark, Geneva; mustered out December 15, 1865, as sergeant.

Ransom Dewolf, Hampshire; mustered out December 15, 1865.

James Field, Hampshire; mustered out December 15, 1865.

Jasper Garner, Hampshire; mustered out December 15, 1865.

Allen Holmon, Aurora; died at Alton, Illinois, August 2, 1864.

Sevan Hall, Campton; discharged March 16, 1865.

Samuel Johnson, St. Charles; deserted September 10, 1865.

Joseph Keller, Rutland; dishonorably discharged to date December 15, 1865.

George Miller, St. Charles; mustered out December 15, 1865.

George March, St. Charles; discharged September 10, 1865.

John Patchin, Hampshire; mustered out December 15, 1865, as corporal.

Edward Pay, Blackberry; mustered out May 15, 1865.

Samuel P. Root, Blackberry; mustered out December 15, 1865, as corporal.

Arthur N. Root, Blackberry; mustered out December 15, 1865.

John H. Ream, Hampshire; in confinement at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on charge of mutiny.

Nathaniel Roath, Rutland; mustered out December 15, 1865.

John Shannon, Geneva; deserted September 14, 1865.

Morris Stewart, Geneva; discharged September 22, 1864.

Jacob G. Vote, Hampshire; mustered out December 15, 1865.

Recruits.

William P. Aikens, St. Charles; died at St. Charles, Illinois, March 30, 1864.

George Daville, Hampshire; mustered out December 15, 1865.

George E. Hadsall, Hampshire; mustered out December 15, 1865.

Charles W. Sisson, St. Charles; mustered out December 15, 1865.

Franklin Stanton, St. Charles; discharged April 5, 1865.

Linus Simons, St. Charles; died at Alton, Illinois, July 10, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant.

Fergus Bentley, Blackberry; private; deserted June 18, 1865.

Corporal.

Christopher McGough, Blackberry; discharged October 23, 1865.

Privates.

Samuel Brisbin, Virgil; mustered out November 23, 1865.
Charles B. Burns, Blackberry; mustered out November 23, 1865.
John W. Bell, Hampshire; mustered out May 24, 1865.
Abram L. Babcock, Hampshire; mustered out November 23, 1865.
George H. Fuller, Virgil; mustered out November 23, 1865, as bugler.
Thomas Fuller, Blackberry; promoted hospital steward.
Phineas B. Gurnsey, Virgil; mustered out November 23, 1865.
Charles H. March, Blackberry; mustered out November 23, 1865.
William M. Miner, Blackberry; mustered out November 23, 1865.

Recruits.

George Maynard, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
Richard A. Roberts, St. Charles; detached at muster out of regiment.

COMPANY D.

Second Lieutenant.

James B. Reed, St. Charles; mustered out December 20, 1865.

First Sergeant.

James B. Reed, St. Charles; promoted second lieutenant.

Corporal.

Irwin Beach, Virgil; mustered out December 20, 1865, as private.

Farrier.

Norman D. Perry, Clintonville; mustered out December 20, 1865.

Privates.

John Duncan, Virgil; mustered out December 20, 1865.
Byron McMasters, St. Charles; mustered out December 20, 1865.
Charles Scranton, St. Charles; mustered out December 20, 1865.

Recruits.

Fayette Robinson, St. Charles; deserted June 27, 1864.
James Tompkins, St. Charles; died at Chicago May 15, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Frederick F. Farson, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
George W. Warner, Batavia; mustered out May 15, 1865.

Recruits.

Nathan B. Brown, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865, as corporal.
Byron Brown, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
William L. Cook, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
Edward Darby, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
Joshua Getz, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
Leo Grollment, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
John N. Hill, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
Nathan Kernell, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865, as sergeant.
Addison Low, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.

Thomas Price, St. Charles; deserted September 19, 1865.
Simeon Shaver, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
John W. Snelling, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
Charles Van Sickle, St. Charles; deserted July 16, 1864.
Henry Wilson, St. Charles; dishonorably discharged to date November 23, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Dewitt C. Myers, Burlington; mustered out December 18, 1865.
Horatio N. Peavy, Hampshire; mustered out December 18, 1865.
Horace F. Kinkaid, Aurora; mustered out December 18, 1865.
Alexander H. Kinkaid, Aurora; discharged September 24, 1865.
Ramson McClellan, Burlington; died at Alton, Illinois, June 30, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Recruit.

Marshall B. Sherwin, Batavia; discharged January 26, 1866.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant.

Charles D. Larribee, Geneva; resigned June 30, 1865.

Recruit.

Timothy Donnova, Elgin; mustered out December 15, 1865.

COMPANY M.

Private.

John Phillips, Blackberry; deserted April 19, 1864.

Recruits.

Edmund Phillips, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
Walter M. Parker, St. Charles; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.
William R. White, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
George Williamson, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.
Andrew J. Webb, St. Charles; mustered out November 23, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY.

(Three Years' Service.)

COMPANY B.

Veteran.

Samuel Hadlock, Elgin; assigned to new Company A.

Recruit.

Samuel Hadlock, Elgin; reenlisted as veteran.

COMPANY C.

Recruits.

Nicholas Clancy, Rutland; mustered out June 12, 1865.
Joseph Mattelle, Rutland; mustered out June 12, 1865.
William H. Warner, Rutland; mustered out June 12, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Recruits.

John Doner, Blackberry; mustered out July 28, 1865.
James Dooley, Blackberry; mustered out July 28, 1865.

George L. Seeley, Blackberry; mustered out July 28, 1865.
Lewis Whitmarsh, Virgil; died at Vicksburg June 4, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Recruits.

Peter Nelson, Geneva; deserted April 6, 1862.
John Tucker, St. Charles; deserted April 30, 1862.

COMPANY M.

Private.

Frank W. Mead (Elgin), McHenry; mustered out July 24, 1865.

SECOND REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY.

(Three Years' Service.)

BATTERY G.

Private.

Martin O'Connell, Blackberry; reenlisted as veteran.

BATTERY I.

Corporal.

Hiram W. Hill, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Private.

Stilman Stolp, Aurora; reenlisted as veteran.

Veterans.

Hiram W. Hill, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865, as sergeant.
Stillman Stolp, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits.

Gordon J. Beverly, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.
William Ellis, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.
William G. Hall, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.
Oron Manchester, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.
William McAllister, Aurora; transferred to Invalid Corps.
Judson Parks, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.
John H. Phelps, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.
George A. Stolp, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.
Thomas Saunders, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.
Perry G. Tripp, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.
William G. Tabor, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.
William Usher, Aurora; mustered out June 14, 1865.

BATTERY L.

Jabez H. Moore, Geneva; discharged February 20, 1865.

BATTERY M.

Unassigned Recruit.

George E. Beuerman, Rutland.

COGSWELL BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

(Three Years' Service.)

Recruits.

Henry Babcock, Rutland; died, Nashville, February 19, 1865.
George R. Cox, Rutland.

RENWICK'S ELGIN BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

(Three Years' Service.)

Captains.

George W. Renwick, Elgin; resigned May 27, 1863.
Andrew M. Wood, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Andrew M. Wood, Elgin; promoted captain.
Caleb Rich, Elgin; mustered out April 27, 1865.
John Short, Elgin; discharged March 7, 1864.
Lorin G. Jeffers, Elgin; resigned March 5, 1864.
Joel H. Wicker, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Henry E. Tower, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Lorin G. Jeffers, Elgin; promoted senior first lieutenant.
Waldo W. Paine, Elgin; mustered out April 23, 1863.
Henry E. Tower, Elgin; promoted senior second lieutenant.
Joel H. Wicker, Elgin; promoted senior first lieutenant.
Henry E. Tower, Elgin; promoted junior first lieutenant.
James N. Boutwell, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
William W. Clift, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.

Sergeant Major.

John Short, Elgin; promoted first lieutenant.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas H. Elliott, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as private.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Joel H. Wicker, Elgin; promoted first sergeant, then second lieutenant.

Sergeants.

George Daniels, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.

Henry Tower, Elgin; promoted quartermaster sergeant, then second lieutenant.

George F. Renwick, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as private.

Corporals.

Orange B. Kent, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as saddler.

James N. Boutwell, Elgin; promoted first sergeant, then second lieutenant.

Charles Dunlap, Elgin; deserted January 15, 1863.

John W. Davis, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as first sergeant.

William W. Clift, Elgin; promoted quartermaster sergeant, then second lieutenant.

Patrick Roland, Elgin; deserted June 12, 1863.

Michael J. Linch, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.

John Penman, Sr., Elgin; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Adney B. Strong, Elgin; in confinement at muster out of battalion.

Patrick H. Flynn, Elgin; deserted November 17, 1862.

Nicholas Evans, Elgin; sergeant; died at Knoxville, Tennessee, February 6, 1864.

Abraham Kaplin, Elgin; deserted January 9, 1863.

Privates.

John Adams, Elgin; deserted January 10, 1863.
Henry Allen, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
William Anderson, Elgin; deserted January 10, 1863.
James Allen, Elgin; deserted January 10, 1863.
Horace Albee, Elgin; deserted January 10, 1863.
James W. Brockway, Elgin; discharged for promotion May 20, 1864.
James Blowers, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Elias Bennett, Elgin; died at Knoxville, Tennessee, February 28, 1864.
Daniel Brooks, Elgin; deserted November 30, 1862.
Peter Berdean, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Henry H. Blair, Elgin; discharged September 12, 1862; disability.
Alex Bailey, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
John Burmaster, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Nathan Benham, Elgin; deserted October 15, 1862.
Eugene Bradford, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
John D. Burg, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Stephen Bell, Elgin; mustered out June 24, 1865, as corporal.
Charles P. Burns, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Charles H. Burns, Elgin; deserted January 4, 1863.
Augustus W. Bunnell, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Charles Bockleman, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as sergeant.
William Cumming, Elgin; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.
James Collins, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Edward D. Clark, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Joseph Crane, Elgin; died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 21, 1863.
James Creen, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
John C. Crew, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as corporal.
Duncan Crawford, Elgin; died, Knoxville, Tennessee, December 25, 1863.
Richard F. Crawford, Elgin; discharged for promotion October 31, 1863.
Julius Clark, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Orson H. Crandall, Elgin; discharged for promotion April 2, 1863.
Frank B. Chadwick, Elgin; deserted September 20, 1862.
Matthew Corrigan, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Daniel Cullin, Elgin; deserted January 10, 1863.
Amos Cribbs, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Patrick Corbett, Elgin; deserted January 9, 1863.
Augustus A. Clark, Elgin.
Thomas Crapo, Elgin; discharged May 25, 1865.
Isaac Campbell, Elgin; deserted August 29, 1864.
James W. Davis, Elgin; deserted November 20, 1862.
Richard Doyle, Elgin; deserted October 20, 1862.
Frederick Dowd, Elgin; deserted January 9, 1863.
James Deane, Elgin; deserted November 20, 1862.
John Dailey, Elgin; died at Beaufort, South Carolina, April 25, 1865.
John Dolan, Elgin; mustered out June 2, 1865.

Jarvis Dean, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as corporal.
Andrew Dignan, Elgin; died at Madison, Indiana, May 24, 1864.
Bela Darrell, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
John Darrell, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as bugler.
Thomas Dwyer, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
James Dignam, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
James Dunlap, Elgin; deserted November 11, 1862.
James W. English, Elgin; deserted January 4, 1863.
William Elmy, Elgin; deserted August 17, 1862.
John Foley, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Wellington M. Friend, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as sergeant.
John Forrest, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Joseph Frangen, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Michael Gooden, Elgin; deserted December 17, 1862.
James E. Green, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
James Grady, Elgin; died at Hartland, Illinois, November 26, 1862.
Robert B. Graves, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as company quartermaster sergeant.
Daniel Green, Elgin; deserted December 17, 1862.
Amos Gillette, Elgin; discharged February 19, 1865; disability.
Charles Heaton, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Bartholomew Higgins, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Adelbert L. Hooker, Elgin; transferred to Volunteer Reserve Corps April 11, 1864.
John Hessler, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
George Hawkins, Elgin; in confinement at muster out of battery.
George Helt, Elgin; deserted November 20, 1862.
John Harvey, Elgin; deserted December 17, 1862.
George A. Hanaford, Elgin; discharged January 7, 1864, for promotion.
John Hughes, Elgin; deserted January 15, 1863.
George W. Hyde, Elgin; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.
Merrill C. Johnson, Elgin; dropped from rolls January 1, 1863.
William Jones, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.
Thomas Johnson, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.
Levi B. Knapp, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Michael Kennedy, Elgin; transferred to Volunteer Reserve Corps January, 1863; mustered out July 8, 1865.
Lewis A. Linda, Elgin; transferred to Sixth Illinois Battery.
William Lee, Elgin; drowned at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 24, 1864.
Jerome B. Lick, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Edward B. Leona, Elgin; deserted October 20, 1862.
Henry Lange, Elgin; deserted January 9, 1863.
James McDonald, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Thomas McGuire, Elgin; dropped from rolls November 20, 1862.
Henry Myer, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as corporal.
Lewis Merritt, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.

Henry Miller, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.
Charles Mitchell, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
George L. Metzig, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
John McNish, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.
Daniel McNichol, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
John W. Mchoney, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as bugler.
Edmund Nugent, Elgin; deserted October 20, 1862.
Alexander Ney, Elgin; mustered out May 27, 1865.
James Ness, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.
Joseph O'Conner, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.
John O'Brien, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as sergeant.
John Powers, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.
Chas. H. Phetteplace, Elgin; discharged August 2, 1864; disability.
Robert Penman, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
William Penman, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Thomas S. Peck, Elgin; deserted January 9, 1863.
Patrick Quinn, Elgin; absent; sick at muster out of battalion.
Joseph Roab, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Charles Reardon, Elgin; died, Chicago, December 13, 1862.
Frank Robinson, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
James Roche, Elgin; deserted November 15, 1862.
James Riley, Elgin; deserted November 15, 1862.
George W. Sherwood, Elgin; deserted September 30, 1862.
Harvey J. Sherwood, Elgin; absent; sick at muster out of battalion.
Russell M. Skeels, Elgin; discharged April 3, 1863; disability.
Frederick Stone, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as corporal.
Robert Stafford, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.
Robert N. Stephens, Elgin; deserted December 20, 1862.
Albert Sherman, Elgin; dropped from rolls January 1, 1863.
Henry Smith, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Samuel Smith, Elgin; deserted November 19, 1862.
Charles H. Shrader, Elgin; absent; sick at muster out of battalion.
Erasmus R. Taylor, Elgin; discharged September 25, 1863; disability.
Robert R. Thompson, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Frederick Thompson, Elgin; deserted December 20, 1862.
James Thompson, Elgin; transferred to Ninth Illinois Infantry January, 1863.
Raymond O. Usher, Elgin; dropped from rolls January 9, 1863.
Chas. Van Landschoot, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
John Walsh, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as corporal.
Samuel S. Wytey, Elgin; mustered out June 21, 1865.
Albert C. Ward, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as corporal.
George R. Wells, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
John Zarr, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.

Recruits.

Samuel Armstrong, Elgin; deserted January 12, 1863.
James Bradley, Elgin; discharged June 18, 1865; disability.

Kellogg C. Bartlett, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
George H. Darrow, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as sergeant.
Alanson F. Darrow, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Joseph L. Dodd, Elgin; mustered out July 20, 1865.
Samuel Dashway, Elgin; deserted June 1, 1863.
Milton Earing, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as corporal.
E. J. Farnam, Elgin.
John Graham, Elgin; died at Loudon Station, Tennessee, September 27, 1863.
F. B. Hemmingway, Elgin; deserted November 20, 1862.
William Hanlon, Elgin; deserted January 9, 1863.
Patrick Hughes, Elgin; deserted December 17, 1862.
D. W. Hewitt, Elgin.
Eugene Kennedy, Elgin; died at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, February 8, 1864.
Henry H. Lewis, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as sergeant.
George A. Lowe, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Michael McGown, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Amos Mead, Elgin.
Alexander H. Nixon, Elgin.
Joseph C. Otwell, Elgin; transferred to Volunteer Reserve Corps; mustered out July 15, 1865.
Nicholas Oswell, Elgin; deserted January 9, 1863.
John Peters, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Charles Reed.
Loren Ramsdell.
John Sweeny, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865, as corporal.
John Turney, Elgin; mustered out July 8, 1865.
Eldridge H. Thompson, Elgin; absent; sick at muster-out of battalion.
Nathan Taylor, Elgin; discharged September 25, 1863; disability.
John Ward, Elgin; mustered out July 18, 1865.
Asa West, Elgin; deserted May 22, 1863.

HENSHAW'S BATTERY.

(Three Years' Service.)

Privates.

John Christian, Aurora; discharged August 9, 1864.
Alden R. Seaman, Rutland; died, Ottawa, Illinois, March 1, 1863.
Oscar Savory, Rutland; mustered out July 18, 1865.

Recruit.

Ole Mickelson, Rutland; mustered out July 18, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

Unassigned Recruit.

Jordan Stewart, Batavia.

UNITED STATES COLORED RECRUIT.

FIFTY-NINTH UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY.

Henry Mason, Kane county.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 3.

Assigned to Company H, Second Regiment, United States Veteran Volunteers.

Joseph Rivers, Montgomery; mustered out February 18, 1866.
Alexander Thompson, Montgomery; mustered out February 21, 1866.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 4.

Assigned to Company B, Fourth United States Veteran Volunteers.

Benjamin N. Martin, Rutland; mustered out March 2, 1866.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 7.

Assigned to Company B, Fifth Regiment, United States Veteran Volunteers.

John H. Fleming, Geneva; mustered out March 15, 1866, as sergeant.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 9.

Assigned to Company D, Sixth Regiment, United States Veteran Volunteers.

Grove Arnold, Aurora; mustered out April 3, 1866.
Thomas Bexan, Aurora; mustered out April 3, 1866.
John Jordan, Aurora; mustered out April 3, 1866.
Charles Peland, Aurora; mustered out April 3, 1866, as corporal.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 10.

Assigned to Company K, Eighth Regiment, United States Veteran Volunteers.

William Brown, Montgomery; mustered out April 11, 1866.
Frederick H. Duve, Montgomery; mustered out April 11, 1866.
Jeremiah Felix, Montgomery; mustered out April 18, 1865.
James M. Gardner, Montgomery; mustered out April 12, 1866.
Lewis N. S. Truck, Montgomery; mustered out April 11, 1866.
William Tappen, Montgomery; mustered out April 11, 1866.

RECRUITS FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

THIRTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

John Almon, Kane county.
Walter Aitkins, Kane county.
Isaac Bogarth, Sugar Grove.
William Blubois, Kane county.
Henry Brown, Kane county.
Alexander Brown, Kane county.
Frederick Carlson, Kane county.
Henry Carr. Kane county.
Peter Cress, Kane county.
Asa J. Cook, Kane county.
George W. Deiler, Kane county.
Timothy Dwyer, Kane county.
Donald Fisher, Kane county.
John E. Gainey, Kane county.
John Greeley, Kane county.

Charles Henry, Kane county.
Jay W. Hyatt, Kane county.
Asa T. Howland, Kane county.
William Hughes, Aurora.
David W. Johnson, Kane county.
Samuel Johnson, Kane county.
Charles D. Kelley, Kane county.
John H. Logan, Kane county.
Ferdinand Long, Kane county.
John Laux, Kane county.
Michael Murphy, Kane county.
Charles Marshall, Kane county.
John O'Farrell, Kane county.
William Owler, Kane county.
Cornelius Olson, Kane county.
Charles A. Porter, Kane county.
Owen Poulson, Kane county.
John Peterson, Kane county.
James H. Russell, Kane county.
Albert G. Riley, Sugar Grove.
John T. Rogers, Kane county.
Henry J. Rugg, Aurora.
James Sweeney, Montgomery.
Oliver F. Shead, Kane county.
Olof Silverord, Kane county.
Xavier Schmidt, Sugar Grove.
John Sanders, Kane county.
John E. Seeley, Kane county.
Frank Williamson, Kane county.
William Walls, Kane county.
Anders Wetters, Kane county.
LeRoy Waller, Kane county.

Regiment Not Designated.

Henry Morris Deal, Plato.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

HISTORY OF THE THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY, ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

Regiment was enrolled April 26, 1898, and mustered into the service for two years, May 7, 1898, at Camp Tanner, Springfield, Illinois. Left Camp Tanner and arrived at Chickamauga Park May 16, 1898; arrived at Newport News July 24, 1898; sailed on St. Louis for Porto Rico July 25, 1898; arrived Ponce, P. R., July 31, 1898; landed at Arroyo August 2, 1898, under slight resistance by Spanish. Participated in engagement at Guayama, August 5, 1898; north of Guayama August 8 and 13, 1898; outpost duty north of Guayama till October 1, 1898; in camp east of Guayama until November 2,

1898; embarked on Roumania for New York November 2, 1898, and sailed November 3, 1898, arriving November 9, 1898. Ordered to home stations via railroad, arriving November 11, 1898. The regiment was mustered out at Joliet, Illinois, January 24, 1899.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

(Two Years' Service.)

Major.

Joseph B. Caughey, Elgin; mustered out January 24, 1899.

Assistant Surgeon.

Carlton E. Starrett, Elgin; mustered out January 24, 1899.

Battalion Adjutant.

George E. Houck, Elgin; mustered out January 24, 1899.

Band.

Albert Hagopean, Elgin; transferred from Company E; mustered out January 24, 1899.

Winfield S. Leidig, Elgin; transferred from Company E; mustered out January 24, 1899.

Etinne Noiret, Elgin; transferred from Company E; mustered out January 24, 1899.

Alfred J. Scarisbrick, Elgin; transferred from Company E; mustered out January 24, 1899.

Leonard Schoeberlein, Aurora; transferred from Company A; mustered out January 24, 1899.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Joseph Farrell, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 11, 1898.

Roy Fisk, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 11, 1898.

Fred H. Fricke, Aurora; transferred from Company C; transferred to Reserve Corps Ambulance.

Joseph Howard, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 11, 1898.

Thomas F. McCarthy, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 11, 1898.

William H. Snyder, Aurora; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.

Jacob Schrepfer, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 11, 1898.

Leonard Schoeberlein, Aurora; transferred from Company F; transferred to Regiment Band May 11, 1898.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Adolph R. Bergeman, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Robert M. Dyer, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

William E. Ferriere, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Fred H. Fricke, Aurora; transferred to Company A May 13, 1898.

Charles O. Miller, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Adolph Martin, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

John Paulus, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Mont L. Robinson, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Sam F. Stillson, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE SHOWING FOUNTAIN.

NOON AT WATCH FACTORY, ELGIN.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

John L. Graves, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

First Lieutenant.

Fred L. Thatcher, Aurora; absent; sick at muster out of regiment.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles F. Spicer, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

First Sergeant.

John H. Simmons, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899, as sergeant.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

William H. Snyder, Aurora; transferred from Company A; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Sergeants.

Warren O. Lintner, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

George R. Pulford, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899, as private.

Corporals.

Frank Davis, Aurora; promoted sergeant May 7, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Ellis Ames, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Walter T. Grant, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899, as private.

Arthur C. Russell, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Dale E. Lanigan, Aurora; promoted first sergeant June 17, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

John F. Helslag, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Archie G. Sylvester, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Musician.

Harry Marvin, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Privates.

Stephen A. Boone, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

W. H. Branson, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

John Burkel, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Charles E. Brown, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Grover W. Breese, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Thomas Blair, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

LaFontaine Cooley, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

James M. Cornell, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Frank L. Drew, Elgin; transferred from Company I; promoted corporal June 17, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

James W. Dunlap, Aurora; promoted corporal June 17, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Fred Dano, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

George Dunn, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Jesse C. Eatinger, Geneva; mustered out January 18, 1899.

George Fanble; Aurora; promoted corporal May 7, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Ray R. Fisk, Elgin; transferred from Company E; mustered out January 18, 1899.

John A. Farrell, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 12, 1898.

Joseph Farrell, Elgin; transferred from Company E; mustered out January 18, 1899.

John Gabrielson, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Ralph Gharet, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

George Gharet, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Charles O. Hendricker, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Albert W. Hendricker, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

George Hamell, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Charles J. Johnson, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Peter Johnson, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

John Jackson, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Clarence B. Knight, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

John N. Kramer, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Edward G. Karl, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Roy E. Knight, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Lawrence Krantz, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Charles F. Kuehn, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Anthony J. Love, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Charles Leidberg, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Emil Larson, Batavia; mustered out January 18, 1899.

George Law, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1899.

George H. Lippold, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1899.

Claude LaSure, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

John Maher, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Alex Menz, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Edward McGinnis, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Fred Martin, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Fred A. Martin, Aurora; transfered to Company I May 11, 1898.

Lester K. Oakley, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

Robert H. Ostrander, St. Charles; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Charles Pfister, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1899.

Edward Pfister, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1899.

Elmer Phillips, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1899.

Charles F. Phillips, Aurora; promoted corporal June 17, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Frank E. Pagel, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Eugene A. Pierce, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

James Robinson, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Frank Rosetter, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Edmund Russ, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

James A. Sherwood, Aurora; promoted corporal May 7, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

William Stratton, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Emil Stegmann, Aurora; promoted artificer May 20, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Jacob Schrepfer, Elgin; transferred from Company E; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles Swahn, Batavia; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Arthur Streed, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Edward G. Schairer, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Louis E. Shoger, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.
Frank Seigmund, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.
Ernest J. Thill, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Raymond White, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Clare Weaver, Batavia; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.
John C. Weiland, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Transferred from Company I.

Joseph Apple, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 12, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Frank Burns, Batavia; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Martin Bickler, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Claude C. Colie, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Clare E. Coburn, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 12, 1898.
Harry W. Dean, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 12, 1898.
Albert H. Drew, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Lewis A. Drake, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Harry F. Dyer, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Henry B. Damon, Elgin; died November 25, 1898, Chicago.
Harry H. Elmore, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Frank M. Gillis, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 12, 1898.
Chester S. Goddard, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Claude C. Hayford, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Rudolph Hansen, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Harry Howard, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles Jefferies, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Bert Kiser, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Gustave Krueger, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Emil Mattson, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Otto Messner, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Wm. McCarthy, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Frank McQueeny, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Richard E. Nass, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
John J. Nepomuck, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Herman C. Niss, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Edward Runge, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Henry C. Rahn, Elgin; deserted July 5, 1898, Chickamauga Park, Georgia.
John Schrepfer, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
John W. S. Soost, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
William A. Thompson, transferred to Company E May 12, 1898.
Hugh G. Taylor, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Chas. C. Zimmerman, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Recruits.

Lester S. Allen, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Bert C. Drake, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
William C. Flaherty, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
William T. Gleason, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
William A. Haywood, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Dennis Hennessey, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Oscar H. Hamilton, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Gustave Johnson, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Nelson W. Johnson, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Maurice Kundert, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Alfonso Lapoint, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Fred Lackey, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
George P. McKee, Aurora; promoted corporal July 5, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Eugene P. Morean, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
John J. Murphy, Geneva; mustered out January 18, 1899.
James E. Moore, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles H. Pruett, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Fred W. Pruett, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Michael Rausch, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles M. Smith, Aurora; promoted musician October 1, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles F. Soules, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Adam Thiel, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Otis E. Walbaum, Elgin; mustered out January 18, 1899.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Benjamin E. Gould, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

First Lieutenant.

Jacob Bodee, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

Second Lieutenant.

Frederick J. Smailes, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

First Sergeant.

James E. King, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Burton R. Dodge, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

Sergeants.

Charles F. Krueger, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
William E. Gieske, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Walter Hanchet, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Ralph Hawthorne, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

Corporals.

William C. Marvyne, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Charles D. Fuller, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1869.
Edward C. Joslyn, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Roy Slocum, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899, as private.

Jesse L. Prime, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Charles A. Bode, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Guy W. E. Graham, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
John W. Dame, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Frank Zorno, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
James W. Rodgers, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

Wagoner.

Joseph E. Edwards, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

Musicians.

Oscar L. Adams, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Clarence H. Eames, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

Privates.

Arthur E. Arvedson, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Albert W. Anderson, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Henry W. Batterman, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
George W. Brown, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Arthur S. Butler, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Carl C. Bonner, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
George E. Breidster, Elgin; discharged September 29, 1898; O. W. D.
John D. Bruce, Elgin; transferred to Company A May 11, 1898.
Justus A. Carpenter, Elgin; died November 1, 1898, Elgin, Illinois.
Ervie W. Colton, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
M. W. Cloudman, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Clarence E. Cash, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Ira A. Carswell, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Walter E. Dewis, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Theo. S. Erickson, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
William J. Eyre, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Charles Edwards, Elgin; transferred to Company A May 11, 1898.
Frank B. Foote, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1898.
George E. Fleming, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1898.
Donald Gaylord, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1898.
Joseph Howard, Elgin; transferred from Company A; mustered out January 13, 1898.
Lester D. Hardiman, Elgin; promoted corporal July 14, 1898; mustered out January 13, 1899.
James S. Hipple, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
William A. Hawley, Dundee; promoted corporal July 14, 1898; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Max Heineman, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Albert Hagopean, Elgin; transferred to Regiment Band May 20, 1898.
George R. Knott, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
August E. Krogsrud, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Winfield S. Leidig, Dundee; transferred to Regiment Band June 7, 1898.
Charles T. Lincoln, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
John A. Moore, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Clarence T. Manville, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

Arthur C. Mann, Dundee; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Patrick F. Moore, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Edwin M. McDowell, Elgin; promoted corporal July 14, 1898; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Albert C. Marcellus, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Thomas F. McCarthy, Elgin; transferred from Company A; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Nels Nelson, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Ivan A. Olson, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Joseph Patt, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Robert Pumleigh, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Carl E. Peterson, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Benjamin H. Rendell, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Albert A. Sederstram, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Stephen A. Stuart, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
John W. Sponholtz, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Fred Schoeberlein, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
John Scheflow, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Alfred J. Scarisbrick, Elgin; transferred to Regiment Band May 20, 1898.
Henry F. Volstorff, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
William H. Welsby, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
John G. Westveer, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Edward A. York, Elgin; transferred to United States Hospital Corps June 4, 1898; S. O. No. 26.

Transferred from Company I.

Alfred S. Bennorth, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Stuart Barlow, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Edward G. Daugherty, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Chas. E. Hunt, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Clair E. Colburn, Elgin; died September 23, 1898, Guayama, P. R.
Carleton C. Taylor, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Marceus Veure, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

Transferred from Company D.

Joseph Apple, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Harry W. Dean, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
John Farrel, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Frank N. Gilles, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Wm. A. Thompson, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

Recruits.

George O. Apple, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Fred E. Barnes, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Walter H. Brown, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Albert H. Chapman, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
August E. Frank, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
William E. Foster, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
James C. Humphrey, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

James F. Hennessey, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Fred H. Meister, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Etienne Noiret, Elgin; transferred to band July 20, 1898.
Frank D. Newton, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Edward Paul, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Harry A. Quackenbush, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Guy D. Reid, Hampshire; mustered out January 13, 1899.
John D. Smith, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Fred E. Seymour, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Ray W. Shultz, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Frank W. Sawyer, Dundee; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Adolph C. Stover, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Fred S. Smith, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Harry Wendell, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Ulysses J. Wanemaker, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.
Park J. Whipple, Elgin; mustered out January 13, 1899.

COMPANY F.

Private.

Leonard P. Schoeberlein, Aurora; transferred to Company A May 11, 1898.

COMPANY G.

Corporal.

Laverne I. Dolph, Elgin; mustered out January 14, 1899.

Privates.

Edgar D. Beebe, Elgin; died May 16, 1898, at Springfield, Illinois.
Mark Conley, Elgin; transferred from Company I; mustered out January 14, 1899.
Carey A. Dolph, Elgin; transferred from Company I; mustered out January 14, 1899.
Lee J. Laurie, Aurora; transferred to Company I May 11, 1898.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

Charles N. Greene, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

First Lieutenant.

William Kline, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Second Lieutenant.

Albert Lindsey, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1898.

Privates.

Robert L. Angell, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Joseph F. Apple, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
John W. Althen, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Louis Andrews, St. Charles; mustered out January 18, 1899.
James A. Bedford, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Alfred Bedfard, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Frank Burns, North Aurora; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Alfred S. Bennorth, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 11, 1898.
Stuart Barlow, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 11, 1898.

Martin Bickler, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Charles Coon, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
William Calahan, Aurora; promoted corporal July 19, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Harry Cowan, Aurora; transferred to Company B June 8, 1898.
Mark Conley, Elgin; transferred to Company G May 11, 1898.
Clare E. Coburn, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Glen F. Collins, St. Charles; discharged May 17, 1898; S. O. No. 115.
Claud C. Colie, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Louis A. Drake, Aurora; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Seth Dyer, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Frank Drew, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Edward G. Dougherty, Elgin; transferred to Company E July 19, 1898.
Albert H. Drew, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Henry B. Damon, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Harry W. Dean, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Harry F. Dyer, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Carey Dolph, Elgin; transferred to Company G May 11, 1898.
Fred Eardley, Aurora; promoted corporal July 19, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Harry H. Elmore, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Henry Greiner, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Chester S. Goddard, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Frank M. Gillis, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
J. L. Gulig, St. Charles; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Henry Hedin, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Cornelius Holdren, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Albert Hippe, Aurora; discharged August 3, 1898; S. O. No. 181.
William F. Herlehy, Aurora; transferred to Hospital Corps September 1, 1898.
Rudolph Hanson, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Harry Howard, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Oscar Hegland, St. Charles; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles E. Hunt, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 11, 1898.
Claude A. Hayford, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
William A. Jerl, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles Joslyn, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Joseph Johnson, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles Jeffries, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
John Kolf, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Gus A. Krueger, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Burt Kaiser, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Charles Kingburg, Batavia; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Fred E. Landburg, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
John Lorang, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Lee J. Loria, Aurora; transferred from Company G; mustered out January 18, 1899.

William C. Munson, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles Monroe, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
John McCarthy, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Waldo Mills, Aurora; transferred to Hospital Corps June 13, 1898.
Otto Messner, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Emil Mattson, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
William McCarthy, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Frank M. McQueeny, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Herman C. Niss, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Richard Nass, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
John J. Nepomick, Aurora; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Fred Parks, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Alexander Plant, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Lee Ryan, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Henry C. Rhan, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Edward Runge, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Henry Rowcliff, Batavia; mustered out January 18, 1898.
John W. S. Soost, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
John Schrepfer, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Hugh C. Taylor, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
William A. Thompson, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
Carlton C. Taylor, Elgin; transferred to Company E May 11, 1898.
Marcus Veuve, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.
John Wantz, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Chas. Zimmerman, Elgin; transferred to Company D May 11, 1898.

Transferred from Company D.

John Burkel, Aurora; promoted corporal, then sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant, November 3, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

William H. Branson, Aurora; promoted sergeant May 11, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Stephen Boone, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

John Custer, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

George Dunn, Aurora; promoted corporal August 16, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

George Gharet, Aurora; promoted corporal July 19, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Ralph Gharet, Aurora; promoted corporal June 17, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

George Harnell, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Albert W. Hendricker, Aurora; promoted sergeant, then first sergeant, May 11, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Fred Dano, Aurora; promoted corporal May 20, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Lawrence Krantz, Aurora; promoted corporal August 11, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

George A. Law, Aurora; promoted sergeant May 11, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

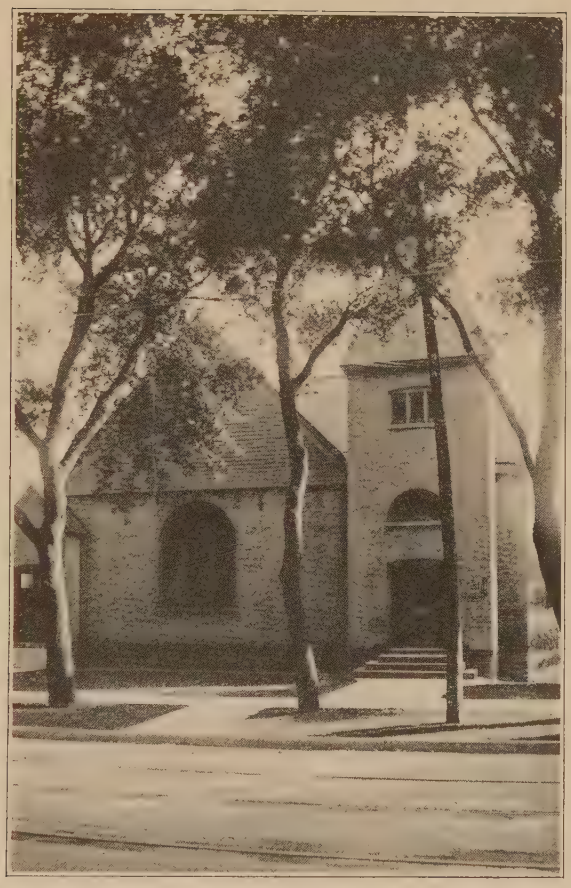
Peter Johnston, Batavia; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles Johnston, Batavia; mustered out January 18, 1899.
John Jackson, Geneva; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Chas. F. Kuehn, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Roy E. Knight, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
George H. Lippold, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Thomas Manion, Aurora; promoted corporal May 26, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Fred A. Martin, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Fred Martin, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Lester K. Oakley, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Elmer Phillips, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Charles Pfister, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
A. Eugene Pierce, North Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Edmond Russ, Aurora; promoted corporal July 19, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Henry Russ, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Edward Pfister, Aurora; promoted sergeant May 11, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Clare Weaver, Batavia; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Frank Wellman, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Frank Seigmund, Aurora; discharged September 15, 1898; disability. out January 18, 1899.
Louis E. Shoyer, Aurora; promoted musician May 11, 1898; mustered

Transferred from Company C

Adolph R. Bergeman, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Robert M. Dyer, Aurora; died June 8, 1898, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia.
Chas. O. Miller, Aurora; promoted corporal May 11, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Adolph Martin, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
John Paulus, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Mont L. Robinson, Aurora; promoted corporal May 26, 1898.
Sam F. Stilson, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
W. E. Ferriere, Aurora; promoted artificer June 11, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.

Recruits.

John Dehn, Aurora; promoted corporal August 11, 1898; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Alexander Dissell, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
William Edwards, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Arthur H. Fuller, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Chrib Hennes, Aurora; died September 22, 1898, at Guayama, P. R.
Rufus Lincoln, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Wm. McNally, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
James McCullom, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Frank H. Michaels, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.



HIGHLAND AVENUE BRETHREN CHURCH, ELGIN.

John Rousell, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Byron Rogers, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Walter S. Shackley, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
George Schneider, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Frank G. Sperry, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Mathew Schmit, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Jacob C. Trumbull, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Edward Whitmore, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.
Fred Young, Aurora; mustered out January 18, 1899.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POLITICAL.

The political complexion of the county of Kane for many years from the date of its organization was democratic. At the first presidential election, in 1836, the county polled 334 votes, of which the democrats cast 235 and the whigs 93. At the general election of August 6, 1838, Thomas Cralin, democrat, received 511 votes for governor, and Cyrus Edwards, whig, 323. B. F. Fridley was elected sheriff on the same ticket by a clear majority of 301 over both his whig opponents, Leonard Howard and William L. Church, and two out of the three commissioners were also democrats. The tide was turned in 1840, when the exciting Harrison campaign brought out a vote of 1,584, the whigs carrying the county by a majority of 36. The lead was reversed in August, 1842, when out of a total vote of 1,240 Thomas Ford, democratic candidate for governor, received 750; Joseph Duncan, whig, 457, and Charles W. Hunter, the first candidate of the liberty party, 32. Of the liberty votes 13 were cast in St. Charles and 6 in Elgin. This was the beginning of the wonderful action against slavery and its ills, which was brought to full fruition by the ever memorable Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. To be an abolitionist in those days meant far more than a casual glance at the printed word today could possibly reveal, an abolitionist then being considered no more favorably than is a socialist now.

In August, 1843, John Wentworth, democrat, beat Giles Spring, whig, 247 votes for congress in Kane county. In 1844, at the presidential election, the fight was hot, and resulted in the democrats polling 1,046 votes, the whigs 748, and the liberal party 299. In March, 1848, the county cast 1,108 votes for the new constitution and 348 against; and upon the question of a two-mills tax, for the support of schools, the 221 persons who in their blindness voted against it were overwhelmed by the 1,176 who were wiser and voted for it. At the general election in August following, B. C. Yates, whig, was elected sheriff, but John F. Farnsworth, liberty candidate for state senator, was defeated by William B. Plato, democrat. John Wentworth was reelected to congress, his competitors being J. Young Scammon, whig, and Owen Lovejoy, liberty candidate. The latter received 418 votes, which showed that the little

seed sown in 1842 was growing. Aside from the three regular tickets there were two others in the field, a "people's" ticket and the "barn-burners" or Van Buren nominations. Mr. Yates was elected upon the people's ticket, as was also Charles B. Wells, for circuit clerk. Wentworth's majority for congress in the county was 368, which was only exceeded by Lake, LaSalle and DeKalb. The district (fourth) was then composed of the counties of Cook, Lake, McHenry, Boone, DuPage, Kane, DeKalb, Kendall, Will, Grundy, LaSalle, Bureau, Livingston, Champaign, McLean, Vermilion and Iroquois—seventeen in all. Among the candidates for circuit judge were Theophilus L. Dickey of Ottawa, and Onslow Peters, of Peoria. The latter withdrew and Mr. Dickey was elected. The death of this estimable gentleman and able judge occurred July 22, 1885. At the presidential election in 1848 the heaviest vote was polled which up to that time the county had given—2,858.

In 1849 the democratic ticket was again successful in the county. By 1850 the whig party had gained such strength that it began to make itself heard and felt. At a whig meeting held at Geneva, August 10, 1850, Leonard Howard was chairman and T. C. Moore, secretary. Other prominent whigs, whose names appear in the record of this meeting, were B. C. Yates, M. V. Hall, Ira H. Fitch, Wm. Debit, Charles Clark, Thomas H. Thompson, C. F. Buck, A. C. Gibson, Peter Sears, L. A. Norton and Dr. Tyler. Resolutions were adopted opposing the extension of slavery in any manner; endorsing Daniel Webster's remarks on the subject of slavery; approving Senator Seward's course on the slave question; lauding the dead president, Zachary Taylor (died July 9, 1850), for his manly and judicious course; and expressing confidence in the then president, Millard Fillmore; also favoring a free banking system in Illinois, "in which the interests of the bill holder shall be under all circumstances fully and completely secured."

The people of Kane county condemned in strong language the fugitive slave act, passed by congress in 1850. Mass meetings were held and resolutions adopted opposing the act, and asserting that "the doctrine of property in man is directly opposed to the principles of our government, at war with Christianity, and repugnant to the common sense of mankind." The previous heavy democratic majorities in the county were so reduced in 1850 that the greatest was but 110, which William B. Plato received for state senator over T. C. Moore. A portion of the whig ticket was elected. For the legislature, Augustus Adams, whig, and B. F. Hall, democrat, were chosen. B. C. Yates had ninety-six votes majority over James Hotchkiss, for sheriff, and J. P. Bartlett, for coroner, defeated Seth Marvin by 100. For congressman the Kane county vote stood: Richard S. Molony, democrat, 978; Churchill Coffing, whig, 938; James H. Collins, free soil, 237. The district elected Molony.

The intense feeling upon the slavery question brought out the warmest advocates for either side of the controversy, and on more than one occasion serious trouble was threatened. The pro-slavery men were bitter in their denunciation of the action of their anti-slavery opponents, but the latter manfully stood their ground through all the stormy years, until the terrible war of the Rebellion forever settled the question and saw the star of their hope arise and lead all the world to the contemplation of a land whose people were

free—where the fetters were stricken from four million human beings, whose days had been previously passed in bondage. At one time a series of abolition lectures was delivered at the courthouse in Geneva, by Ichabod Codding, and the bitter pro-slavery men threatened to mob the speaker. John F. Farnsworth, of St. Charles, and Isaac Preston, of Aurora, paroled the ante-room of the courthouse with slugshots in their sleeves, made of chunks of lead encased in old stockings, ready to give the rioters a warm reception should they attempt to carry out their threats and interrupt Mr. Codding's speeches. Such episodes as these led to the tremendous revulsion of feeling which finally overthrew the old order of things, and established a new one from which the county has never since departed. It is true that in certain years, and on purely home issues, the question of politics has scarcely entered into the fight, but on all matters of national importance the voice of Kane county has been distinctly heard upon the platform where it became anchored in the great presidential campaign of 1856—that of the republican party. The men who so zealously advocated the abolition of slavery went out in the dark years of 1861-65 and fought for the principles in which they believed. The political struggle through which the nation passed during the decade preceding the Civil war was shared in most earnestly by the people of this county; and none were readier than they to advance to the country's aid in time of trouble.

The assertion has been made by more than one person that the republican party was organized in Kane county, but a few dates will dispel that illusion:

On the 22d of February, 1854, a free-soil or free-democratic convention was held at Jackson, Michigan, a mass convention at Kalamazoo, on the 21st of June following, and a grand mass convention at Jackson on the 6th of July. All of these were prior to anything held in Kane county, or, so far as known, in any other part of this or any state. A republican platform was adopted. At Madison, Wisconsin, a republican state convention met and adopted a sterling platform on the 18th of July, 1854. August 4, of the same year, a call was circulated in Kane county for a republican county convention, to be held at Geneva, on the 19th of the same month. This call was signed by George S. Bangs, William McMicken, William A. Tanner, William McMicken, Jr., I. W. Phillips, A. Woodworth, A. Huntington, P. A. Allaire, A. R. Bartlett, F. A. Munson, R. G. Montony, I. A. W. Buck, I. T. Bevier, J. H. Thompson, A. D. Warner, Holmes Miller, Ira Fox, A. Hard, C. Osborn, Rev. Lewis Benedict, Austin Mann, E. K. Isbell, C. S. Roe, Burr Winton, L. D. Brady, S. Hoyles, Z. Church, and many other well-known citizens of the county. The convention was temporarily presided over by Hon. A. C. Gibson, of Aurora, and Rev. A. J. Joslyn, of Elgin, was secretary. The permanent organization had E. W. Brewster, as president; L. A. Winslow, A. H. Baird, J. P. Bartlett, and T. H. Thompson, vice presidents; H. T. Kingsbury, of Aurora, and E. W. Vining, of Elgin, secretaries. Prominent delegates made rousing speeches, and emphatic resolutions were adopted.

The republican congressional convention was held September 20, 1854, in the Congregational church at Aurora. The first republican ticket contained the names of the following candidates: For congress, J. H. Woodworth,

of Chicago; for senator, Augustus Adams; for members of assembly, Benjamin Hackney, of Aurora, and William Patten, of Sandwich; for sheriff, Edward Alexander, of Geneva; for coroner, J. P. Bartlett, of Campton. The entire ticket was elected with the exception of Alexander, who was beaten for sheriff by L. P. Barker, democrat, of Batavia.

A claim made that the party was organized in LaSalle county must be set aside in the light of the foregoing facts, for the first republican county convention in that county was held in Ottawa, on the 30th of August, 1854, eleven days after the one at Geneva. But it cannot be denied that the great movement was stirring the entire region at one and the same time, and the stupendous republican party was finally fully organized and united at the national convention held at Philadelphia in 1856.

In 1873 the farmers' movement gained footing in Kane county, and numerous local organizations of the Patrons of Husbandry, known as Grangers, were formed; the first of these was at St. Charles. Mark H. Bisby, of the township, was county deputy and organizer, and most of the prominent farmers in the county were engaged in the movement. Several candidates upon the county ticket were elected by the Grangers in 1873, but as a political card the order did not continue long in importance, and the star of the institution finally set.

From the days of the early settlements a strong temperance feeling has existed among the people, and we find that, in Aurora at least, a temperance organization existed as early as 1837, presided over by Elias D. Terry. Various societies have been formed in the different towns and villages, most of which are now out of existence. Their places have been largely filled by the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, the Young Men's Christian Association and prohibition party. The work these bodies are doing is of almost incalculable magnitude, and its influence for the good of the race is undisputed.

In 1884 there were four presidential candidates, viz.: Blaine, republican; Cleveland, democratic; St. John, prohibition, and Butler, independent greenback. At the election this year (1908) the candidates of seven different parties will have a place on the ticket, which will be nearly three feet wide and two feet in length.

The most important political change in the past fifty years has been the passing of the new primary election law, which practically destroys the influence of the county convention in the nomination of candidates for office. Two primary laws were declared unconstitutional. The present one is yet to be tested. Its practical effect has been on its first trial, to afford the voter a choice of from three to six candidates for each, where under the old system the voters elected the delegates and they chose the candidates. On the first trial for direct nominations the voters apparently used good judgment, for the list of nominees is made up of men apparently capable of filling the positions for which they seek election.

Since the convention of 1854 Kane county has continued republican by a large majority, the present plurality being six to one. Democrats have, however, been elected to the county judgeship three times, owing to local con-

ditions. The modern tendency is the development of two contending republican factions.

Names of county officers, from organization of the county in 1836 to 1871:

County Clerk—1836 to 1847, Mark W. Fletcher; 1847 to 1849, J. L. Warner; 1849 to 1857, James Harrington; 1857 to 1861, John Green; 1861 to 1869, H. B. Pierce; 1869 to 1872, Frank P. Crandon.

Circuit Court Officers: Recorder—1836 to 1843, David Dunham; 1843 to 1847, George W. Gorton; 1847 to 1849, E. H. Swarthout. Clerk—1836 to 1837, Allen P. Hubbard; 1837 to September, 1848, M. W. Fletcher; September, 1848 to 1849, Charles B. Wells. Clerk and Recorder—1849 to 1852, Charles B. Wells; 1852 to 1856, Luther Dearborn; 1856 to 1860, Paul R. Wright; 1860 to 1864, Thomas C. Moore; 1864 to 1868, Pindar F. Ward; 1868 to 1872, J. W. Parrington.

Treasurer—1837 to 1840, John Griggs; 1840, H. A. Miller; 1841 to 1843, B. T. Hunt; 1843, E. R. Allen; 1844, Charles Metcalf; 1845 to 1847, James Hotchkiss; 1847 to March, 1850, Thomas A. Scott; from March, 1850, to November, 1850, S. K. Whiting; from November, 1850, to November, 1851, John Clark; from November, 1851 to 1853, A. W. Glass; 1853 to 1855, George P. Harvey; 1855 to 1857, George W. Waite; 1857 to 1859, William R. West; 1859 to 1861, Adin Mann; 1861 to 1865, R. W. Hoyt; 1865 to 1867, W. H. Miller; 1867 to 1869, A. Barto; 1869 to 1872, W. P. West.

Sheriff—1836 to 1840, B. F. Fridley; 1840 to 1842, James Risk; 1842 to 1848, Noah B. Spaulding; 1848 to January, 1851; B. C. Yates; January, 1851 to 1852, Luther Dearborn; 1852 to 1854, Noah B. Spaulding; 1854 to 1856 L. P. Barker; 1856, to 1858, George E. Corwin; 1858 to 1860, E. J. Allen; 1860 to 1862, Demarcus Clark; 1862 to 1864, J. H. Whipple; 1864 to 1866, H. L. Perry; 1866 to 1868, D. Smith; 1868 to 1870, L. M. Kelly; 1870 to 1872, J. C. Brown.

County Judge—1836, Mark Daniels; 1837 to 1839, Isaac Wilson; 1839 to 1842, H. N. Chapman; 1842, L. Howard; 1843 to 1847, S. S. Jones; 1847 to 1849, Alexander V. Sill; 1849 to June, 1851, J. G. Wilson; June, 1851, to 1857, W. D. Barry; 1857 to 1861, Daniel Eastman; 1861 to 1865, R. N. Botsford; 1865 to 1867, J. T. Brown; 1867 to 1869, C. D. F. Smith; 1869 to 1872, W. D. Barry.

School Commissioner—1841 to 1843, Ira Minard; 1843 to 1845, Wyatt Carr; 1845 to 1847, A. W. Churchill; 1847 to 1849, John W. Hapgood; 1849, Joseph Kimball; 1850 to 1853, E. W. Brewster; 1853 to 1855, D. D. Waite; 1855 to 1857, Mervin Tabor; 1857 to 1861, David Higgins; 1861 to 1863, N. T. Nichols; 1863 to 1865, Clark Braden; 1865 to 1869, C. E. Smith; 1869 to 1872, George B. Charles.

County Clerk—1873, J. C. Sherwin; 1880, Thomas Meredith; 1887, A. M. Beaupre; 1894, Charles W. Raymond; 1898, John McKellar; 1892, William F. Lynch; 1906, William F. Lynch.

Clerk of Circuit Court—1872, H. T. Rockwell; 1876, C. P. Dutton; 1884, C. A. Miller; 1888, John Dewey; 1898, T. J. Rushton; 1900, B. E. Gould; 1904, E. F. Rogers.

Recorder—1892, Joseph Ingham; 1896, Frank E. George; 1900, Frank E. George; 1904, Frank E. George.

Treasurer—1873, H. C. Paddock; 1876, T. F. Tolman; 1878, T. B. Coulter; 1880, F. L. Young; 1886, C. E. Smiley; 1890, J. M. Innis; 1894, Robert J. McCormack; 1898, Henry McGough; 1900, Samuel Shedden; 1904, George A. James.

Sheriff—1872, J. C. Brown; 1874, L. M. Kelley; 1876, C. S. Mixer; 1880, N. S. Carlisle; 1886, John Kelley; 1890, William H. Reed; 1894, Robert E. Burke; 1898, H. S. Demmer; 1900, Robert E. Burke; 1904, B. E. Richardson.

County Judge—1872, W. D. Barry; 1874, John W. Ranstead; 1882, E. C. Lovell; 1892, D. B. Sherwood; 1894, M. O. Southworth; 1904, Frank G. Plain.

Probate Judge—1902, J. H. Williams; 1906, D. B. Sherwood.
(This court was established in 1902.)

Probate Clerk—1902, Peter Klein; 1906, M. J. Beverly.

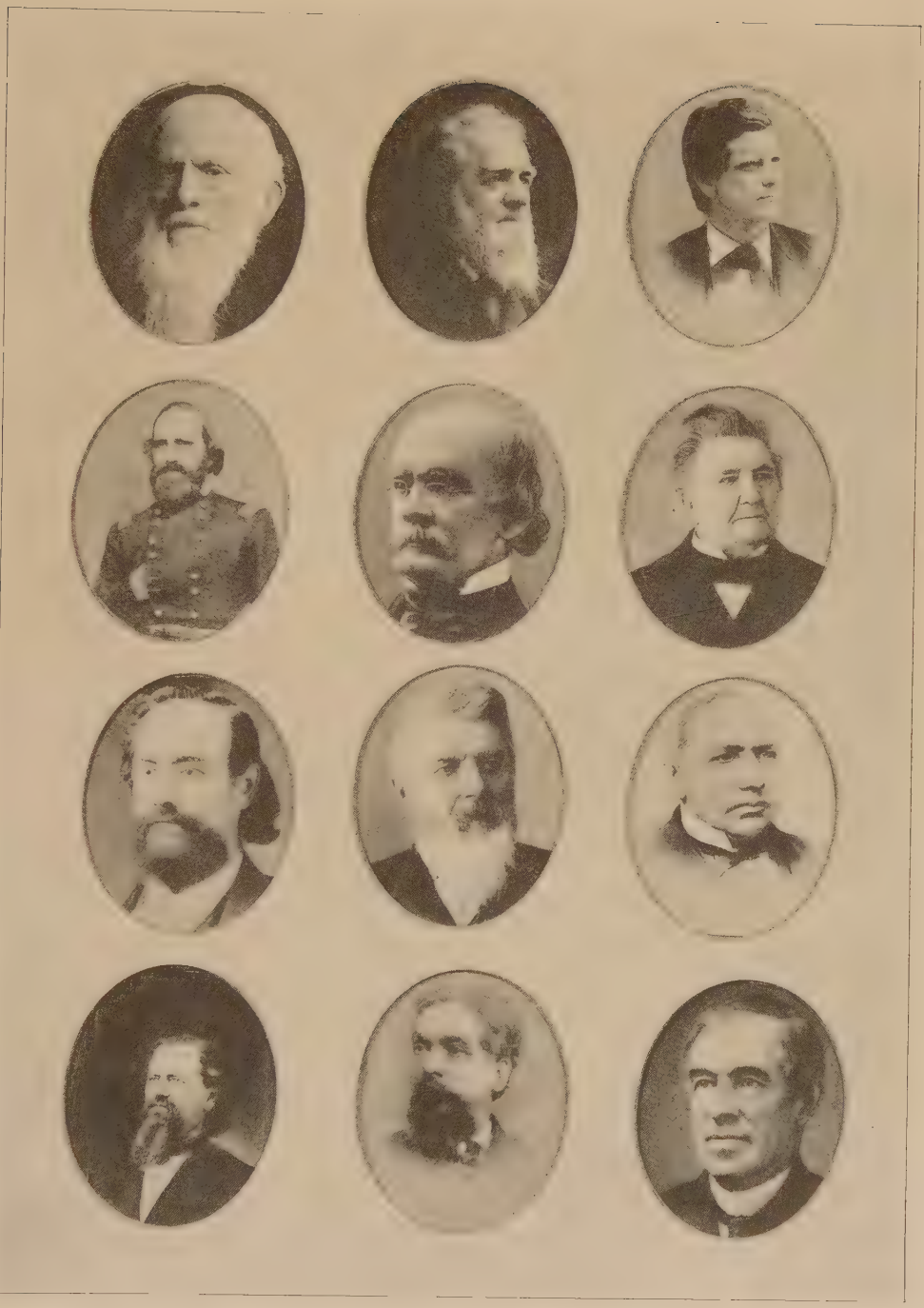
States Attorney—1836, B. F. Fridley; 1846 to 1852, Burton C. Cook; 1876, Henry B. Willis; 1880, T. E. Ryan; 1884, John A. Russell; 1888, F. G. Hanchett; 1892, Frank W. Joslyn; 1896, Frank W. Joslyn; 1900, W. J. Tyers; 1904, Frank R. Reid.

CHAPTER XIX.

COURTS—BENCH AND BAR.

The county commissioners at their meeting held in September, 1836, selected grand and petit jurors for the first term of the Kane county circuit court, who were as follows: Grand jurors—Isaac Wilson (made foreman of the jury), Sidney Kimball, Allen Ware, James T. Wheeler, William Van Nortwick, Samuel McCarty, Nicholas Gray, Edwin Knight, James Squares, Benjamin F. Phillips, Otho W. Perkins, Ansel Kimball, Walter Hotchkiss, John Van Fleet, William T. Elliott, John Ross, Friend Marks, Solomon Dunham, Marshall Starks, George Johnson, Lyman Barber. Petit jurors—Calvin Ward, Read Ferson, B. H. Smith, E. R. Mann, Solomon H. Hamilton, James H. Latham, Carlos Lattin, John V. King, James Ferson, John Douglas, Ira Merrick and Gideon Young.

The first term of the circuit court was held at Geneva, in James Herrington's log house, on June 19, 1837, Judge John Pearson presiding. A. B. Hubbard acted as clerk pro tem and B. F. Fridley as sheriff. The first jury trial at this court was that of John Wilson et al. vs. Thomas Wilson, for trespass. The jury found the defendant guilty and assessed the plaintiff's damages at $4,160.66, probably an amount equal to all the money in circulation in the county at that time. The calendar at that term was large, most of the actions being for trespass. The grand jury presented five indictments,



EARLY KANE COUNTY JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

R. G. MONTONY.
J. F. FARNSWORTH.
E. S. JOSLYN.
A. H. BARRY.
P. N. BOTSFORD.
I. G. WILSON.
A. M. HERRINGTON.
F. G. GARFIELD.
B. F. PARKS.
B. F. FRIDLEY.
J. H. MAYBORNE.
SYLVANUS WILCOX.

two for riot and three for larceny. The rioters were fined $5 and costs each at the following September term. Much of the business of this grand jury and of the first term of court was with claim jumpers and house burners. A couple of these worthies were in examination before the jury and one of its members, Mr. Van Nortwick, became so disgusted with the testimony that he impatiently blurted out, "Gentlemen, you can think what you please, but I believe these fellows swear to a d—d lie, both of them!" It was a favorite scheme with some of these claim jumpers to come from somewhere down the river, engage to do a job of plowing for a settler, and after having plowed two or three acres drive off and sell the claim to another party. These rascally proceedings did not always result healthfully for the perpetrators. The following from the diary of Captain Thomas H. Thompson, of Dundee, is an illustration of the above subject, and good evidence of what the settlers were forced to go to law about:

"Fence put up Friday, September 15, 1836; commenced drawing logs to build house 16th; 18th, finished drawing logs and put up body of the house; the same day Benjamin Bell came on the premises and swore that Sutfin should not build, for he (Bell) was going to build and both of them could not stay on the claim; at night the logs were taken down, put in a pile and set fire to; 20th, more logs drawn, the house raised, the roof boards put on; 21st, 22d, 23d, work putting in gable ends, making door, chinking, hewing down the walls and mudding; evening of 23d, roof torn off; 24th, at daylight, Benjamin Bell and James Robinson came to the house; 25th, at night, house set on fire."

At this term of court Mark W. Fletcher was appointed clerk in place of Hubbard, who resigned after the first day. It is said that not a single lawyer was then living within the limits of Kane county. Alonzo Huntington was the state's attorney in attendance on the court. Selden M. Church had been appointed clerk originally, but removed to Rockford before court was held, and Mr. Hubbard received his appointment from Judge Ford September 21, 1836. This first term of court lasted three days, during which time there were five jury trials, four changes of venue granted, fourteen judgments rendered amounting to $5,400, twenty suits continued and five dismissed. Therefore it seems the pioneers dabbled quite extensively in legal proceedings, and usually for cause. It is recorded that Jacob B. Mills and H. N. Chapman were at this term granted the privilege of practicing as attorneys in the court. On the second day John Douglass, by birth a Scotchman, renounced his allegiance to the British government and swore fealty to that of the United States.

In September, 1837, the second term of the court was held by Judge Thomas. Most of the settlers attended the terms of court, it is said, either as jurors, parties to suits or witnesses, or merely as spectators. Beside the suits brought on account of conflicting claims to lands there was much trouble and litigation over prairie fires carelessly kindled. These were, in the language of an eminent member of the bar and formerly a practitioner of the Kane county courts, "an annual terror," and caused great destruction of property. When Mark W. Fletcher was clerk of the courts he had a Bible

upon which to swear witnesses and on one side of it was a cross, while a dollar embellished the other side, the witness having his choice of objects to swear upon.

The first judge of the circuit court for the district which included Kane county was John Pearson and the second Thomas Ford, who was in 1842 elected governor of the state. Hon. B. C. Cook has said of him: "He was one of the best circuit judges I ever knew." He was succeeded by Judge Caton and the latter by Judge T. Lyle Dickey. Previous to 1852 the prosecuting attorneys of the district were Norman H. Purple, afterward a judge of the supreme court and one of the ablest attorneys in the state; Seth B. Farwell, B. F. Fridley and Burton C. Cook, the latter holding from 1846 to 1852 and attending every term of the court held in the county. He succeeded Mr. Fridley, during whose term the courts were called upon to take in hand the work of suppressing a class of criminals such as are found at some period troubling the settlers in all new countries.

Very comical incidents sometimes occurred in the court, human nature then being very much the same as at the present day. During the December term, in 1858, a couple of rival horse doctors on the witness stand made considerable sport for the spectators. One of them solemnly swore to his positive knowledge of a disease among horses called the red belly-ache, while the other as solemnly and earnestly swore that there was no such thing, and both adhered tenaciously to their belief, defending their positions with much loud talk and many emphatic gestures.

PROBATE COURT.

The probate court, originally, was simply a probate justice of the peace, who was his own clerk, and conducted the business of his office without the presence of the sheriff or his bailiff. Archibald Moody, of St. Charles, died July 27, 1836, and the first recorded act of the probate court was the granting of letters of administration to his widow, Lydia C. Moody, by Mark Daniels, probate justice, on the 6th of June, 1837. The bonds of the administratrix were $2,000, with Gideon Young as surety. The first will probated was that of Warren Tyler, also of St. Charles. It was dated September 10, 1837, and proved and admitted to record November 6, 1837, by Isaac Wilson, who had succeeded Daniels as probate justice. The first letters of guardianship were issued to Moses Selby, as guardian of Rebecca Gillespie, November 5, 1838. The seal of this probate court is described as a "copper block, with a weeping willow and tombstone, emblematic, in those days. of grief for the dead."

In 1849, under the new constitution, the probate justices gave place to the county court, of which Isaac G. Wilson, afterward circuit judge, was elected first judge, with James Herrington as county clerk. They were elected in November, 1849, commissioned in December, and held the term of the county court in January, 1850, beginning on the 10th of the month. Of this court, Andrew J. Waldron and Marcus White were associate justices. Among other business transacted was the granting of grocers' licenses—

i. e. licenses for the sale of liquors—to John D. Wygant, of Batavia, and William G. Webster, of Geneva, the charge for the same being $25 each.

CITY COURT OF AURORA AND ELGIN.

When the original charter of the city of Aurora was granted by the legislature in 1857, it was given an addendum providing for a city court at that place, the idea emanating from the brains of B. F. Parks and O. D. Day. A. C. Gibson was chosen the first judge. Elgin copied and adopted the Aurora charter, and a city court was also created at that place, of which C. H. Morgan was the first judge. By the terms of these charters, the expenses of the courts were to be met by their respective cities. An act was passed in 1859 providing that the same judge should preside over both courts, and the two were consolidated under the title of the court of common pleas of the cities of Aurora and Elgin. The bulk of business was transacted in the Aurora branch. In 1870, when the new constitution was framed and adopted, a clause was inserted similar to that in the constitution of 1848, by which Kane county is entitled to have a superior court, with terms held at Elgin and Aurora. The present judge of this court is Hon. Mangan, of Aurora. Prior to the term of Judge Mangan, Judge John L. Healy and Judge R. P. Goodwin, of Aurora, and Judge A. H. Barry, of Elgin, held the office. Several attempts have been made to abolish the court, but the efforts have proved unfruitful, owing to lack of interest. This year an attempt to awaken interest to abolish the justice court and give the city court their work, so far has resulted in nothing practical.

BENCH AND BAR.

The judicial district embracing Kane county has been remarkably fortunate in its choice of men to occupy the bench. Judge Ford, in his subsequent career as governor of Illinois, won an enviable reputation by his upright and straightforward administration of the affairs of the commonwealth. Judge John D. Caton was for many years an honored resident of Cook and LaSalle counties, and Judge Dickey, who was from the same county, died July 22, 1885. His duties as circuit judge were admirably discharged, and his marked ability was evident in his career as a judge of the supreme court of Illinois. Judge Pearson was judge of the Seventh judicial circuit, Kane county being in the Sixth, and held court several times in said county. Judge Jesse B. Thomas belonged in what was then the First circuit, and Judge Caton was a justice of the supreme court at the same time his services were rendered in the Kane circuit. Supreme court then held court in their districts as appellate justices now do. His first term here began August 25, 1842. Hon. Isaac G. Wilson's first term of the Kane county circuit court began August 11, 1851, Phineas W. Platt being, at the time, state's attorney. He held the office until 18—, being succeeded by Judge Henry B. Willis, the present judge.

Judge Wilson was a native of Middlebury (now Wyoming) county, New York, and the son of an eminent lawyer and judge. He was graduated from Brown university, at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1838, and removed

at once to Chicago, whither his father had shortly before preceded him. He began the study of law under Butterfield & Collins, then prominent Illinois practitioners. About a year later he entered the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1841 was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, returned to Illinois and began practice at Elgin, in August of that year. He was elevated to the bench in 1851, holding through subsequent elections for about seventeen years. In 1867 he removed to Chicago, remaining until 1871, when he lost his valuable law library in the great fire. He finally returned to Kane county, locating at Geneva, and was elected one of the judges of the Twelfth judicial circuit. He held the office continuously from 1879 to ——. The characteristics of Judge Wilson were remarkable industry, strict integrity, and opposition to needless litigation and the delays which are so vexatious in most courts. He is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of Illinois, and during his years upon the bench was several times chosen to represent his district in the appellate court.

Hon. Silvanus Wilcox, who succeeded Judge Wilson in 1867, is a native of Montgomery county, New York. He was a cadet at West Point for two years, beginning in April, 1836, but was obliged to resign on account of ill health, standing fifth in general merit, in a class of fifty. He spent five months in the West, in 1840, and finally located, in 1844, at Elgin, where he was the next year appointed postmaster by President Polk, holding the office during the latter's administration. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and in 1867 elected judge of the Twenty-eighth judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Kane, DuPage and Kendall. He was reelected in 1873, but resigned in 1874, because of poor health, his resignation being received with regret by the judiciary of the state.

Judges Wilson and Wilcox and Judge Willis are the only citizens furnished by Kane county for the circuit bench of the district, but those from other counties, who have performed its duties have been men of marked ability and high standing in the profession. Judge Hiram H. Cody, of DuPage, was no exception to the rule, and Judges Charles Kellum and Clark W. Upton, stand also in the front rank. George W. Brown and L. J. Ruth, of DuPage, and Charles A. Bishop, of DeKalb county, all three of whom have died within three years, were each able lawyers and capable judges, whose loss to the district can hardly be estimated.

Judge Henry B. Willis, present circuit judge, was born May 8, 1849, in Vermont, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1852, they locating at Genoa, DeKalb county. In 1870 he graduated from Albany Law School, Albany, New York, and began practice in Elgin in 1872. He was state's attorney, 1876 to 1880, and mayor of Elgin, 1885-7. He was elected circuit judge in 1891, succeeding Judge Isaac G. Wilson, and has since held that office, conducting its business with dignity and ability. In 1906 he was appointed one of the justices of the appellate court for the Second district.

NOTABLE CASES.

Although numerous murders have been committed in Kane county, and some of them of the most diabolical character, but two men have been

legally executed for this crime within the limits of the county. At the February term of the circuit court, in 1855, John Collins was convicted of murder for having, while intoxicated, killed his wife. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the penalty was inflicted upon him by Sheriff Spaulding, April 21, 1855. N. S. Young, Esq., of Batavia, thus describes the incident:

"The sheriff and prisoner were escorted from the jail, in the old stone court house, by an armed military company from Chicago, procured for the purpose, to a spot southwest from the court house, in a hollow or ravine just north of the present Chicago & Northwestern Railroad track, and in sight of the present depot grounds. The scaffold was made with a platform some three feet from the ground, with two upright posts eight or ten feet apart, and a cross-beam on top. The rope hanging down from the center of the cross-beam, passed over a pulley and along the beam to the post, over another pulley and down to a large, heavy iron weight, to which it was fastened. The prisoner was dressed in a nankeen suit of clothes; a white cotton cap was drawn over his head and face; his arms were tied to his body, the rope was placed around his neck, and, standing west, the sheriff, with a hatchet, cut a rope which held the heavy weight. Falling quickly and heavily, it gave the culprit a sudden jerk upward about one foot. A slight contraction of the legs was all there was to be seen of struggling, and soon they relaxed, and, after hanging thirty minutes the doctor pronounced him dead. A large concourse of people was present on the rising grounds near, and all through the proceedings quiet and order prevailed, with no disturbance."

In 1897 an Italian named ———— Romano was executed for killing a companion.

There have been several noted murder cases in the county, among them the following: April 3, 1868, Mrs. Mary Widner, second wife of Adam Widner, was found to have been murdered. The crime was laid to John Ferris and wife, who rented part of the Widner house, and with whom there had been a dispute and one or two lawsuits. The trial was held at Woodstock, McHenry county, and ended early in April, 1869, with a verdict of acquittal for Mrs. Ferris and a sentence of fourteen years in the penitentiary for the husband, who was proved to be undoubtedly guilty.

Rev. Isaac B. Smith was tried in the fall of 1869 for the alleged drowning of his wife in a creek near Elgin and Turner Junction. The trial was long, and excited great interest, but a verdict of not guilty was reached in November.

The Kimball case, tried in the circuit court in the fore part of May, 1881, was for the fatal wounding of Billings Wright by William Kimball, in the car shops at Aurora, October 22, 1880, while the latter was intoxicated. Wright died of his wounds in November following. The jury found Kimball not guilty, on the plea of emotional insanity.

On Sunday, June 1, 1884, Otto John Hope, a German farmer, residing in Sugar Grove township, was killed, and his hired man, Ed. Steinburn, dangerously wounded during a dispute over the feeding of some of Hope's cattle on the highway. Ozias W. Fletcher and his son Merritt W., were the guilty parties, the shooting being done with a revolver. The trial, which

ensued, was intensely bitter, and resulted in sending the senior Fletcher for three years to Joliet, and sentencing the young man to death. Steinburn, the principal witness, recovered and went to Europe, and, finally, after Merritt Fletcher had been confined in jail three years, he succeeded in having his sentence commuted to three years in the penitentiary, making an incarceration of six years.

A fiendish murder was committed at Elgin, March 3, 1883, when George Panton shot and killed his tenant, William Smith, in consequence of a dispute over the occupation of a house belonging to Panton. It was shown that the murder was deliberate, cold-blooded and unprovoked. Panton was arrested and tried on a change of venue in the Boone circuit court, the jury finding him guilty of murder in the first degree, and the judge sentencing him to be hanged. He was granted a new trial and a second time sentenced, but Governor Oglesby commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. He was accordingly sent to Joliet, where he eventually became violently insane, and in the spring of 1887 he was removed to the asylum at Elgin, from which he subsequently escaped and has been unheard of since. Many other cases have been tried, but no convictions have been secured.

THE EARLY BENCH AND BAR.

The following reminiscences are from the book of Judge John Dean Caton, who tried the first law suit in Kane county, and for many years was a judge of the district:

It happened also that I tried the case which was submitted to the first petit jury ever impaneled in Kane county. It was Wilson vs. Wilson.

One day while at work in my office a man and his wife, way-worn and dusty, entered, and sought my professional services for the redress of a grievance which they had suffered. Both were rather undersized, under thirty years of age, very poorly clad, and were what may be justly termed simple people, without force of will or energy. Their story was that they had come from Buffalo on a schooner, which a week before had been wrecked about two miles south of this city; they and the crew had been all landed safely, after a hard night's experience on the wreck, but they had lost everything except what was on their persons. After a day or two's stay in the town, they had started on foot for the country, and when in the prairie about two miles beyond Laughton's Crossing, where Riverside now is, they had met a drove of horses from Schuyler county, in this state, belonging to one Wilson, who was in charge, with several men with him. Wilson pretended to be a sheriff, and to have a warrant for their arrest, and did arrest them and detained them about half an hour in the prairie, but finally left them, nearly frightened to death.

After they had somewhat recovered from their fright, they turned back, and stopped at Laughton's house at the ford, and told their pitiable story.

Laughton had been a client of mine, and they were strenuously advised to come back to Chicago and state their case to me, with the confident assurance that I would see that justice was done for the outrage. This they did,

and hence their appearance in my office as above stated. I immediately took means in a quiet way to obtain the name of the owner of the horses, and leader of the gang, who was yet in town, and before night he was under bail to appear at the next term of the circuit court to answer to an action of trespass and false imprisonment. My clients' names were Wilson, and that was the name of the defendant.

McScammon was retained for the defense. He succeeded in getting the case continued for one or two terms, and then took a change of venue to Kane county, on an affidavit showing that the people of Cook county were prejudiced against his client so that he could not have a fair trial here.

The records of the court show the following as to this case:

JOHN WILSON
PARMLICE WILSON
vs.
THOMAS WILSON
} Trespass.

This day came the parties upon a plea of not guilty; it is, thereupon, ordered that a jury come, and thereupon came the jurors of a jury of good and lawful men, to-wit:

Calvin Ward.	Carlos Lattice.
Reed Ferson.	John V. King.
Benjamin H. Smith.	John Douglass.
E. K. Mann.	Ira Merril.
Solomon H. Hamilton.	James Ferson.
James Latham.	Gideon Young.

who were severally elected, tried and sworn well and truly to try the issues joined between the plaintiffs and the defendant, who upon their oaths do say:

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, and assess the plaintiffs' damages at four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents."

John Pearson had been elected judge of this circuit at the session of the legislature (1836-37), and he opened his first court at Geneva, on June 19, 1837, and the first case on the docket was that of Wilson vs. Wilson, change of venue from Cook county. I had found a witness, who from a distance of half a mile or more had seen the plaintiffs walking on the road in the prairie, when they were met by the defendant with a drove of horses; that the defendant with several other men stopped and dismounted from their horses and seemed to surround the plaintiffs, and that after half an hour had elapsed they remounted their horses, gathered up the drove, and proceeded with them toward Chicago, and that after the expiration of another half hour the plaintiffs had returned along the road to Laughton's house, when they appeared to be in a much demoralized and frightened condition. At that time the parties to a suit, or those who had even a remote interest in the result, could not be allowed, or forced to testify, so that what actually took place at the time of the stoppage in the prairie could not be explained to the jury, but I had an undoubted right to draw the most unfavorable inferences against the defendants, which could be justified from the facts proved, and I made the most of this right.

The jury was out but a little while, when they returned with a verdict of "guilty," and assessing the plaintiffs' damages at four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, which amount at that time was considered simply enormous, at least in this part of the state, for a trespass to the person.

In the olden time in Illinois, say prior to 1850, the circuit system of practice was in vogue in legal life, and presented incidents and peculiarities which are entirely wanting since the country has become more populous. With the growth of the cities and towns, resident lawyers of ability and learning are found in every county seat at least, who require no assistance in the conduct of the most important cases. It was not so in the early days. Then the few local lawyers who had settled in the county towns were generally newcomers, without experience and self-confidence, and both they and their clients depended largely on the assistance from abroad, especially at the trials of causes. This state of things necessitated a class of itinerant lawyers whose ability and experience had secured to them reputations coextensive with their judicial circuits, and, in many cases, throughout the state. These were few at first, but with the increase of population and business their numbers increased, while their theaters of action became more circumscribed.

At first they, with the judge, traveled on horseback in a cavalcade across the prairies from one county seat to another, over stretches from fifty to one hundred miles, swimming the streams when necessary. At night they would put up at log cabins in the borders of the groves, where they frequently made a jolly night of it. This was a perfect school for story telling, in which Mr. Lincoln became so proficient. It was, indeed, a jolly life on the border, the tendency of which was to soften the asperities and to quicken the sensibility of human nature. Here was unselfishness cultivated, and kindliness promoted, as in no other school of which I have knowledge.

This circuit practice required a quickness of thought and a rapidity of action nowhere else requisite in professional practice. The lawyer would, perhaps, scarcely alight from his horse when he would be surrounded by two or three clients requiring his services. Each would state his case in turn. One would require a bill in chancery to be drawn. Another an answer to be prepared. A third a string of special pleas, and for a fourth a demurrer must be interposed, and so on, and all of this must be done before the opening of the court the next morning. Then perhaps he would be called on to assist in or to conduct a trial of which he had never heard before, just as the jury was about to be called, when he must learn his case as the trial progressed. This requires one to think quickly and to make no mistakes, and to act promptly to take advantage of the mistakes of the adversary, who was probably similary situated. It is surprising how rapidly such practice qualifies one to meet such emergencies.

Those early settlers had not much money to pay lawyer's fees, but they would generally pay something and give notes for the balance, or, perhaps, turn out a horse or a colt in payment. These would probably serve to pay tavern bills, and a horse or two might be led home or sold on the way. Fee

notes formed a sort of currency at a county seat about court time, and could frequently be sold to a merchant or the landlord at a moderate discount. A town lot or an eighty of land would sometimes be taken for a fee, especially when it had been part of the subject-matter of the litigation.

The southern part of this state was first settled, and so legal tribunals were there first established. The first settlers were mostly immigrants from Kentucky and Tennessee, with some from Virginia and the Carolinas, though many were from the eastern states. The lawyers from the southern states were in the majority, while the eastern states furnished many able lawyers as well.

All of these men would have ranked high at any bar, and were thoroughly read in the fundamental principles of the law. Later came Lincoln, Davis, Treat, Douglas and Trumbull, all able men. It may be remembered that all were young men then, and fond of amusements and pastimes and practical jokes, and after the pressure of the first few days of the court was over, they spent their evenings, and I may say night, in hilarity, which was at times, no doubt, boisterous. For instance, Benedict, who had a fog-horn of a voice, which he used most recklessly when excited, and who had been roaring to a jury at an evening session, was met, when he came to the tavern, by the sheriff, with a bench warrant on an indictment "for making loud and unusual noises in the night time," and soon a court was organized and he was put upon his trial, and before midnight he was convicted and sentenced to repeat the offense in arguing a motion for a new trial, or to pay a heavy fine, upon the ground that two affirmatives would make a negative, or that the hair of the same dog would cure the bite. It was said that he fairly outdid himself in that effort, so that he aroused the whole town from their slumbers, and he came near being fined for overdoing it.

Judge Young was a good performer on the fiddle and thus contributed much to the hilarity of circuit life. As the settlements extended into the northern part of the state, this circuit system of practice came with them, and for a time prevailed in all of its pristine beauty, except in Chicago alone, where the visits from foreign lawyers were only made upon special retainers and in important cases. I saw Mr. Lincoln here several times engaged in important cases.

Under the old circuit system, when the state was divided into five circuits, and a circuit judge was elected for each, John York Sawyer was judge of the Vandalia circuit. He was not a tall, nor a very stout man, but carried in front about the largest bay-window for his size I ever saw. He presided in a very suave way, but with a fixed determination to do ample justice and without a very scrupulous regard to forms, especially if those forms did not suit him at the time. It was related to me that on one occasion Hubbard, who had a considerable practice, argued some question before him at great length and with great confidence, and concluded with an air of assurance which declared that he knew he could not be beaten this time. The judge in his decision praised Hubbard's argument and followed it all the way through, especially emphasizing the weakest parts of it, as if he was greatly impressed with them, and then decided against him without stating a single

reason for the decision. This enraged Hubbard terribly, and he could hardly wait till court adjourned and the judge had retired before he gave vent to his indignation to the members of the bar and other by-standers, in terms forcible if not elegant, and in conclusion he said: "I tell you, gentlemen, what I am going to do about it, and so you may prepare yourselves with smelling bottles or cover these streets with quick lime; I am going right now to hunt up that offensive mass of bloated humanity, and I will relieve his corpus of a peck of tadpoles the first slash." But he did not do it, and I was told that the facetious judge, when told of it, laughed heartily at Hubbard's rage, regarding it as an excellent joke.

Another circuit scene, in which we may see how Judge Sawyer administered the law, may be given as it was told to me by Judge Ford, soon after I made his acquaintance, in 1834.

At the time of which he spoke, horse thieves were punished at the whipping post, and Ford always insisted that it was the most deterrent punishment ever inflicted for the punishment of crime. He said he had often seen criminals receive a sentence of ten years or more in the penitentiary with apparent indifference, but he had never seen a man sentenced to be whipped who did not perceptibly wince, and that the most hardened would turn pale and shudder.

A man who had been indicted for horse stealing, had retained General Turney to defend him. The general struggled hard for his client, but the proof was so clear that the task was hopeless, and the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty. The general immediately entered a motion for a new trial, and was about to proceed to argue it, when the dinner bell at the tavern hard by, where they all boarded, was heard loudly calling all to dinner. Judge Sawyer, as I have said, was a man with a very protrudent stomach, and he especially prized his dinner. The judge interrupted the counsel, saying: "General Turney, I hear the dinner bell now ring, so the court will adjourn till one o'clock, when I shall take pleasure to hear you on your motion for a new trial." So the court was adjourned till one o'clock, but before the judge left the bench he motioned the sheriff up to him, and in a determined whisper, said:

"While I am gone to dinner take that rascal out behind the court house and give him forty lashes, and mind you, lay them on well, and tell him if he is ever caught in this county again you will give him twice as much."

After the whipping the culprit was turned loose and was taken charge of by some of his friends, who washed him off and bathed his lacerated back with whiskey, and dressed him, and when he had taken some dinner he hobbled down the street, and as he passed the court house he heard the general's loud voice and crossed over, and soon discovered he was earnestly pleading for a new trial in his case. This horrified him, and he rushed into the house and cried out, "For God's sake don't get a new trial. If they try me again they will convict me again, and then they will whip me to death."

The general stood aghast for a moment and said, "What does all this mean?" With the utmost composure the judge replied: "Well, General

Turney, I thought we would make sure of what we had got, so I ordered the sheriff to whip that rascal while we were at dinner, and I trust he has done so. But go on, general, with your argument, for I am inclined to be with you. I think another whipping would do him good."

A year later I was retained in the most important case, nominally at least, in which I was ever engaged. That was to defend one hundred and twelve men charged with the crime of murder. For some years before there was a sort of an organized band of criminals, principally engaged in horse stealing and counterfeiting, but who on occasions did not hesitate to commit murder. They became bold and defiant. They were well known throughout the community, and had many sympathizers, who, in order to turn suspicion from themselves, roundly denounced them when in certain circles; indeed, they were so well organized and bold, and had so many sympathizers, who did not profess to be of them, that it was impossible to punish them, even upon the clearest proof of guilt. The jail was broken open and burned to liberate some of the gang who were confined in it, and some of their sympathizers would always manage to get on the jury, so that a conviction became impossible.

But the evil-doers consisted of but a small percentage of the population of the county, a great majority of whom were as excellent men as could be found in any other community. They, seeing that the arm of the law was too short to afford them protection for either life or property, formed themselves into a sort of association or club, the declared object of which was to rid the community of the criminal class; one Campbell was elected captain of this club, which also elected several subordinate officers. This was done on Saturday, and, as its proceedings were open and public, they were known immediately throughout the county. The desperadoes saw at once that they must strike such a terror throughout the community as to disintegrate the members of this club by the force of fear, or they must go themselves. They saw it was an issue of blood, and did not hesitate to accept it at once. By arrangement three of the gang were to commence operations by assassinating, in the most public manner, Campbell, the leader of the association, and accordingly, on Sunday, rode up to his cabin in broad daylight, called him to the door and riddled him with bullets.

The news of this terrible tragedy was known throughout the county by Monday morning, and without call or notice, the members of the club assembled at their appointed rendezvous, and details were sent out to arrest and bring in the murderers. This was finally accomplished, and they were brought before the assembled club in a grove a few miles south of the county seat. There a court was organized, consisting of a judge and jury, all of whom were sworn by a justice of the peace, to impartially try the case, and a true verdict to render. Witnesses were sworn before this tribunal, who saw the murder committed, and who positively identified the prisoners as the murderers. Lawyers had been appointed to prosecute and defend the prisoners, and every formality was observed which was characteristic of a regularly constituted court of justice established by law. A verdict of guilty was returned, and a sentence passed that all should be shot on the spot. A company was

detailed to carry the sentence into execution, which was done at the word of their commanding officer.

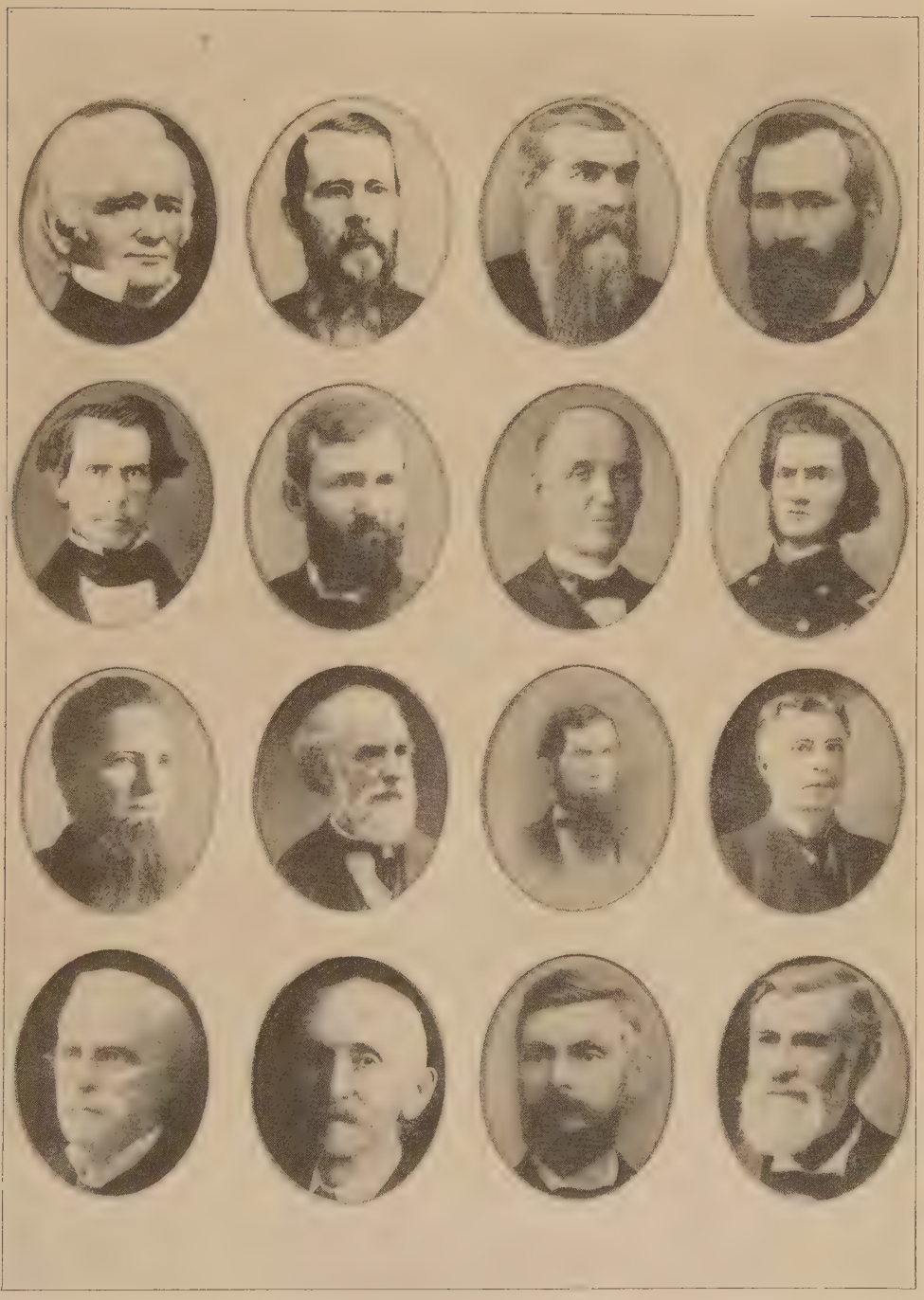
This prompt proceeding struck such a terror into the criminal class, that the most notorious of them fled at once, without standing on the order of their going, and their sympathizers were dumb with terror.

Accordingly an indictment was presented against one hundred and twelve who were present at the trial and execution of the culprits. Of course, my consultations had been with only a few of the leaders, but now it was necessary to have them all together, and accordingly we marched out onto a little isolated peak in the prairie, and I had them formed in a circle around me, while I called over a list of the defendants, when all answered to their names except four, who were unavoidably absent. Even the sheriff, in whose nominal custody they were, was conveniently absent, and no one but the prisoners and myself were within two hundred yards of us. I was assured that no one of them had boasted of the transaction, or in any way admitted that he was present at the time, and I saw no difficulty in the way, except as to the four defendants that were not present, in whose favor a judgment of acquittal was as necessary as to the others; but this was got over by selecting four of the party, each of whom was to answer for one of the absentees when his name should be called in court to plead to the indictment. When all of the many details were arranged for the conduct of the case, we marched back to the court house, which was cleared of all others, as supposed, and when my numerous clients filed in they filled the little court room quite up to the table around which the lawyers sat. While the court was waiting for our appearance it had been occupied with some unimportant business, so that all was ready to proceed with the case when we arrived. The case was at once called, and the clerk proceeded to call the prisoners, who promptly answered to their names. I confess I felt a little anxious whenever the name of an absentee was called, but the proxies all answered promptly and without another word, until the last answer was made, when some one near the door hallooed out in a rather tremulous voice, "That ain't him."

This caused a flutter of excitement for a moment, and the judge directed that name to be called again, when the proxy, who was standing away back in the crowd, again responded for his principal, and no one could tell who had interrupted the proceedings in the manner stated.

I called no witnesses, no argument was made to the jury on either side, and I asked the court to instruct the jury that mere rumors were not evidence, which, of course, he did, and explained the law in his own way as to what evidence was necessary to authorize a conviction. The jury were absent but a short time, when they returned with a verdict of acquittal, upon which judgment was entered, and thus ended that celebrated case.

There were great discrepancies in the statements made by the brothers and the third witness, and as the science of jurisprudence had not so far progressed as to offer a high premium for perjury by allowing the prisoner to swear in his own exculpation, the evidence closed with two witnesses against one. Mr. Dickey, who was defending the prisoner, to overcome this advantage, in summing up to the jury pointed out many inconsistencies



EARLY KANE COUNTY JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

S. D. LOCKWOOD.	J. G. BARR.	A. S. BABCOCK.	L. R. WAGNER.
O. D. DAY.	R. M. IRELAND.	LUTHER DEARBORN.	W. F. LYNCH.
JAMES COLEMAN.	S. S. JONES.	A. G. M'DOLE.	T. E. RYAN.
CHARLES WHEATON.	J. W. RANSTEAD.	E. C. LOVELL.	J. S. WILCOX.

in the statements of the witnesses for the people, and insisted that the story told by his witness was the most probable and natural for the occurrences of such a fight, and said that if Scott or Bulwer or Cooper, or any other great novelist, were going to describe such a fight in a novel they would describe it just as his witness had testified to this one, simply because it was most probable and natural—most consistent with human action under such conditions.

In reply to this Fridley in his closing speech said that Mr. Dickey had told them that if a novelist was going to put in his novel an account of such a fight as this was, he would put it down just as his witness had stated it here. "Well," said Mr. Fridley, "I agree with Mr. Dickey in this. Now what does a novelist do, when he's going to write a novel? He just sits down and invents the infernalest lie he can think of. Then he tells the story in his book, and that's just the way with Mr. Dickey's witness. He just invented this big lie, and then came here and told it to you, but he didn't expect you to believe it any more than you would a novel. Mr. Dickey was right in what he said and he don't believe it either."

Benjamin F. Fridley was certainly a man of some remarkable characteristics. His mind was clear and penetrating, his observations exceptionally acute; his study of mankind was much more profound than his study of law. He was witty without knowing it, and his sense of the ludicrous was really brilliant without his appearing to appreciate it. I scarcely ever knew him to laugh, while his quaint suggestions would sometimes provoke laughter in others, though generally these were made in so solemn and matter-of-fact a way as not to provoke boisterous laughter, but rather a quiet internal satisfaction.

He readily perceived the vital points of a case, though when his interest could be subserved thereby he could appear to be as stolid as a block about them. His primary education was very limited, and his orthography was nearly as remarkable as that of Chief Justice Wilson, who always assumed that the proper way to spell any word was to use as many letters as could possibly be appropriated for the purpose. I observed once, when sitting beside him on the bench, and Stephen T. Logan was arguing a case and quoted from Dana's reports, that in making a note of it he wrote it down "Dainey"; and yet any one who will read over his opinions will observe that he was really a fine scholar, and a clear and perspicuous writer.

His opinions will compare favorably with those of any other judge to be found in our reports. With this example before us we are not at liberty to condemn Mr. Fridley for his bad spelling. He, too, was a very poor reader, but by pauses, repetitions and emphasis, he could cover this up most ingeniously, and would manage to give what he read a meaning to suit himself. I never saw evidence that he had ever read a literary work in his life and I doubt if he ever read a law book through, but he knew a great deal of law, and what he did know he was able to turn to the very best account. He learned his law from his observations in courts or in conversations with other lawyers. When he heard a proposition of law stated for the first time he could tell intuitively whether it was good law, by determining in his

own mind if it ought to be law. When it suited his purpose he would pretend to be ignorant of a principle which he well understood, and would pretend to be unable to understand a ruling which he perfectly comprehended.

He was the originator of many aphorisms, which I often hear repeated, the author of which is not generally known; for instance: Fridley and I were appointed by Judge Ford at the DeKalb circuit court to defend an impecunious horse-thief. When we were congratulating ourselves that the evidence was quite insufficient to convict him, as a last resort, the officer who arrested him was put upon the stand, who testified that the prisoner had confessed to him that he had stolen the horse. At this point the court adjourned for dinner. When walking up to the hotel together, I remarked to Fridley that a very good case had been badly spoiled by that last witness. "Yes," answered he, "in this country, if a man is amind to be a darn fool, there is no law agin it."

Fridley was state's attorney for two years during my administration on the circuit bench, and he was certainly a most proficent prosecutor; in the main he was just and fair, but when fully convinced that the prisoner was guilty, he was sure to convict him in one way or another. When the emergency required it, he exceeded all men I ever knew to worm in illegal testimony, and he would contrive to make it tell, when it was ruled out, but he would do it in such a way as to avoid censure, and yet to make the very ruling out of the evidence tell against his opponent, sometimes by an affectation of illiteracy. The first time he went round the circuit as prosecutor, many of the lawyers evidently thought they would have a good time, and sought to expose his want of education in various ways, and particularly by moving to quash his indictments for bad spelling and bad grammar, which they would parade to the amusement of the audience; but these were generally overruled, as they expected they would be, but this was invariably followed by a successful prosecution, whether the prisoner was guilty or innocent, so that it was not long before this amusement was found to be too expensive to be indulged in, unless the defense was deemed too clear that conviction was thought to be impossible.

When I was holding the Kane circuit, the grand jury came into court, and complained that they had found an indictment against a man for larceny, but that the state's attorney refused to draw the indictment; whereupon Mr. Fridley stated that he had heard all the evidence before the grand jury, and was certain that no conviction could be had; that the man complained of had found an old plowshare in the weeds by the side of the road, and supposing that it had been lost or thrown away, had thrown it into his wagon and taken it home, without any felonious intent; and that he did not deem it his duty to put the county to the expense of a useless trial. I told him that he had better draw the indictment, and when it should be returned into court he could do with it as he thought best.

Mark Fletcher was clerk of the circuit court of Kane county, and a most excellent clerk he was, too. He had a vein of quiet humor about him in which he frequently indulged. He had taken an American silver dollar and placed it on the outside of his Bible, on which he administered official

oaths. He then placed it in his press and made a deep and distinct impression of the coin on the cover of the book, on the opposite cover of which there was a cross. When asked why he had the impression of the dollar on the book, he replied that when he swore a Catholic he presented that side on which the cross was shown, but when he swore a Yankee, he presented that side of the book on which the dollar was shown.

At one term of the court a case of divorce was tried in which a Presbyterian minister from Elgin was the complainant. He proved a pretty strong case of the misconduct of the defendant by several witnesses brought from Quincy, Illinois, but not being entirely satisfied, I held the case over for further consideration. A day or two after I called the case up, reviewing the evidence, and expressing my doubts about its sufficiency and the hope that some further evidence might be produced which would remove my doubts. Some bystander from Elgin, having misunderstood what I had said, rushed away in hot haste and informed the clergyman that I had granted his divorce. Whereupon, the same evening he was married to a sister of his flock, but after two days of wedded bliss he learned, to his consternation, that I had not decided the case at all.

He immediately started for Geneva, and rushed into the court in breathless haste just as I was about to adjourn it for the term, and made known the plight in which he found himself. His despair was unmistakable. I allowed him to be sworn. His testimony removed all doubt and I granted the decree. I was told that he hastened back to Elgin with as much speed as he had shown in his way down, and was married over again as quickly as some one could be found to perform the ceremony.

In the olden time judges, lawyers, jurors and witnesses all had to be accommodated at some little hostelry at the county seat, where it would take two or three tablefuls to feed all the guests; then when the bell rang for a meal there would be a rush for the dining room, when none stood upon the order of their going. A table was usually placed near the door, upon which the guests as they passed in threw their hats or wraps in a promiscuous pile. Mr. Helm, a resident lawyer of Yorkville, a man of full habit and pretty large proportions, in going out had some difficulty in finding his own hat, and in his efforts tried on several which would not fit him; all were too small, for his hat was nearly as big as a bee-hive. He had just laid down a small hat, which would barely sit upon the top of his head, and picked up his own, when Mr. Butterfield came along, and claimed the little one which he was about to lay down, when Mr. Helm remarked: "Brother Butterfield, it seems to me you have a very small head. My hat would cover your face as well as your head." "Yes, yes, Brother Helm," said Butterfield, "you have a very thick head, but mine is a good deal the longest."

Right on this point I may refer to another instance in illustration. When going to open the first term of the fall circuit in 1844, in Kendall county, I found the roads in a most horrible condition, showing that no road labor had been bestowed upon them. That was the wettest summer that I ever knew in this country. All the sloughs were full of water, and had been tramped up until they seemed to have no bottom, and I myself, with a light carriage and

two horses, got stalled in a slough not two miles from the court house, and had to pack my wife and children out to dry ground, and then to hitch the horses to the end of a pole, and draw out the carriage. If to be covered literally with mud constitutes an element of beauty, then, indeed, was I beautiful for once in my life.

The result was that before night the grand jury brought in indictments against every road-supervisor in the county, and before I adjourned court that week I had the satisfaction of fining every one for neglect of duty. Indeed, all came in and pleaded guilty but one. Fridley had seconded my efforts with the greatest zeal.

When I adjourned that court and went on my way to Geneva, I found the road fairly lined with men repairing it, not only in Kendall county, but in Kane also, which was my next county. This convinced both Fridley and me that the fame of our work had gone before us. I charged all the grand juries in my circuit that fall, in substantially the same way, with equally good results. The influence of that campaign on the roads of that circuit was plainly observable, so long as I held the courts there at least.

Most lawyers who have practiced in the country will remember that it has frequently occurred that controversies about the identity of domestic animals have been maintained on both sides, at first with confidence, and then with bitterness, and that many witnesses will be brought who testify to the identity of an animal with the same confidence that they would to the identity of their own children, but directly opposite to each other. Such a case was once tried before me either in Kane or Kendall county (I do not remember which), in which the identity of a calf was involved. The usual number of witnesses testified on each side, and with equal confidence, until it was impossible to form any satisfactory conclusion as to which was right, when finally the owner of the cow and of the calf introduced them both to maintain his claim to the latter. He showed that when he brought the calf home and turned it in with the cow, it at once rushed up to her and commenced sucking, which she not only suffered it to do, but caressed and licked it in the meantime, as if greatly satisfied to see it again.

Now I thought we had something tangible, upon which some reliance might be placed, but the other party brought up witnesses, and several of them, who testified that that particular cow would allow any calf to suck her, and always manifested an equally maternal affection for every calf she met, and licked and fondled all with great impartiality, and that that calf had been suffered to suck several different cows and would claim that privilege of any cow that it met. All of these witnesses testified with equal confidence, and it was manifest with equal integrity and sincerity.

Which way that jury guessed in making up their verdict I do not remember, but of course, whichever way it was that verdict had to stand.

There were no railroads then to help us on the way, and Mount Vernon, as things then existed, would now be considered in a remote and secluded part of the country. I went from Ottawa in a double buggy, with my wife and child, and drove through the country to Springfield, which occupied four days. On the way I stopped at Washington, in Tazewell county, and held

my last circuit court at a special term, which had been appointed by Judge Treat to try a criminal case, which I had sent over by change of venue from Peoria county. At Springfield I left my wife and child at quarters which I had secured for them, and took in Judge Treat, whom I had invited to ride with me on to Mount Vernon.

We started from Springfield on a dark, cloudy morning, and before we had proceeded half a mile a heavy snow storm set in, which proved to be the most severe that had been known there for many years. I drove a good team, and we pressed forward through the blinding storm without stopping until we reached Macoupin Point, twenty-eight or thirty miles, by which time the snow was about ten inches deep, when we were glad to take shelter, though the weather was not cold. The next day we pushed on toward Greenville, in Bond county, which we reached the second night after, and the next day we reached Carlyle, in Clinton county. Here one of my horses was taken ill, when I left him and procured another in his place. The snow was still deep and the roads very heavy. Indeed, for more than three-quarters of the way since we left Springfield, not a single track was seen from the road.

The unusual fall of snow seemed to shut everybody up, and we passed many log cabins in the timber which bordered the prairies, and in the forest through which the road passed, where we could see families shivering around large fires in their cabins, with both doors and windows wide open, and pigs squealing around on the outside as if they, too, would be glad to get near that fire.

Indeed, the people there hardly seemed to know what snow meant or how to protect themselves from the cold, and this caused constant remark between us.

We had expected when we left Springfield to reach Mount Vernon on Saturday, but here we were only at Carlyle on Saturday night with a sick horse and a still unbroken road before us. We got our new horse and made an early start Sunday morning and pushed forward at the best speed we could; but a considerable coat of snow was still on the ground and it was already getting dusk when we reached, in the edge of the timber, the brick farmhouse of a well-to-do farmer, who, we learned at Carlyle, was in the habit of entertaining travelers, and where we could get excellent quarters unless the good lady of the house should happen to be out of humor, and then we would have to stay out all night, if necessary, in a storm, before she would let us into the house. For many years I remembered the name of this farmer and the distance from Carlyle to his house and from there to Mount Vernon, but I cannot state them now with certainty. I am very confident we were still from fourteen to eighteen miles from the latter place. It was raining hard and a cold wind was blowing, and it was getting dark when we drove up to the fence in front of the house, where the landlord came out and met us, who, upon our application for entertainment, with evident embarrassment, frankly told us that his wife was in a tantrum and that he could not afford us shelter. He told us that the nearest house was about two miles ahead, where lived a widow in a log cabin, and that this was our only chance for the night.

Neither of us had ever been there before, but entreaty was of no avail; we started on. Even the snow which would have afforded some light, had disappeared in the course of the afternoon. We found the road to be narrow and winding, deeply gullied, up and down steep hills, and across creeks, now swollen with the rain, over some of which were narrow, corduroy bridges, and through others we had to ford. We had not gone half a mile before pitch darkness set in, so we could not see a vestige of the road, or even the forest trees, which bordered on either side. Then one of us had to get out and wade through the mud in front of the horses, and with our feet feel where the road was, and see if there were gullies on either side, and so we plodded on for more than three hours, copious rain falling all the time, and the cold wind increasing in violence. We had to look sharp all the latter part of the way, lest we should pass the widow's cabin without observing it. At last we did find it along toward midnight, and succeeded in arousing the widow and her little family of children, and the brave woman, as she was, admitted us without knowing whether we were tramps or honest men. Treat went in and helped to get up a good fire, while I unhitched the horses and took them to a shed across the road, which partly protected them from the storm. I found some corn for them in a crib near by, and then went to the house, where I found a good fire and some corn bread and cold meat set on the table with a pot of coffee. Humble and plain as it was, this was a luxurious repast; we were nearly famished. There was but one room in the house, in which there was a bed and under it a trundle bed, where a part of the children slept.

Covered as we were with mud and rain, we must have presented anything but a charming sight; but after drying ourselves as well as we could by the grate fire, we managed to get into the bed, while the good woman nestled into the trundle bed with her little ones.

With the break of day we were astir, when I went out to feed and harness the horses, while the landlady fried some meat, with which, and some more corn bread, we made our breakfast. The rain had stopped, but the cold had increased very considerably, and the horses, having been but partially protected from the storm and still wet and shivering, were evidently in bad humor. However, I managed to hitch them to the vehicle, into which we climbed, having compensated the woman liberally for her kind entertainment, reflecting sharply upon the contrast between her kindly hospitality, and the conduct of the rich farmer's wife, who had refused us shelter under such forbidding circumstances.

Well, there are many good women in this world, while there are some who are not so good; and we really thought that her husband was more to be pitied in the long run than we were.

When we started up to pursue our journey, the new horse, which had evidently been used to better treatment, laid back his ears and refused to budge an inch. I did not thrash him, and whip him, as one might have been inclined to do, but got out and got to his head and petted him and coaxed him till he seemed to have attained a better humor, when I got in and he started up and went along very cheerfully; indeed, he acted as if he would like to have taken a run for awhile. We pursued our way slowly but

diligently through the muddy forest road, and reached Mount Vernon soon after noon, where we found Judge Trumbull, who had arrived before us.

When Judge Breese took his seat upon the bench of the supreme court for the second time, the court consisted of Breese, Skinner and myself. In the course of conversation we discovered that we all three came from Oneida county, New York, and this remarkable incident soon became known to the bar, and was the subject of comment among them.

At that time, what may be called the circuit practice necessarily prevailed, and in each circuit in the state there was a class of lawyers who attended most of the courts in their own circuits, and very frequently attended the courts in the other circuits, mostly to try important cases, where their special reputations had caused them to be retained. This circuit practice was a special school, unequaled in its way, and in it these circuit lawyers acquired qualifications which could be learned in no other school.

They had but few books to study, but these they studied to a purpose. Blackstone and Coke upon Littleton, were their favorite books, and from them they learned the fundamental principles of the law, and the reasons why the law was so.

As in traveling the circuit few books could be carried, and but rarely were books to be found at the county seats, excepting the statutes, this sort of legal qualification was indispensable for both judges and lawyers, and the character of their work was such as to train them to think quickly and accurately, and to change the thoughts rapidly from one subject to another.

In passing from one county seat to another, the judges and lawyers always rode on horseback, with saddlebags, very frequently traversing uninhabited prairies of from ten to twenty miles or more across. Indeed, at that early time all the settlers lived in cabins along the skirts of the timber, with inclosures in the adjoining prairies in which were cultivated fields, their stock ranging in the groves or grazing on the prairies. Nearly every cabin entertained travelers, who stopped for meals or to stay over night. Ham and eggs, fried chicken and warm biscuit, with good coffee, constituted the menu at nearly every cabin. If the position was such that the approach of the traveler could be seen some distance away, and it was about meal time, it did not require very attentive listening for him to distinguish the outcry of the chickens from the hen-coop as one or more were being immolated, which he knew was to satisfy the cravings of his inner man.

If a boy was about to take his horse, he might go into the house at once; if not, he would have to stable and feed his own horse, which many preferred to do, to make sure that they were well cared for. If he went into the house soon, he might see the good lady pull from under the bed a bread-tray, which was kept constantly supplied with dough, and in a trice the biscuits would be molded and placed in the bake-pan; chickens were placed in the frying pan; the coffee-pot was set to brewing; the table was set; and in an incredibly short time he was seated at the table with a meal before him as inviting as was ever set before a guest in the most fashionable hotel, with the most modern conveniences. The food was plain but substantial, and was always cooked to a turn. It was not smothered up in rich condiments, but

its flavor was most appetizing. Even now, I fondly remember the feasts which I have enjoyed in those log cabins.

In riding from one county seat to another, the judges and lawyers generally traveled in a band together, although not always in a compact body. Usually the gait was a fast walk or a slow trot, and frequently the band would be separated into little squads of from two to four, when the monotony of the ride was relieved by conversation and the relation of anecdotes or story-telling, as it was called, though ordinarily these last were reserved for the evening, when the whole party would be assembled. Then it was that the delights of circuit riding were most appreciated. All were good story-tellers, and with rare exceptions each one added somewhat to his store since the last meeting, either from having heard a good story from somebody else or invented one; and a new story, if it were only a good one, was always received in the way that showed that it was fully appreciated. Frequently a quite ordinary incident would be dressed up and so embellished as to be exceedingly ludicrous and amusing.

The early circuit riders, for the purpose of illustrating certain characteristics of the human mind, used to tell a story of Judge Harlan (a name suggestive of the ermine) when he was circuit judge. They stated that when he had closed his court at a little town in the southern part of the state, and nearly all were ready to mount their horses and proceed to the next county, and just as he was putting his foot in the stirrup, a lawyer rushed up with a paper in his hand, and asked him to sign a bill of exceptions. With evident marks of impatience, he dropped the reins of his bridle, and hastened back into the log tavern and called for pen and ink, which were shown him on the little counter in the bar-room. Goose quills, then, only were used for pens. He seized one and jammed it into the inkstand with such force as to spoil it. He only appreciated this when he attempted to sign his name. And this crushing process he repeated several times before he succeeded in writing his name, and then it was hardly legible, when he threw down the pen and paper, evidently in bad humor, and bolted from the house, mounted his horse, applied the whip, and took the lead upon the trail which led across a ten-mile prairie to a cabin in a grove of timber.

The rest followed as best they could; but none could succeed in eliciting from him even a word of recognition during a ride. When he reached the cabin, he accosted a woman who stood at the front of the house, and asked her for a drink of water. This she brought him in a gourd, from the well, of which he drank heartily, and when he returned the gourd to the good lady, he remarked, "That is good water, and I tell you, madam, they do keep the infernallest pens back in this little onery town that we just left, that you ever saw," and he again took the lead, apparently still brooding over those pens.

Euchre parties were frequently formed, and so time was pleasantly passed; and sometimes a dance was gotten up, when an old fiddle could be found, and some one was capable of using it. Judge Young himself was deemed the best fiddler on the circuit, and so contributed much to the hilarity of such occasions.

Sometimes a mock trial was instituted, when an indictment was presented against some member of the bar, accusing him of most ridiculous crimes, embellished with laughable incidents. On such occasions, the judge, the lawyers and the witnesses fairly overflowed with wit; and boisterous laughter was not considered a breach of decorum in that court, and the verdict of the jury partook of the character of the previous doings. A verdict of "guilty" was almost a foregone conclusion, and the penalties inflicted were frequently the most ludicrous and amusing of all the proceedings. If the wit was keen, it was frequently deeply penetrating, but the subject of it must bear it good naturedly and console his irritated feelings with the reflection that he would get his revenge on some future occasion. To show irritation at hard rubs was the worst thing a man could do, but to turn them off in some witty way enhanced his popularity for the time.

But the first few days of the term could not be given up to amusement; all thoughts must be bent on business. Before the cavalcade of judges and lawyers had arrived, suitors and their friends, witnesses and sightseers, had already appeared, and were awaiting this important arrival; and scarcely had the advocates dismounted, generally covered with dust or mud, when they were surrounded by clients, eagerly seeking to engage their favorite counsel, and as soon as their leggings and dusters or overcoats could be discarded, they gave ear to those who sought their services, and listened to brief accounts of the cases in which their services were sought. One man wanted a suit defended; another wanted a case tried; another a suit commenced, and soon everything was bustle and excitement. Special pleas must be prepared in one case; in another, a demurrer must be filed; in a third, a bill in chancery must be drawn, or an answer prepared; and in another, preparations for a trial which might come off immediately; and finally, some poor fellow was in jail for horse-stealing, or counterfeiting, or perhaps for murder, who wanted a lawyer to defend him; and all this heterogeneous mass of business was rushed in upon them in a manner which would have confused any mind not well trained to that mode of practicing law. Not infrequently, men were called in to take part in a trial when the jury was already being called, and they must learn the case during the trial itself, and it was astonishing to see how rapidly they could see the salient points of the case, and methodically arrange and present them.

As an instance of some of the means resorted to by the early courts to relieve the country of the presence of desperadoes and law-breakers of various kinds, B. F. Fridley is reported to have related the following: At one time, while horse stealing and all sorts of kindred mischief were going on, a gang of counterfeiters was discovered, and it was necessary that decisive action should be taken. Accordingly, a subpœna duces tecum was issued, commanding the counterfeiters to appear before the court at a designated place, on such a date, and bring with them all the counterfeit bills in their possession. This was issued because it was deemed necessary that the bills should be used in evidence. Of course, the defendants were not obliged to pay any attention to the command, but of that fact they were not aware; and as the best way out of the difficulty they left for pastures new, and were

not again heard of. The end sought was, therefore, attained without much trouble, and the region was rid of the counterfeiting gang.

Few books upon legal matters existed in the early circuit, and Hon. B. C. Cook describes the lawyers who "rode the circuit" as "strong men, dependent more upon their own intellectual strength than upon books." And be it remarked that their intellectual strength proved a solid rock upon which they based a successful career. The bulk of business in the early courts was transacted by lawyers outside of the county, among whom were J. J. Brown, of Danville, Leslie Smith and J. D. Butterfield, of Chicago; Jonathan K. Cooper, Onslow Peters and Lincoln B. Knowlton, of Peoria; Judge Dickey, of Ottawa, and others. B. C. Cook was also from Ottawa, although he practiced to a great extent in the Kane county courts. When first known in the profession here he was a young man just entering upon his public career. From 1846 to 1852, as stated, he was prosecuting attorney of the district, and it has been said of him that he was a terror to all criminals, who, in their own language, "would rather have the devil after them than that young, pleasant, smiling, white-headed Cook." Mr. Cook was elected afterward to the state senate, and later served several terms in congress. He was a delegate from Illinois to the peace congress, to arrange a settlement with the southern states, when they were about going out of the Union, and took a bold and decisive stand in favor of upholding the constitution, and preserving the Union at all hazards. He subsequently served many years as chief attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, with headquarters at Chicago.

LIST OF LAWYERS WHO HAVE PRACTICED IN KANE COUNTY.

Among the first lawyers to locate in Kane county were Caleb A. Buckingham and H. N. Chapman, at Geneva, about 1837, and S. S. Jones, at St. Charles. Buckingham was a young lawyer of fine promise, who acquired some prominence in his profession and in other directions, but was cut off by death about 1841 at Chicago. Chapman married and removed, it is thought, to Racine, Wisconsin. Jones had visited the region in 1837, and in 1838 located with his family at St. Charles, coming by way of Naperville. He had been admitted to the bar at Montpelier, Vermont, about 1835, and opened an office upon his arrival at St. Charles. He became a prominent attorney, but finally relinquished the profession to engage in newspaper publishing, his death occurring some years since in Chicago. He was the first lawyer to locate at St. Charles.

A. R. Dodge is said to have hung out his shingle at Aurora as early as 1837. He was a good speaker and a man of considerable ability, and at a later date was sent to the legislature from Kendall county.

Orsamus D. Day settled at Aurora in 1839, and in the following year published his professional card in the nearest newspaper—the Joliet Courier. He died in the fall of 1861, having been elected mayor in 1860.

Among the early lawyers and well-known residents of Geneva were William B. Plato, who removed there from Aurora; Joel D. Harvey, who subsequently became a prominent citizen of Chicago, and Charles B. Wells, who won fame not only as a lawyer but as a soldier.

Edward E. Harvey was an honored pioneer lawyer of Elgin, who volunteered at the breaking out of the war with Mexico and gave his life for the country during that struggle.

Paul R. Wright, a native of Oneida county, New York, moved to Illinois in 1837, when eighteen years of age. He taught school five years, and during that time studied law. In 1844 he entered the office of E. E. Harvey, at Elgin, was admitted to the bar a year later, and opened an office in that place. In 1856 he was chosen circuit clerk on the Fremont ticket and removed to Geneva. At the expiration of his term he resumed practice, but moved in 1862 to a farm in Union county, and thence in 1874 to Jonesboro, where he again entered practice.

Charles H. Morgan, the first judge of the Elgin court of common pleas, became subsequently a United States judge in one of the territories, and was a very able lawyer. His residence was also at Elgin.

Edmund Gifford, one of the early lawyers of Elgin, was well and favorably known for his legal ability, and became in after years a judge at New Orleans, Louisiana.

William D. Barry, who had been admitted to the bar in Henry county, Ohio, in 1836, located at St. Charles in the spring of 1840, and is now the oldest practicing lawyer in Kane county. Although nearly eighty years of age he continues in the field, the weight of years, however, rendering it impossible for him to transact the amount of business he was accustomed to in the palmy days of his practice. He was long judge of the Kane county court. During the early days of his residence here he conducted many hard criminal trials, among them being the defense of Taylor Driscoll, of Ogle county, for the alleged murder of one Campbell during the dark days of horse stealing and kindred crimes. Driscoll was tried at Woodstock, McHenry county, on a change of venue, and through Judge Barry's efforts acquitted.

Joseph W. Churchill, a young resident of Batavia, was one of the first lawyers in the county. In 1837 he was chosen to a position on the board of county commissioners, and was otherwise prominent.

A good story of practice in the early days was related a number of years since by Henry B. Peirce, now deceased. It seems that Churchill's estimate of his own ability was very great. A. M. Herrington, whom everybody knew most familiarly as "Gus," was then a law student in the office of Ralph Haskins, Esq., at Geneva, and had access to the latter's fine library. He had picked up many points in law, and was especially familiar with the decisions and opinions in "Coleman on Contracts." He had been engaged to try his first case before Squire McNair, in Blackberry precinct, one in which suit had been brought for breach of contract. He took along his book, but hid it under a fence before entering the judicial presence. He had walked from Geneva, carrying his brogans over his shoulder until he had nearly reached his destination, when he stopped and put them on. The aforesaid Churchill was opposed to "Gus" in the case. After the evidence was heard Herrington claimed a verdict by virtue of the law, which he quoted after bringing his authority into court. Churchill claimed the case for the plaintiff, stating that the law as read by the defense was not applicable to the case at all, and that

the mere boy who had offered it had no educational advantages and could not be expected to know the law or its application. Churchill sounded his own trumpet after the following manner: "May it please the court, my father spent a thousand dollars to give me a collegiate education and fit me for the bar, and, of course, I ought to and I do know the law in this case."

After Churchill had finished his plea and taken his seat, young Herrington arose and said: "May it please the court, the counsel for the plaintiff has stated to you that his father spent one thousand dollars to give him an education. Now I submit to the court and the jury that, in view of the facts proven in this case, the bearing of the law thereon, it was a mighty poor investment and would have paid better if he had put it into wild land at one dollar and a half an acre." The jury rewarded the young counsel by deciding the case in favor of the defense, and his first legal fee was paid him—two new five franc pieces—which he coolly placed in the pocket of his tow trousers and proceeded homeward. When he was out of sight of the scene of triumph he took out the coins, looked at them with a smile, and clinked them together in true boyish satisfaction, and it is safe to say that he never afterward earned a fee which gave him so much genuine pleasure.

Augustus M. Herrington, the hero of the foregoing incident, came to Kane county with his father, James Herrington, in 1835, the family locating at Geneva. He studied law during his leisure moments, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1856 he was an elector on the democratic ticket and in 1857 was appointed United States district attorney, a position he held until removed by President Buchanan for being a friend to Stephen A. Douglas. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention, and to similar bodies in 1864 and 1868. For many years he was attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Mr. Herrington was a man of positive likes and dislikes, and, while he would go to almost any length to favor a friend, his enemies knew they could expect nothing from him. He was a fine lawyer and an impressive speaker, and was possessed of purely original characteristics. He died August 14, 1883. Many stories are related of the tilts between himself and John F. Farnsworth. Herrington's cutting remarks were often met by an exercise of physical force on the part of Farnsworth, though never with any damaging result to either party.

John F. Farnsworth, a native of Eaton, Canada East, was born of New England parentage, and removed with the family to Livingston county, Michigan, in 1834. There he assisted his father in surveying, studied law and was admitted to practice. He read in the office of Judge Josiah Turner at Howell in 1842-43 and was admitted to practice in 1843. He pushed at once for a new field in which to begin his professional labors, locating in the same year at St. Charles, Kane county, Illinois. The stage upon which he was journeying from Chicago stuck in a slough, and he being, in his own language, unable to wait and without money, friends or library, took his trunk on his back, waded out and made his way to his new home. Previous to 1846 Mr. Farnsworth was a democrat in politics, but in that year left the party and assisted in the nomination of Owen Lovejoy for congress. In 1856 and 1858 he was elected to congress by large majorities on the republican ticket from what

SWEDISH LUTHERAN BETHLEHEM CHURCH, ELGIN.

was then called the Chicago district. His speeches were widely copied by the newspapers and he swept all opposition before him. In 1860, at the Chicago convention, he assisted in nominating Abraham Lincoln for president. In October, 1861, he left St. Charles in command of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, a regiment of twelve hundred strong, which he had raised and rendezvoused at St. Charles. It was one of the finest regiments which entered the service during the war of the rebellion. In November, 1862, Colonel Farnsworth was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and commanded the First Cavalry Brigade until after the battle of Fredericksburg in December following. By being almost constantly in the saddle he had contracted a severe lameness and was obliged to obtain leave of absence for medical treatment. Having been again elected to congress in the fall of 1862, he resigned his commission in the army March 4, 1863, and took his seat once more at Washington. In the fall of 1863 he was authorized to raise the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, with officers from his old regiment, the Eighth, and carried out the plan. By successful elections he was returned to congress term after term until 1872, when he was defeated in the convention after a large number of ballots by General Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, who also had an enviable war record. In congress, where he served for fourteen years, General Farnsworth was active and prominent and held numerous important committee chairmanships and positions. After his defeat in the republican district convention, in 1872, he espoused the Greeley cause, and about 1879 removed from St. Charles to Chicago. He was several times a candidate for office after 1872. In 1876 he was defeated for congress in his old district by Hon. William Lathrop, and met defeat subsequently at Chicago as a democratic candidate for congressional honors. He later removed to Washington, District of Columbia.

Benjamin F. Fridley is really entitled to the honor of being the first lawyer to locate within the present limits of Kane county. He had studied law in the east. Coming west in the fall of 1834 he joined his friends, the Gartons and Wormleys, near Oswego, November 1, making his home with them for some time. He subsequently located a claim on the east side of the river in Aurora township, next north of that taken by William T. Elliott, afterward selling out to Charles Wagner. Mr. Fridley came to Aurora in 1835. In 1836 he was elected sheriff of Kane county, being the first to serve in that capacity. It is said of him that his experience while sheriff assisted him greatly in obtaining a knowledge of legal matters, which, combined with his native wit and judgment, enabled him to stand so high among the pioneers of the bar in this region. His term as sheriff closed in 1839, and he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. From 1840 to 1846 he was prosecuting attorney of the district, which included twelve counties, extending from Ogle to Peoria, in each of which two and in some of which three terms of court had to be held annually, making the officer's work very laborious. Mr. Fridley was located at Geneva during his official career, and had an office with Mark W. Fletcher. In his travels over the circuit he used his own conveyance, and was usually accompanied by the judge or some member of the bar. He subsequently lived for a short time at Oswego, but returned to

Aurora in 1857. Besides the business which naturally came to him as a resident lawyer a large amount was placed in his hands by attorneys at Chicago who did not desire to travel the circuit and who were aware that their matters would be faithfully attended to by him. In short, he had one side of pretty much all the good cases in the twelve counties composing the district. He stated that at the first term of the circuit court (June, 1837) there were no practicing lawyers in Kane county, although both he and Mr. Fletcher, who still resides in St. Charles township, were members of the profession. He died at Aurora in 1898.

Mark W. Fletcher, who, previous to coming to this region, had practiced law in the east, never engaged in practice here because of being elected to office and continued therein for years. He is a native of Orange county, Vermont, and read law in Genesee, Livingston and Ontario counties, New York. He located a claim in the township of St. Charles in May, 1835, and resided upon it for many years after his official duties at the county seat were ended. He was the first county surveyor, first clerk of the commissioner's court and the second circuit clerk of Kane county. He died at Geneva in ——

Aside from the lawyers mentioned as having been in practice at Geneva we find that C. H. McCubbin located quite early at that point, probably about 1841-42; but after remaining a short time he removed to Kendall county. Joseph W. Helm, of Yorkville, was also an early practitioner in the courts of Kane county.

Major J. H. Mayborne, who studied law in the state of New York, located at Chicago in 1846, and in 1848 removed to Geneva, where he practiced many years. During the war of the rebellion he occupied the position of paymaster from 1863 to 1866, with headquarters at St. Louis, and has since served in the Illinois state senate, having been elected in 1876. He also served a number of years as supervisor of Geneva township and was prominent in politics after the formation of the republican party in 1854.

William J. Brown, who first practiced in the western part of the county, afterward located at Geneva. He was for some time master in chancery and a popular lawyer. He removed farther west a few years since, but returned to Geneva, where he still resides at the age of ——

A. P. West, the well-known Geneva justice of the peace, practiced in Kane county.

William Augustus Smith, a graduate of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, opened a law office in Geneva about 1857 and practiced nearly two years. He then abandoned the law and took up theology, becoming a noted Methodist minister. He was for sixteen years secretary of the Rock River Conference, and died suddenly at his home in Rockford during a session of the conference, September 30, 1887.

At St. Charles the number of lawyers who have been residents at various periods is considerable. S. S. Jones, the first one, has already been mentioned, also Hon. W. D. Barry and Hon. F. J. Farnsworth. William J. Miller located at the place in 1841, but removed subsequently to Carroll county, Illinois, and later to Chicago. Ralph V. M. Croes, who was at first engaged in mercantile business, afterward studied law and was admitted to practice; he was an early resident of the place. S. G. D. Howard practiced at St. Charles previous to 1846, in which year he removed from the place. Van H. Higgins was also a resident attorney previous to 1845. An attorney named Van Wormer, from Genesee county, New York, located at the same place with his family about 1846 and opened an office. His dealings were not looked upon with favor by the people, he having stirred up enmity among them in about the same manner a boy would disturb a hornet's nest. Finally Van Wormer was employed in a suit which brought matters to a focus and resulted in his obtaining a not very sleek coat of tar and feathers. The offenders in the case were brought before the grand jury at its next session, but that body refused to consider the matter, and Van Wormer, recognizing at last that the prejudices of the community were decidedly not in his favor, soon after left the place. He removed to Algonquin, McHenry county, abandoned his family, and added still further to his record as an unprincipled villain.

James P. Vance located at St. Charles about 1845 and practiced law for several years in Kane county. He afterward changed his profession for the clerical and removed from that place. In 1871 he was residing in Batavia.

H. F. Smith, from Wyoming county, New York, opened a law office in St. Charles in 1846, but, finding business dull, engaged for a time in peddling maps and canvassing for a life of John Quincy Adams. In the course of his journeyings he reached Elkhorn, the seat of justice for Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he formed a partnership with a local attorney and where he afterward practiced.

John H. Ferguson, one of the ablest of the many able members of the Kane county bar, located at St. Charles about 1850-51, coming from the state of New York. He was for a time in partnership with J. F. Farnsworth, and "it was often remarked," says the editor of the St. Charles Valley Chronicle, in a brief mention, "that the two constituted the strongest legal team in the county. Ferguson was perhaps the best informed in legal authorities of any practicing attorney in the county, and his knowledge, reinforced by Farnsworth's oratorical powers before a jury, constituted a combination of talent which was well nigh irresistible." Mr. Ferguson opened an office in Chicago in 1855 or 1856 and died in that city suddenly of a malignant throat disease December 3, 1857.

David L. Eastman, a native of Washington county, Vermont, settled at St. Charles about the fall of 1848. He formed a law partnership with S. S. Jones, and later, in Chicago, with the present General and ex-Governor John L. Beveridge. He rose very rapidly in his profession, and had he lived would undoubtedly have won name and fame; but he fell a victim to consumption in

1860. During the few years of his residence in Kane county he became one of its brightest legal lights, and those who knew him yet do honor to his memory.

Lewis A. Norton, William and Warren Brown all studied law in the office of Judge Barry at St. Charles and were admitted to the bar. Norton removed subsequently to California, of which state he is still a resident and in which he has risen to prominence in his profession.

Alonzo H. Barry, brother of Hon. W. D. Barry, studied in the office of the latter and was admitted to practice in Kane county in 1853. Until 1870 he continued to reside at St. Charles, but in that year removed to Elgin and formed a law partnership with Judge R. N. Botsford and Joseph Healy. The latter gentleman died, and E. C. Lovell, the present county judge, was a member of the firm for two years. John G. Kribs and John A. Russell were afterward law partners at different times with Messrs. Barry and Botsford. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Barry was elected judge of the city court of Aurora and Elgin, a position he filled with such great ability that he was reelected at the end of his term in 1887. Judge Barry opened an office in W. J. Meehan's block at Elgin in 1885. He has also an enviable military record, having been elected major of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry in 1861, with which command he served over two years. Previous to the war he had served as captain of the St. Charles cavalry, to succeed P. J. Burchell, elected major of the battalion. Judge Barry was one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the west, and on the bench administers justice in an impartial manner. He died at Elgin in ——

A. S. Babcock, who had previously practiced a few years at Blackberry Station (now Elburn), was located at St. Charles from 1868 to 1872 in the law and insurance business. He subsequently practiced at Sycamore, and in 1876 removed to Oregon, Illinois, from whence he journeyed, a year or two later, to California. He died at San Jose, in the latter state, September 11, 1887.

John McGuire and John J. Flannery studied in Mr. Babcock's office at St. Charles and both were admitted to the bar. Mr. Flannery also studied in the law department of the University of Michigan, and with A. M. Herrington at Geneva, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1873. He removed subsequently to Sycamore.

T. E. Ryan studied law in Judge Barry's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He opened an office of his own in 1876. In 1880 he was elected state's attorney for Kane county, serving four years, and he has also been prominently engaged as attorney for several railway companies. He still resides and practices in St. Charles, to which city he returned in 1905 after a sojourn for many months in the west.

Wilbur C. Hunt, George F. Ross and Edward H. Bowman are later attorneys. Mr. Hunt served several years as city attorney for St. Charles, as did also Mr. Ross, who removed to Omaha, Nebraska, in the autumn of 1887. Mr. Bowman graduated from the University of Michigan and the Harvard Law school.

Richard Nichols Botsford, a native of Connecticut, located at St. Charles in 1851 and taught in a select school. He taught later in Missouri and elsewhere, and in 1856 began the study of law with C. C. Pope at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, being admitted to the bar in 1857. Returning to St. Charles, he was for a time engaged in the publication of the Argus at that place, but disposed of it and opened a law office in partnership with D. L. Eastman. After the latter's death in 1860 Mr. Botsford associated himself with S. S. Jones, thus continuing until 1865. In 1861 he was elected judge of the county court, a position he filled with great credit for four years. He removed to Elgin in 1867, and made that his home until his death this year (1908). Judge Botsford was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the district. It has been said of him that he was always ready for trial when his cases were called, and that in every matter his word was as good as his bond.

Captain J. F. Richmond, who served during the war of the rebellion in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, studied law subsequent to the close of his term of service. About 1870 he removed to Chicago.

J. L. Ward, also of St. Charles, studied law at an early day and was admitted to the bar, but never regularly practiced the profession.

In Elgin the first representative of the legal profession was Edward E. Harvey, who has been already mentioned. He located in the place in 1840, having been previously a student in the office of Joseph W. Churchill at Batavia. He is remembered as an able and eloquent lawyer.

Isaac G. Wilson, for many years judge of the circuit court, was the next to hang out his professional shingle in the aspiring young city, becoming a resident in 1841 and removing a few years later to Geneva upon his election to the bench in the county court. From 1846 to 1850 he was a law partner with Silvanus Wilcox, who has already been mentioned. A former writer says: "The practice thus ably commenced was continued by Edmund Gifford from 1845 to 1861; Paul R. Wright, A. J. Waldron and Charles H. Morgan from 1847 to 1863; E. S. Joslyn from 1852 to the outbreak of the rebellion; John S. Riddle from 1857 to 1862; Thomas W. Grosvenor from 1858 to 1861; Joseph Healy, E. W. Vining, A. H. Barry, R. N. Botsford, J. W. Ranstead, William H. Wing, W. F. Lynch, Eugene Clifford, Henry B. Willis, Cyrus K. Wilbur, John McBride and others. Many of the above left their professions to serve their country in the late war and some died from wounds received upon the battlefield."

Eugene Clifford, now practicing in Chicago, studied in Elgin law offices and was admitted to practice by the Illinois supreme court in March, 1871; was town clerk of Elgin in 1872; city attorney, 1873 to 1877, inclusive; master in chancery of the Elgin city court, and in 1882 revised the Elgin city ordinances. He at present practices in Chicago, but resides in Elgin.

Oliver P. Chisholm, from Grant county, Wisconsin, came to Illinois in October, 1862, and was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, in the war of the rebellion. He represented his township on the board of supervisors and was otherwise prominent for many years. He removed to Manitoba in the eighties.

Colonel Edward S. Joslyn, father of Frank and R. Waite, was one of the ablest lawyers and readiest and most eloquent speakers who ever practiced in the courts of Kane county. Before the war he was active as a progressive citizen of Elgin, where he was mayor in 1861 and alderman from 1855 to 1878, member of the board of education and city attorney. He was one of the early state's attorneys of Kane county. In 1861, on the call for volunteers, he was mustered in as captain of Company A of the Seventh Regiment, which company was the first in Illinois to answer the call for troops. On the organization of the Thirty-sixth Illinois he was elected its lieutenant colonel. Of upright honor and integrity, he did much to establish the standard of legal ethics and practice among lawyers that today makes the word of a Kane county lawyer trustworthy. Many who strayed from the path of professional rightness felt the sharp sting of his sarcasm and wit.

The years 1871-73 he spent in the state of Utah in the gathering of evidence for the trial of one of the most celebrated mining cases ever tried in the west, the famous "Emma Mine" case. Colonel Joslyn secured a verdict and judgment for his client, R. B. Chisholm, and gained for him a sum said to be in excess of one million dollars. At the final trial Colonel Joslyn made a speech still spoken of in Salt Lake City which occupied days, during which time friends of both stood in the courthouse with pistols ready for instant service. That the case won was due to the work of Colonel Joslyn, who went among the miners as a miner and gathered evidence, made speeches to the people to become acquainted with them and gain their sympathy. This was doubtless the most important case ever handled by a Kane county lawyer. Upon his death, October 5, 1885, resolutions were offered by the Kane County Bar Association, and a splendid monument was erected in the cemetery at Elgin by that association.

Before the war Colonel Joslyn was a democrat, and during the war fought for the Union, but owing, it is said, to the influence of Stephen A. Douglas, whose close friend he was, he remained a democrat after the war, not becoming a republican as did so many who had been his political associates. It is said that had he become republican at that time he might subsequently have held any office within the district, so great was his general popularity and the power of his eloquence as a speaker.

Frank W. Joslyn, of Elgin, studied law in the office of his father, Colonel E. S. Joslyn, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, May 23, 1883. He served two terms as Elgin's city attorney and two terms as state's attorney. He has for many years been supervisor from Elgin, and at present holds the position of assistant attorney general of Illinois. He has made an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer—few large cases that he is not on one side or the other. As an orator he follows his father, and has been in continual demand in every part of the county.

R. Waite Joslyn studied law at Michigan University, graduating from that institution in 1891 with the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.). He then went to Chicago, where he practiced with success for ten years. Returning to Elgin, he became associated with his brother, Frank W. Joslyn, where they enjoy one of the largest practices of the city.

Mr. Joslyn is the author of a law book entitled "Joslyn on Personal Injuries," which was published this year (1908) by T. H. Flood & Company, of Chicago, and has a large sale. This work is highly commended by attorneys and will doubtless require many editions. Mr. Joslyn is now engaged in compiling another law book on "Corporation Law in Illinois," which promises to be as successful as his first venture.

Charles H. Wayne studied law with A. B. Coon at Marengo, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar before the appellate court at Ottawa, Illinois, in December, 1882. He at once began practice in Elgin and succeeded so well by virtue of his native ability as a lawyer that he enjoys a very large practice and the reputation of being one of the ablest of Kane county attorneys. He is now senior member of the firm of Botsford, Wayne & Botsford, Judge Botsford dying this year. In 1895-6 he was mayor of Elgin, but has since sought no public office.

Robert S. Egan, now one of the leading trial lawyers of the county, was born in 1857 at Sycamore. He studied law with Judge H. B. Willis and was admitted to practice in 1882. In 1883 he became a member of the firm of Irwin & Egan. In 1883 he was city attorney and from 1903 to 1907.

Charles R. Hopson studied law and graduated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar both in that state and Illinois in June, 1877. He has since been in practice at Elgin.

John H. Becker studied law at Elgin, where he now resides, graduated at Union College in 1861, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois, Chicago, examination, May 11, 1886. He has been a justice of the peace in the town of Elgin since 1877, and at present is police magistrate.

James Coleman studied law for his profession at Elgin with Colonel E. S. Joslyn, and was there admitted to the bar by the superior court in 1863. He was city attorney from 1863 to 1865, and in April, 1886, was elected police magistrate. Mr. Coleman also dabbled to some extent in newspaper work. He was an able lawyer. His death occurred in ——

Robert M. Ireland studied law at Chicago and was admitted to the bar on diploma of the Union College of Law of Chicago at the June, 1876, term of the supreme court at Mount Vernon. He was elected to the state legislature. Died in 1897.

Judge Clinton F. Irwin, now of Elgin, studied law in the office of W. H. H. Kennedy, at Maple Park, and was admitted to the bar at Chicago in April, 1879. He first practiced at Maple Park, and in 1881-82 was supervisor of Virgil township. Subsequently removing to Elgin, he was assistant supervisor of that township in 1885-86. In 18— he was appointed a federal judge to Oklahoma, where he sat with great success for some years, returning to Elgin in 1907. He is now the head of the firm of Irwin & Egan.

Oscar Jones prepared himself for his profession at Sycamore, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa May 16, 1883. He had previously been successfully engaged as a teacher at St. Charles and elsewhere. Since September, 1883, he has been master in chancery of the city court of Elgin.

John P. Mann is a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1882. He was admitted to the Michigan bar April 11, 1882, and to the Illinois bar at Ottawa, upon motion, September 17, 1885. He resides at Elgin.

Thomas J. Rushton studied law with Judge Smith at Woodstock and graduated from the law school of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City in June, 1880. He took the degree of LL.B., was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1880, to the Illinois bar in 1881 and located at Elgin in June, 1882, where he is a law partner with C. A. Van Horne. The latter is also a graduate of the Iowa State University (June, 1880); took the degree of LL.B.; admitted in Iowa in 1880, in Minnesota in 1881, and in Illinois in 1884. He came to Elgin in June, 1887, and still practices there.

Hon. John W. Ranstead, who is a native of Kane county, was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866, and in the same year was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois. He is a lawyer of marked ability, and from 1873 to 1882 served as county judge of Kane county. As the county is overwhelmingly republican and Judge Ranstead is a democrat the compliment can be readily appreciated.

Charles Stephen Reeves, of Elgin, is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has been admitted to the bars of both Michigan and Illinois.

Ezra Rue, a native of Steuben county, New York, came to Elgin in 1858 when a boy. He was admitted to the bar in 1876.

David B. Sherwood, one of the most prominent members of the Elgin bar, studied law at Galveston, Texas, where he was admitted to practice in November, 1870.

John H. Williams, a graduate of the Iowa State University, was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1881, and in 1882 located at Elgin, where he still resides.

William H. Wing studied law with Hon. S. Wilcox at Elgin in 1865-66; was admitted to the bar for Illinois at Elgin in the spring of 1867 and later at Chicago for the United States courts. He was city attorney of Elgin in 1871-72; treasurer of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane for five years from April 1, 1880, and for four years was director of the First National Bank of Elgin, over which he had his office. Mr. Wing came to Elgin in 1846. For four years he was a law partner with Colonel E. S. Joslyn. Died in 1902.

William H. Wilcox, a native of Montgomery county, New York, came to Elgin with his father, General Elijah Wilcox, in 1842. He served with distinction in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. His connection with the legal profession dates from 1871, when he was admitted to the bar.

Hon. Henry B. Willis is a native of Bennington, Vermont. He located at Sycamore, Illinois, in 1852, when a child, and in July, 1872, came to Elgin. He had graduated in the previous year at Albany, New York, and was, the same year, admitted to the bar of that state. His admission to the Illinois bar occurred in 1872. He has been several times elected to responsible and honorable official positions, among them supervisor of Elgin township, and city attorney and mayor of the city of Elgin. He was succeeded as mayor by the present incumbent, V. S. Lovell, in the spring of 1887.

Judges R. N. Botsford and A. H. Barry have been previously noted among the lawyers of St. Charles, where they were for many years engaged in practice.

Colonel John S. Wilcox, a native of the state of New York, came to Elgin with the family of his father, General Elijah Wilcox, in 1842, when nine years of age. He began the study of law about 1852 with his brother, Judge Silvanus Wilcox; was admitted to the bar in 1854 and entered upon the practice of his profession. Colonel T. W. Grosvenor (afterward killed in Chicago), Judge E. C. Lovell and Justice A. T. Lewis, of Elgin, were among the students in his office, and Mr. Lewis was for a time in partnership with him. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Wilcox entered the United States service, enlisting in the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry. He went into camp as captain and was promoted successively to lieutenant colonel (going to the field with that rank) and colonel. He resigned in 1864 to take the stump in behalf of President Lincoln's reelection, and made able speeches in numerous portions of the state. He held a brevet brigadier general's commission at the close of his service. In the spring of 1864, after his resignation, he took command of the camp of organization of the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry, a three months' regiment, and continued until the command was ready for the field. This service was gratuitous to the state. He was elected mayor of Elgin in 1865, and also resumed the practice of his profession, being in partnership one year with his brother, Judge Wilcox. In the fall of 1871 he became a director in and general solicitor for the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, continuing in that position over six years, since when he has not been in practice. He is now living retired in Elgin. In 1904 he completed a history of Kane county, and is in constant demand as a public speaker.

Hon. Edward C. Lovell, present county judge, read law in the office of Colonel J. S. Wilcox, and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar at Detroit in April, 1870. He was a fine scholar, an able lawyer and an honored citizen, and was long identified with the educational interests of Elgin and with the upbuilding of her splendid free public library, of which he was a director during the first six years of its existence. He served two terms as judge of the county court of Kane county, having first been elected in 1882. He was also mayor of Elgin in 1877, member of the Illinois legislature in 1879 and city attorney of Elgin in 1879-80. He died in Elgin in 1902.

John A. Russell is one of the successful trial lawyers of Elgin. He studied with Messrs. Botsford & Barry, and, after his admission to the bar, became a partner with them—thus continuing several years. In the fall of 1884 he was elected state's attorney for Kane county, on the republican ticket and proved an energetic and efficient officer. He was appointed solicitor general of Porto Rico in 1900, but owing to ill health returned to Elgin, where he has since practiced with large success.

Carl E. Botsford, son of Judge R. N. Botsford, studied under the guidance of his father, and is a graduate of Harvard University. He turned his attention in the early part of 1887 to newspaper editorial work in the office of

the Elgin Democrat, but later became a member of the firm of Botsford, Wayne & Botsford, where he still continues, enjoying a large practice. Though a democrat, he was elected mayor in 1905 by a large majority and served one term.

Albert T. Lewis read law in the office of Colonel J. S. Wilcox and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, January 31, 1868. He was a justice of the peace over six years. Died in ——.

Hon. Samuel Drake Lockwood, who located at Batavia in 1853 and died there April 23, 1874, was licensed to practice law in February, 1811, and opened an office at Batavia, New York. In the fall of 1818 he settled at Carmi, Illinois, entered there upon the practice of his profession, and in 1821 was elected attorney general of the state. In 1823 he became secretary of the state upon Governor Cole's nomination, but resigned soon afterward to accept a commission from President Monroe as receiver of public moneys at the land office in Edwardsville, Illinois, both positions being unsought and a surprise to him. In 1824-25 he was elected by the legislature as a judge of the supreme court, holding until 1848, when the new constitution placed the election of supreme judges in the power of the people. Besides other important positions which he filled he was, in 1851, appointed by the legislature trustee of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad, which position he held until his death. He was one of the founders of the republican party, and during his early term as state's attorney succeeded in bringing to punishment the survivor of a fatal duel—the only one ever fought in the state. He assisted in revising the state laws in 1826-27.

W. H. H. Kennedy, now deceased, was a promising lawyer, who formerly resided at Maple Park (then Lodi), where he located in 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and for several years represented his township on the board of supervisors.

James O. McClellan, a graduate of the Columbian College Law School, at Washington, District of Columbia, was admitted to the bar in Illinois September 13, 1869. He is a well known lawyer, of recognized ability and has held the position of master in chancery of the circuit court of Kane county since 1875. He resides at Batavia.

Thomas Cincinnatus Moore, also of Batavia, is an old and respected member of the bar. He studied law at Marshall, Illinois, where he was admitted to practice in May, 1843. He has been a well known figure in the courts of Kane county for many years. His practice has been extensive.

Charles T. Barney, now attorney for the United States Wind Engine and Pump Company, located at Batavia, studied law at Burlington, Vermont, and Albany, New York, and graduated at the Albany Law School in the class of 1883. He was admitted to the Vermont bar at Burlington at the September term, 1883, and to the New York bar at Albany at the November term in the same year. Was city attorney of Hoosick Falls, New York, in 1884-85.

F. G. Garfield, of Campton, who came to Kane county in 1841, commenced the practice of law about 1857, although he was not regularly admitted to the bar until 1865. There is scarcely a man in the county who

has become a more familiar visitant in the court rooms at Geneva, and his native shrewdness has assisted more than once in the discomfiture of an opponent. Though "Green" by name, he is scarcely so by nature, and in his advancing age he enjoys a fine competence.

Ebenezer Barry, of Burlington township, brother of Judges W. D. and A. H. Barry, has been for many years a resident of the county, and, while his principal pursuit has been farming, he has found time to practice law to a considerable extent. Perhaps no man in Kane county enjoyed a racy suit before a justice of the peace better than Mr. Barry, although there are numerous others who are not far in the rear. He has retired from practice.

W. R. S. Hunter, of Elburn, studied law under the direction of Hon. W. D. Barry, W. J. Brown and W. H. H. Kennedy, and was admitted to the bar at Chicago March 24, 1880. He was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Ethan J. Allen; postmaster at Blackberry Station under President Lincoln; local attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; corporation attorney of Elburn, and once ran for justice of the peace. He still practices and is one of the oldest practitioners in the county.

At Aurora there has been a long list of attorneys and many of them have been very prominent not alone at home but in state and national affairs. A few of them have been already named.

Leander R. Wagner came to the place with his parents in 1837, when a small child. He studied law in the state of New York with his uncle, Peter J. Wagner, also with W. B. Plato at Geneva and with A. B. Fuller, being admitted to the bar in 1857. He was a brilliant and gifted lawyer, and was district attorney for the district including Kane county from 1864 to 1868. He died of consumption March 29, 1869.

John M. Little, a practitioner residing at Aurora, died of consumption August 21, 1868, and was taken to his father's home in DeKalb for burial.

Hon. William B. Plato, now deceased, was an exceedingly able lawyer, an eloquent speaker and possessed a reputation second to that of no lawyer in the state. He was a tailor by trade and settled at Aurora in 1839. He soon after took up the study of law and subsequently removed to Geneva, where he was for a time in partnership with Judge Wilson.

James G. Barr, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Aurora when seventeen years old, in 1844, with the family of his father, Oliver Barr. He studied law with W. B. Plato in 1846 and was subsequently admitted to practice. He was superintendent of schools in Kendall county in 1849, but located permanently in Aurora in 1851. He was the first justice of the peace elected from Aurora under the township organization; was town clerk two years; first city clerk, holding six years; four years clerk of the Aurora court of common pleas, etc. He died January 27, 1872, and was at that time and had been for seven years assistant United States assessor for southern Kane county.

Charles J. Metzner, a fine lawyer and a thorough gentleman, was a native of Saxony and came to Erie, Pennsylvania, when three years old. He afterward removed to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, thence to Naperville, Illinois, and in 1856-57 to Aurora. He first worked at blacksmithing, but was forced to give up the trade because of an injury to his eye from a flying spark from

the anvil. He studied law with B. F. Parks and was admitted in 1859. He was state's attorney four years, and died at Aurora August 8, 1874, aged forty years.

Sewell W. Brown, a native of Jefferson county, New York, was educated at Watertown, its seat of justice, studied law and practiced several years in the south. He came to Aurora in 1858 and practiced until his death, which occurred March 13, 1878.

Hon. Alexander C. Gibson had been a prominent practitioner and citizen in Washington county, New York, before coming to Aurora in 1847. After one and a half years in town he located on a farm in the vicinity of North Aurora. He was interested in railroad and agricultural society matters; edited the Daily Beacon during the Fremont campaign in 1856, and in 1857 was chosen the first judge of the Aurora court of common pleas, holding the position two years. He then retired to his farm, where he died fifteen years later, August 14, 1874, aged eighty years. He was a man very greatly respected. He had come west originally to look for some property interests he had in the region, having furnished at an early date the funds with which his brother Hugh purchased a quantity of land for him and stocked and carried on stores at Clybournville (Mill Creek) and other places.

Hon. John C. Sherwin, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, came to Kendall county, Illinois, in 1856, and during the war of the rebellion served in the ranks of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He located at Aurora in 1865 and studied law with Wagner & Canfield. After being admitted to the bar he continued in practice until 1873, when he was elected county clerk, a position to which he was reelected in 1871. In 1878 he was the successful candidate of the republicans of the then fourth district for congress, resigning as county clerk. He was again elected to congress in 1880, serving altogether four years. He removed to Nebraska in the fall of 1883.

Hon. Benjamin Franklin Parks is a native of Oakland county, Michigan, and was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1848. He studied law with Ferry & Searles at Waukegan, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, coming to Aurora the same year. Mr. Parks was for many years regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the Fox river valley. He was the first city attorney of Aurora; was elected judge of the city court in 1859, and served four years; and was mayor of the city in 1869. He also represented his district in the Illinois legislature. Judge Parks met with a severe accident upon a winter day, falling upon an icy sidewalk in Aurora and sustaining injuries of a permanent character.

B. F. Herrington, now of Kendall county, was located in Aurora for some time, dating from June, 1876. He had an office with Eugene Canfield, and had studied law and begun practice in the state of New York.

Hon. Charles Wheaton is a native of Rhode Island and a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1849. He read law with Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was admitted to the bar September 7, 1851. Removing to Illinois in the fall of 1854, he was located five years at Batavia and removed to Aurora in the spring of 1859,

GROVE AVENUE, ELGIN, LOOKING NORTH, ABOUT 1870.

opening an office and engaging in what has proved a very successful practice. In 1873 he established an office also in Chicago. Mr. Wheaton was elected mayor of Aurora on the prohibition ticket in 1864, but resigned after one month, as his views and those of the council did not coincide upon the question of license. He was long prominent. Died 1906 at Aurora.

Captain Alexander C. Little, of Aurora, is a native of Rome, New York, and a thorough student in both law and medicine. He studied medicine in Joliet, Illinois, with Doctors Harwood and Danforth, commencing in the fall of 1855; read the next year with Doctors Young and Hard in Aurora; matriculated in the fall of 1856 in the medical department of the Iowa University at Keokuk, and attended one course of lectures. He returned to Joliet in 1857, and while still continuing his studies began practice with his first preceptor, Dr. Willis Danforth. He graduated from the Iowa University in the spring of 1858, receiving his diploma and the degree of doctor of medicine. The study of law was commenced by him at Aurora with Hon. Charles Wheaton in 1866, and after attending the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, he was admitted to the bar of Kane county in August, 1867. He was elected city attorney of Aurora in 1873 and mayor in 1874. He won an honorable record in the war of the rebellion as an officer in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Hon. Eugene Canfield, another Vermonter, and one of the best educated lawyers in the west, located at Aurora in 1860. In 1861 and again in 1872 he served as city attorney, and was subsequently chosen from this district to the state senate. For a number of years he has been much of the time in the state of Washington, where he has considerable property and has become prominent in connection with state affairs.

Among the earlier lawyers in Aurora we find H. C. Kelly occupying the field in July, 1848, and he had probably been here for some time at that date. W. C. Taylor and R. G. Montony had their cards in the local papers in 1850, the former on the west side and the latter on the east side of the river.

Judge Richard G. Montony, one of the most careful and painstaking lawyers who ever made Kane county his home, has resided in Aurora since 1846 and been engaged in practice since 1849. Mr. Montony is a native of New Jersey. He came to Chicago September 1, 1845; taught school at Newark the following winter, and located at Aurora in May, 1846. He read law with O. D. Day and was admitted to the bar in June, 1849. In 1858 he was city attorney of Aurora. From 1873 to 1886 he had an office in Chicago. He has now retired from practice and lives in Chicago, over eighty years of age.

D. W. Poindexter was practicing in Aurora in the beginning of 1855, as was also N. J. Smith, who had but lately arrived from Worcester county, Massachusetts. A. B. Fuller was practicing in the place in the spring of the same year. In the summer of 1858 we find William R. Parker and Daniel Eastman on the list. The latter had temporarily relinquished the medical profession and turned his attention in a successful manner to the law. Mr. Parker was a gifted lawyer and somewhat of a politician, becoming a promi-

nent and greatly esteemed citizen, and at one time representing the district in the state legislature. He died January 5, 1859, aged about forty years.

In 1859 the newspaper files show additional attorneys in Aurora in the persons of C. J. Metzner, John W. Ray, L. R. Wagner and E. A. Prichard. George W. Grow came some time previous to 1860.

In December, 1847, Messrs. Champlin and Dodge (John C. Champlin, of Ottawa, and A. R. Dodge, of Aurora) announced through the columns of the Beacon that they were ready to practice law in the counties of Kane, Kendall, DeKalb and McHenry. Mr. Dodge has been previously mentioned.

Senator Albert J. Hopkins is a native of DeKalb county, Illinois, and a graduate (1870) of Hillsdale (Michigan) College. In August, 1870, he came to Aurora and began the study of law with C. J. Metzner, at that time one of the leading members of the Kane county bar. In September, 1871, Mr. Hopkins was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois, and a year later in all the United States courts. He was elected state's attorney for Kane county in 1872 and made a splendid record, the beginning of the career which has placed him at the head of the criminal lawyers in the county. He enjoys an extensive and increasing practice, and the well known firm of Hopkins, Aldrich & Thatcher are acknowledged leaders among the professional firms of northern Illinois. In 1885 Mr. Hopkins was elected to congress from the fifth district of Illinois to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Reuben Ellwood (deceased), of Sycamore. He was reelected continuously for twenty years, and in 1902 was promoted to the senate, being the first citizen of Kane county to enjoy that distinction. In 1908 he was renominated by the popular vote at the primary election in August, and will doubtless succeed himself.

N. J. Aldrich studied law at Aurora with M. O. Southworth, and took a two years' course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating in 1876. He was admitted to the bar the same year at Mount Vernon, Illinois, before the supreme court, and commenced practice at Aurora with A. J. Hopkins in 1878. He has made an enviable reputation and now stands among the leaders at the bar.

Frank A. Thatcher was graduated from the East Aurora High School in 1877, and from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, in the class of 1881, receiving the degree of Ph.M. Mr. Thatcher studied law for two years with Hopkins and Aldrich, was admitted to the bar in 1883 upon examination by Judge Upton, and of the appellate court. He became a member of the firm of Hopkins, Aldrich & Thatcher in 1884, where he continued until he formed his present partnership with N. J. Aldrich.

William George was graduated from the West Aurora High School in 1879 and took a collegiate course in the University of Iowa. He studied law with W. H. and J. H. Moore in Chicago and at the same time took a full course in the Union College of Law in that city, receiving the degree of LL.B. He was graduated from that institution and admitted to the bar at Ottawa in June, 1885, and is now practicing in Aurora. For two years he was associated with the firm of Hopkins, Aldrich & Thatcher.

Fayette W. Winslow, a native of Kane county, and a graduate of the West Aurora High School, is also a graduate of Sterling College at Beloit,

Wisconsin, and the Columbia Law School at New York city. He was admitted to practice upon examination before the appellate court at Ottawa, Illinois, in December, 1883, and in June, 1884, opened an office in Aurora in company with Frank G. Hanchett.

Frank G. Hanchett is also a graduate from the West Aurora High School. In 1882 he was graduated with high honors from the University of Chicago and took a thorough law course at Iowa City, Iowa, graduating in 1883. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1884 and has since been engaged in practice at Aurora.

Charles L. Allen, now of Sterling, Colorado, where he is engaged in lucrative business, was formerly a resident of Aurora, and numbered among the able young lawyers of that city. He was at one time city attorney.

J. P. Cass, John C. Murphy and A. J. King were all examined and admitted to the bar in September, 1882, before the appellate court. Mr. Cass, who was graduated from the East Aurora High School in 1879, and subsequently a teacher for two years, studied law with Judge Parks and A. G. McDole. He opened an office in October, 1882, since when he has been engaged in practice. In 1884-85 he served as alderman from what was then the Fifth ward of Aurora. He was in partnership with Judge Parks for a short time; is now a member of the public library board and second lieutenant of Company D, Third Regiment, Illinois National Guard. Early in 1888 Mr. Cass removed to the Pacific coast. Mr. Murphy has been for over two years assistant United States attorney for Dakota territory, and Mr. King, who was for a time in company with M. O. Southworth, is now prospering in the law, loan and real estate business at Overlin, Kansas.

Russell P. Goodwin studied law with Judge Cody at Naperville and M. O. Southworth at Aurora, and was admitted to the bar January 17, 1879, by examination before the appellate court at Ottawa, Illinois, since when he has been engaged in practice at Aurora. He has been public administrator for Kane county, city attorney of Aurora, judge of the city courts, and is now United States customs agent at Chicago.

Thomas B. Swan studied law at Indiana, Pennsylvania, and was there admitted to practice in the fall of 1878. He had been previously graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He practiced a few months at Blairsville, in that state, and in 1879 came to Aurora.

A. E. Searles studied law with Judge A. O. Aldis at St. Albans, Vermont, where he was admitted to the bar in 1842. After practicing about twelve years at Sheldon, in the same county (Franklin) he was located in practice at St. Albans until the spring of 1858, when he removed to Aurora. He was several times city attorney of Aurora, and was in partnership with R. G. Montony until the latter was elected judge of the city court. They had an office in Chicago in 1873-74.

Osborn A. Holcomb read law over two years with A. E. Searles and was admitted to practice at Ottawa in December, 1885, after which he located at Aurora.

N. F. Nichols came to Aurora in September, 1857, fresh from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, where he had just been

graduated. He taught school several years at Kaneville, Geneva and Aurora; read law with J. H. Mayborne at Geneva and S. W. Brown at Aurora; was admitted to the bar in 1865 upon examination at Chicago; began practice at Aurora in partnership with S. W. Brown about 1867. Mr. Nichols was several times city attorney of Aurora and previously superintendent of schools in Kane county.

D. M. Clapsaddle, who died at Huron, South Dakota, in 1886, was in practice in Aurora for a few years and for a time in partnership with N. F. Nichols.

Randall Cassem, an able lawyer, for some years in practice at Yorkville, Illinois, removed to Aurora in the fall of 1887.

Frederick Brown was admitted to the bar in 1853 at Ravenna, Ohio, having studied with Judge Ezra B. Taylor (member of congress and successor to Garfield) and John L. Ranney. After practicing a year and a half he came west and located at Pecatonica, Winnebago county, Illinois, where he practiced five years. He was appointed postmaster there in April, 1861, upon the recommendation of Hon. E. B. Washburne, and held the position over twelve years. During the time he served four years in the army, leaving the office in charge of his wife. Resigning the postmastership in 1873, he came to Aurora. He was once a justice of the peace at Pecatonica, but resigned. He has held a similar office at Aurora 1881; has been school trustee, etc.

Samuel Alschuler, who studied law at Aurora with Captain A. C. Little, was admitted to the bar before the appellate court at Ottawa in December, 1880, and has been in practice since the latter part of 1881. Mr. Alschuler has made an enviable reputation as an attorney, and is now of the firm of Kraus, Alschuler & Holden, of Chicago, one of the important firms of that city. In 1898 he was nominated for governor on the democratic ticket and made a strong run against Richard Yates. He still resides at Aurora.

Charles I. McNett read law at Ottawa, Illinois, and was admitted before the appellate court in December, 1881. Since December, 1882, he has been a resident in Aurora, where he has an office. He was master in chancery several years.

Asa G. McDole, born in Sugar Grove township, Kane county, Illinois, was the first white male child whose birth occurred within that township, the date being June 12, 1836. Beginning in 1858, he studied law a year with Judge Parks at Aurora, and in 1859-60 attended for six months the first term of the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was examined for admission to the bar in the fall of 1860 at Chicago by Ebenezer Peck and was duly admitted in January, 1861. He was city attorney of Aurora from April, 1862, to April, 1864, and again from April, 1879, to April, 1882. He revised the ordinances of the city in 1863 and was for a time master in chancery of the Aurora city court.

George W. Grove was a practicing attorney at Aurora when Mr. McDole entered the professional field, but subsequently removed from the city and is now deceased.

M. O. Southworth studied law in 1864-65 with DeWolf & Pinckney at Dixon, Illinois, and in 1869-70 at the University of Michigan, from which he

was graduated in the spring of 1871. He began business at Aurora the same spring, and in 1873 entered into partnership with Sewell W. Brown, who is universally mentioned as one of the most upright citizens Aurora ever possessed. Since Mr. Brown's death Mr. Southworth has practiced mostly alone. He was city attorney of Aurora several terms and was county judge from 1902 to 1906. He still is in practice at Aurora.

Hon. C. D. F. Smith is in all respects an excellent lawyer. He has held the position of judge of the Aurora city court and also that of county judge of Kane county.

J. D. Fox came to Kane county in 1857 and soon after commenced the study of law with C. J. Metzner, continuing same until 1863, when he enlisted in the army. After his return he resumed his studies in the office of his old preceptor, and was admitted to the bar in 1865.

The "old school" of lawyers are fast disappearing in Kane county, and but for a few exceptions such as W. R. S. Hunter, of Elburn; Captain Brown, of Geneva; John W. Ranstead, of Elgin; Judge Montony, of Aurora; T. E. Ryan, of St. Charles, and a few others, have answered the final call or retired from practice. That they were an able body of men none can gainsay. That they lived like men and practiced like lawyers knowing the dignity and honor of their profession none will deny. Wilson, Fridley, Parks, Joslyn, Barry, Dearborn, Herrington, Botsford, Montony, Garfield, Lockwood, Wilcox, Wheaton and Farnsworth are names that will live long in the annals of the Kane county bench and bar. The practices of the later day, now becoming well dominant, are as different from the methods of that early day as the conditions now existing differ from those of the '50s. The multiplication of reports and statutes covering quite every point of experience and setting a rule for quite every case has compelled lawyers to become students of the law rather than orators on the facts. The jury, once more or less supreme, has become more subservient to the judge, and the attorney who formerly enjoyed unlimited time in which to address the jury is now confined to such time as the court may judge sufficient. Rules of practice have become more particular, and the court and the lawyer more circumscribed by precedents that did not exist in the earlier time. Few matters are now heard of outside the court room except criminal cases of importance. While the jury is still of value, the upper courts are more and more in view to the attorney in the trial of cases, for where one case formerly went to a higher court ten are now taken up. A new class of lawyers educated to the newer practices now prevails in the conduct of the courts.

Among the younger members of the profession who have come into prominence the past ten years might be named Charles L. Abbott, at present assistant United States district attorney at Chicago; Frank E. Shopen, T. S. Huntley, referee in bankruptcy; Frank W. Shepherd, John R. Powers, Walter E. Healy and Roy R. Phillips, of Elgin; Frank G. Plain, county judge; Frank R. Reid, state's attorney; W. J. Tyers, state's attorney-elect, and Judge Mangan, of the city court of Aurora and Elgin.

A list of lawyers in Kane county in 1858 shows the following to have been then in practice:

At Aurora—James G. Barr, O. M. Bates (law student), S. W. Brown, O. D. Day, S. N. Dickinson, B. F. Fridley, A. C. Gibson, John Little (law student), Charles J. Metzner, R. G. Montony, William R. Parker, Samuel Parker (law student), B. F. Parks, E. A. Prichard, A. E. Searles, N. J. Smith, James Van Allen (law student), L. R. Wagner.

At Batavia—Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Thomas C. Moore, Charles Wheaton.

At Elgin—John Calvert, F. Colby, Edmund Gifford, A. B. Phiney.

At Geneva—Judge Isaac G. Wilson, Augustus M. Herrington, J. H. Mayborne, W. B. Plato.

At Lodi Station (now Maple Park)—William J. Brown, who was also postmaster.

At St. Charles—Alonzo H. Barry, Judge William D. Barry, D. L. Eastman, John F. Farnsworth, J. H. Ferguson, S. S. Jones.

KANE COUNTY BAR IN 1908.

AURORA.

O. A. Holcomb
F. W. Hartsburg
J. K. Newhall
H. D. Cheney
Randall Cassem
Irvin Crego
T. J. Merrill
William F. Fowler
J. C. James
J. P. Callan
Robert Wing
G. C. Van Osdel
R. B. Scott
Frank R. Reid
Lee Mighell
Fred A. Dolph
W. J. Tyers
J. S. Sears
A. M. Beaupre
W. M. Mercer
Thomas B. Swan
C. A. Love
Charles Clyne
E. B. Quackenbush
F. M. Outhouse
Ralph C. Putnam
Fred B. Silsbee
R. G. Montony
A. C. Little
A. J. Hopkins
F. M. Annis
M. O. Southworth
Frederick Brown
R. P. Goodwin
N. J. Aldrich
A. H. Switzer
Samuel Alschuler
Theo. Worcester
F. G. Hanchett
Frank G. Plain
Ben P. Alschuler
Morris E. Yager
J. C. Murphy
Ray Salfisberg
Harvey Gunsel
Charles I. McNett
F. D. Winslow
William George
J. M. Raymond
S. N. Hoover
P. Y. Smith
J. I. Montgomery.
James F. Galvin
Eben Beaupre

BATAVIA.

H. N. Jones
William Lesemann
Maurice Weigle

DUNDEE.

W. G. Sutfin

ELGIN.

Elwood E. Kenyon
J. M. Manley
Ernest C. Luther
Fred B. Raymond
J. F. C. Krahn
Lawrence M. McNerney
Frank C. McCarthy
R. H. Kramer
W. E. Healy
J. P. Mann
Frank W. Joslyn
Charles H. Wayne
James J. Kirby
Charles L. Abbott
James F. Flynn
John S. Wilcox
Charles W. Lehmann
Roy R. Phillips
Richard Lowrie
Pierce Tyrrell
I. M. Western
J. W. McQueen
William Perce
G. R. Beverly
W. H. Wilcox
J. W. Ranstead
T. S. Huntley
T. J. Rushton
Ezra Rue
Isaac H. Warren
Charles Hopson
John A. Russell
C. E. Botsford
J. H. Williams
John Powers, Jr.
Robert G. Earley
Charles Hazlehurst
R. Waite Joslyn
John B. Newman
Mark Hart
C. F. Irwin
F. W. Shepherd
Eugene Clifford
Robert S. Egan
J. H. Becker
C. H. Fisher
J. G. Spillard
R. D. Hollembeak
D. B. Ellis
Frank E. Shopen

ELBURN.

W. R. S. Hunter
Marie Glidden-Hunter

GENEVA.

Edward F. Gorton
William J. Brown
Urville Peckham
J. D. Harvey
A. P. West
Wells M. Cook

ST. CHARLES.

Charles A. Miller
T. E. Ryan
H. G. Hempstead
Ernest McGaffey
J. Frank Richmond
Charles L. Hunt

CHAPTER XX.

THE PRESS.

St. Charles has the honor of being the place at which the first paper in Kane county and the first in the Fox River valley, above Ottawa, was published. About December 15, 1841, Rev. William Rounseville, a Universalist minister, well known throughout this section of the country, in company with Rev. Seth Barnes, also a Universalist minister, established in the interests of that denomination a paper called The Better Covenant. The office was in the basement of Mr. Rounseville's stone dwelling in East St. Charles. After a few months the paper was removed to Chicago, where it was subsequently merged in The New Covenant. Mr. Rounseville was afterward connected with other newspaper enterprises in the county.

It was fitting that the first newspaper as well as the first religious paper should be published at St. Charles, then the most important place in Kane county; and consequently we find that on February 5, 1842, Rev. John Thomas, D.D., issued the first number of the St. Charles Patriot and the Fox River Advocate. The office was in the second story of a building which stood on the east side of the river, near the northeast corner of Main and First streets. It was a small sheet, but exceedingly well conducted. Before the third issue the building was destroyed by fire. Another outfit was procured—Ira Minard going to Hennepin, on the Illinois river, to procure a press—and the paper was revived as the St. Charles Patriot, Fox River Advocate and Kane County Herald. Dr. Daniel D. Waite succeeded Dr. Thomas about 1843 and continued the paper as the Fox River Advocate in a little brick office built by Dr. Collins, and later occupied by T. E. Ryan as part of a stable. In the latter part of 1845 Dr. Waite sold out, and in the spring of 1846 Messrs. Smith and Kelsey, school teachers, began the publication of the Prairie Messenger, the best of the early papers. It had not continued very long when Messrs. Cockroft and Wilson purchased the establishment and continued it under a new name at Geneva.

In October, 1848, Isaac Marlett established at Aurora a democratic paper called The People's Platform, with Rev. Rounseville as editor. This paper was continued through the presidential campaign of 1848 in the interest of Martin Van Buren and the free-soil party, and on March 8, 1849, was removed to St. Charles, where its name was soon afterward changed to the Democratic Platform. S. S. Jones purchased Marlett's interest about June 1, 1850, and in August of the same year the name of the paper was changed to Kane County Democrat, George C. Hubbard becoming associated with Mr. Jones in its publication. On the morning of January 22, 1851, Mr. Hubbard was found dead near the railroad track, about midway between St. Charles and the junction with the G. & G. U. Railroad. It was supposed he had perished from cold on the night of the 17th while attempting to walk home from the junction (now West Chicago). It was also surmised by a few that he might have been the victim of foul play. The Democrat office was moved to Geneva in Janu-

ary, 1855, James Herrington becoming editor of the paper. In August following it was moved to Batavia.

The Weekly Argus, the publication of which was begun at Batavia, was removed to St. Charles in the early part of the year 1857, where it was published by Stitt & Matteson at the corner of Main and Second streets, east side. In the fall of that year the St. Charles Argus, as it was called, was purchased by R. N. Botsford and Ed Furnald, who continued its publication. About March 1, 1858, Mr. Botsford purchased the interest of his partner, and after the November election in that year sold the establishment to John J. Moulding and a man by the name of Horton. The paper was merged finally in The Fox River Independent, established by John J. Moulding in January, 1861. The publication of the Independent ceased about September 1, 1861, Mr. Moulding having enlisted for the war in the band attached to the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry. During the Douglas and Lincoln campaign of 1858 Rev. William Rounseville published a campaign paper called The Observer. It was printed on the Argus press, and was discontinued after the November election of that year. After a lapse of several years, in which St. Charles was without a paper, S. L. Taylor, afterward of the Elgin Advocate, established the St. Charles Transcript in March, 1871. In July of the same year he sold out to Messrs. D. W. Tyrrell and Charles Archer, and removed to Elgin. In June, 1873, the office was sold to Frank McMaster and Hiram N. Wheeler, and in the fall of that year the name of the paper was changed to The Northern Granger, Mr. Wheeler became interested in the Grange movement. In December, 1874, the name was again changed to the St. Charles Leader and the paper enlarged from a seven-column folio to a six-column quarto. Its politics took another swing and became democratic. Early in 1878 the Leader was removed to Elgin and continued as the Elgin Leader. Mr. Wheeler, who had purchased Mr. McMaster's interest in 1876, finally entered the journalistic field at Quincy, Illinois. In September, 1874, D. W. Tyrrell began the publication at St. Charles of the St. Charles Independent, a weekly sheet, which was continued but a few months. Mr. Tyrrell afterward engaged in newspaper work at DeKalb, Illinois.

The St. Charles Review took the place of the Leader in May, 1878, and was published by D. L. Zabriskie and John F. Dewey, the latter having been formerly connected with the Leader. The Review was an able and exceedingly newsy paper, and during the latter part of its existence was published by Mr. Dewey alone. It was continued nearly two years, when the subscription list was sold to the Elgin Advocate, and its publication ceased. Mr. Dewey later became proprietor of the Aurora Daily News. The latest newspaper to be established in St. Charles was The Valley Chronicle, the publication of which was begun May 27, 1881, by Samuel W. Durant. It was a six-column quarto sheet, republican in politics, and did manful duty in battling for the interests of the place. It had a good circulation and its influence for the best interests of its abiding place can not be disputed. For a little over two years, in 1883-84-85, when its proprietor was temporarily engaged in other business, the Chronicle was managed a short time by Mr. Durant's two sons, P. A. and S. W. Durant, Jr., and then by P. A. Durant alone. The latter removed to

Aurora in August, 1885. For a short period in 1877 Rev. D. Matlock published a small four-column folio sheet called The Quivering Leaf, which was mostly religious in tone and full of the ideas of its publishers. It existed but a short time.

At Geneva the first newspaper was printed in the winter of 1845-46 by Robert I. Thomas and H. Hough, and called the Fox River Advocate. It was continued only for a few months, when it was temporarily suspended, and then passed into the hands of H. Hough, who revived it under the caption of the Star of the West, which, after the issuing of two numbers, set in darkness. In the spring of 1847 Messrs. Wilson and Cockroft (Benjamin Wilson and Joseph Cockroft) bought the material of the Fox River Advocate office and commenced a paper April 1, called the Western Mercury. In about three months the material of the Prairie Messenger, printed at St. Charles, also fell into their hands. The Mercury was continued four years, through the hardest times up to that period experienced by the farmers of the state, for bad crops and low prices, and finally, when the publisher could no longer "work for nothing and find himself," as a contemporary expressed it, the publication of the sheet was discontinued April 24, 1851. Mr. Wilson had also published for St. Charles a small paper, called the Temperance Messenger, which expired two weeks before the death of the Mercury. The job printing department was successfully continued and for many years the old sign, "Book and Job Printing," was suspended before the gaze of passing people. In January, 1856, Messrs. Wilson and Cockroft revived their newspaper, calling it the Kane County Advertiser, the firm at the same time increasing their job printing outfit and commencing a stereotype foundry. About 1867 the name was changed to Kane County Republican, and later to Geneva Republican. About 1870 the office passed into the possession of S. L. Taylor, who in 1871 sold it to D. W. Tyrrell and Charles Archer. In 1873 McMaster, Archer & Wheeler became proprietors, and in 1875 the office became the property of Charles Archer, who continued its publication until the present proprietor, Arthur D. Haynes, purchased it August 12, 1884. The Patrol, a four-column quarto temperance paper, was established in 1884 by J. N. Wheeler, who had associated with him at different times S. D. Tillotson and Forest Crissey, the latter having since made a national reputation as a journalist. The Patrol is still published at Geneva by C. W. Bailey, chiefly as the organ of prohibition; also the Twice a Week Republican, by E. A. Mead.

At Batavia the first newspaper was a democratic sheet, called the Expositor, started about 1852 by James Risk and others. Although Mr. Risk may have been great, the risk he took in essaying the publication of a paper in Batavia was greater, for before becoming firmly established the sheet died a natural death. An old directory, issued in 1857, publishes in the Batavia department the advertisement of the Batavia Weekly Argus. The proprietors, Messrs. T. W. Stitt, M. D. and Elijah H. Eyer, announced that they had fitted up an entirely new office and were prepared to do all work in their line in a first-class manner. This attempt to supply the people of Batavia with a paper proved no more successful than the first one, and the office was soon moved to St. Charles. In May, 1869, Messrs. Roof & Lewis commenced the publication

of the Batavia News. In May, 1870, O. B. Merrill purchased Roof's interest and the latter has since been located in the West. Mr. Lewis became sole proprietor in October, 1870, and continued the publication of the paper. The Fox River Times was a very neat eight-column folio paper, published about three months in the summer of 1876 by Roof, Gates & Fox. The Young Advocate was an amateur paper published for a short time, the first number being issued about September 1, 1871, by John F. Dewey. In 1886 Messrs. Bunnell & Ward, of Aurora, began the publication of a paper called The Gleaner, having for a time associated with them Mr. C. H. Starkey. They sold to Sherman Bros., who, on the 30th of July, 1887, issued the first number of a well-filled eight-column folio called The Rock City Review, which still flourishes.

Newspapers at Aurora have been numerous. Cyrus B. Ingham, who came to Kane county in 1835, and located in Sugar Grove township, went to Chicago in 1844 and was engaged until 1846 in the publication of the Better Covenant, or New Covenant. In 1846 he removed a printing office to Aurora and commenced the publication of the Aurora Democrat, the first paper printed in the place. Aurora then had but two hundred and fifty inhabitants. Mr. Ingham, in relating the history of his paper, in 1868 wrote of the circumstances as follows: "The Democrat, however, was short-lived, owing probably to its own weakness and the inability of the sparsely settled country to sustain a local newspaper."

In December, 1846, Messrs. M. V. and B. F. Hall began the publication of a six-column folio sheet called The Aurora Beacon. The publishers appreciated the condition of affairs about them, and not being proud, they offered to take wood and most kinds of produce in payment for their paper. The Beacon was the first permanent newspaper enterprise in the place and was at first conducted on neutral grounds as regarded politics, M. V. Hall being a whig and his brother B. F. a democrat. Finally it passed into the hands of M. V. Hall, who continued it as a whig organ and did valiant work in the political field. B. F. Hall became prominent in public affairs. The original publication office of the Beacon was on the west side of the river. In the winter of 1853-54 the paper was sold to James W. and Dudley Randall, who soon after removed the office to the east side of the river. Mr. J. H. Hodder, the present publisher, became connected with the office at that time as job printer. Here commenced a very rapid series of changes in proprietorship. William Goldy, a very excellent job printer; N. S. Greenwood, a literary farmer, of DeKalb county; George Brewster, an erratic Chicago editor; his son, a printer, sold and resold and formed partnerships of various kinds with the original proprietors. On Saturday, September 6, 1856, the Aurora Daily Beacon appeared, with Hon. A. C. Gibson as editor. It was a five-column four-page sheet and continued until April 30, 1857. The two issues were in 1857 published by Randall, Greenwood & Company, "at Concert Hall, Main Street." Mr. Brewster, Mr. Day and Augustus Harman succeeded Mr. Gibson as editors of the daily, Mr. Harman continuing until the consolidation of the Beacon and Guardian in July, 1857. The consolidated sheet was called the Republican Union, James W. Randall and Simeon Whiteley publishers

and proprietors. Mr. Whiteley had in 1852 established in East Aurora a democratic paper called the Aurora Guardian, which became a prosperous sheet and espoused the cause of the republican party at its birth. Its consolidation with the Beacon in 1857 was in the interests of harmony between the eastern and western sections of the city. One month after the consolidation Mr. Whiteley took the material of the old Guardian and reestablished a separate office, commencing the publication of the Republican, an eight-column folio paper. The publication of the Beacon was revived in September, 1857, by O. B. Knickerbocker & Company (Augustus Harman, former editor, and O. B. Knickerbocker, foreman for J. W. Randall, who had come in possession of the Beacon material). J. H. Hodder succeeded Mr. Harman in the firm in June, 1859. The Republican was sold to George S. Bangs, December 6, 1858, and that paper was soon consolidated with the Beacon, the latter name being retained, and the firm of Bangs & Knickerbocker established. The first issue under the new partnership was December 30, 1858, at which time the Beacon had a circulation of one thousand five hundred copies. Its politics remained republican. Mr. Bangs was appointed postmaster at Aurora in the spring of 1861 and at the time of his death, a number of years later, he was superintendent of railway mail service of the United States. April 19, 1866, the Beacon was enlarged, and in October following Mr. Bangs sold his interest to J. H. Hodder, having virtually retired from the firm in the preceding spring. The firm of Knickerbocker & Hodder continued for almost nineteen years, or until the death of Mr. Knickerbocker, which occurred May 8, 1885. He had been a short time before appointed postmaster. Mr. Knickerbocker was a capable, energetic and wide-awake gentleman, greatly esteemed in the community. The firm of Knickerbocker & Hodder built up a fine business, and to Mr. Hodder is due the credit of having done more to advance the standard of the printer's art than perhaps any other man in Aurora and to preserve it in its improved state. The accounts of the old firm were continued in the usual form until October 1, 1885, when the title was changed to J. H. Hodder & Company. The Beacon is steadfastly republican in politics and is the oldest paper in the Fox River valley. The office was removed in 1882 to the fine new building on Stolp's Island, erected for the purpose by J. H. Hodder, and today is one of the most complete newspaper, book and job printing, binding, blank book and stationery establishments in the state outside of Chicago. It is published by the Aurora Beacon Publishing Company, Albert M. Snook president and general manager.

In March, 1858, James B. Snell commenced the publication at Aurora of a neat temperance sheet, called The Temperance Monitor. It continued in existence but about a year. Mr. Snell served meritoriously in the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry during the war, was afterward editor of the Mendota (Illinois) Bulletin, and for a number of years was connected with the map and historical publishing house of L. H. Everts & Company, Philadelphia. He is now deceased.

The Reformer, published in the interests of prohibition, dress reform, etc., was started by Augustus Harman and Ellen Beard in July, 1858, and was a fine paper of sixteen pages. The proprietors soon united their fortunes as

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husband and wife, Mrs. Harman maintaining her active membership and assisting in every way in her power. In April, 1860, Mr. Harman began publishing the Temperance Tocsin, a paper half the size of the Reformer, designed for local circulation. The labor of managing the two papers was too great for Mr. Harman's constitution, and in June, 1860, the publication of the Reformer was discontinued. Mr. Harman died in the fall of the same year and his wife continued to publish the Tocsin but a short time after his death.

February 8, 1861, John H. Hodder, who had for some months been proprietor of a job office, established the Auruora Chronicle, which succumbed to the hard times about six months later. Mr. Hodder removed the outfit to Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois, where for two years he published the McHenry County Union.

The Aurora Herald, established by Thomas E. Hill, was first issued Saturday, June 2, 1866. He was succeeded in its publication by the firm of Hill & Gale, Gale & Shaw, Shaw & Bangs, Bangs, Owen & Ford, and Bangs & Owen, all within a couple of years. Finally, in December, 1871, the establishment was purchased by Pierce Burton, who had been prominently engaged in both the newspaper and political fields in Alabama. In 1883 the Daily Express was established by Pierce, Burton & Company. The weekly edition was known as the Herald Express.

In June, 1867, Dudley Randall, afterward of Elgin, established the Aurora Weekly, which was soon afterward changed to the Aurora Argus. He was assisted in the editorial work by W. H. H. Brainard. The paper did not long continue. Mr. Randall afterward published for a time the Illustrated City Life, a humorous paper, which made spicy reading for the people of the vicinity.

In February, 1874, Jacob Siegmund and C. M. Faye issued the first number of the Aurora Daily News, Mr. Siegmund as publisher and Mr. Faye as editor. September 11, 1875, Mr. Faye was succeeded by O. B. Merrill. About February 1, 1876, a half-interest in the paper was purchased by Willis B. Hawkins, a native of Aurora and a gentleman of extensive newspaper experience. The paper was enlarged in December of that year and steam power was added at the same time. A year later the publication of a weekly edition was begun. Richard W. Corbett was for a number of years local editor of the News. Messrs. E. D. Northam and E. F. Beaupre at length became proprietors and so continued until 1887, when John F. Dewey secured an interest. In the fall of the same year the establishment passed into the hands of Mr. Dewey and Arthur Evans. In November of same year John F. Dewey became sole proprietor. The weekly edition was some time previously discontinued. The paper is a clean, well printed sheet, contains a large amount of local news, and is evidently prospering. It is republican in politics.

The Aurora Volksfreund, a weekly paper, printed in the German language, was established in the winter of 1868 by Peter Klein and Jacob Siegmund.

The Aurora Blade, a humorous weekly paper, was established in 1881 by Clarence W. Putnam.

The Aurora Evening Post was founded in 1877 by David Welch and soon after purchased by L. A. Constantine, the present publisher. In July, 1883, John F. Dewey secured a position on the editorial staff and was later associated with Mr. Constantine in the publication of the paper under the firm name of Constantine & Dewey. This relation ceased in the summer of 1887, when Mr. Dewey secured an interest in the Daily News.

The Aurora Sun, a small weekly paper, was established by Jacob Siegmund & Company in 1886.

Besides the papers named, others have been published for short periods at various times, among them being the Aurora Sunday Tribune, by S. D. Tillotson, which was, after a short existence, absorbed by the Geneva Patrol.

The people of Elgin have witnessed the rise and fall of numerous newspaper publications in their midst. The first was the Western Christian, established in 1845 by a joint stock company, and edited by Spencer Carr, Rev. A. J. Joslyn and Rev. Wareham Walker. It was a Baptist and anti-slavery paper and in a short time was removed to the state of New York. It was succeeded in July, 1850, by the Elgin Gazette, published weekly by E. Owen, editor and proprietor. It was an excellent paper, according to the testimony of contemporary publications in the county. The Gazette was continued under its original name until 1874, when it was consolidated with the Advocate, which was established in 1871 by S. L. Taylor, of Geneva and St. Charles. After the consolidation the Advocate, under which name the new paper sailed, began an era of prosperity such as had never been experienced by any Elgin publication. Book-binding, blank book manufacturing and job printing departments were added and the business grew to handsome proportions. Mr. Taylor died suddenly at Leadville, Colorado, in 1882, and some time later the office passed into the hands of A. H. Lowrie, who was afterward associated with J. K. Le Baron, now publisher of Every Saturday, and later with W. L. Black, the proprietors now being Lowrie & Black. Mr. Tomlinson, of Detroit, Michigan, purchased a half interest in the spring of 1886 and continued until the fall of 1887, when he was succeeded by Mr. Willis L. Black. The Advocate's circulation was increased by the purchase of the subscription list of the semi-weekly Envoy, published by Mr. Le Baron, and was also consolidated with the Daily News, which is still published from the office and enjoys the largest circulation of the Elgin papers. It is republican in politics.

The Fox River Courier, a whig paper, was published for a short time, commencing in 1851. The Elgin Palladium was first issued in 1853, edited by Mr. Hough, and about three years later became the Kane County Journal, published by Lyman & Smith. Grosvenor & Willis established a democratic paper in 1858, which was in 1865 succeeded by the Second District Democrat. The Elgin Chronicle succeeded it, published by Ed. Keogh, and this, after being purchased by E. C. Kincaid, now of Cleveland, Ohio, was finally merged in the Elgin Watchman. All these passed out of existence previous to 1871. The Lady Elgin, a monthly publication, issued under the control of the watch factory operatives, was begun in 1872 and continued until 1878. In the fall of 1874 the Elgin Republic was first published by the proprietors of the Dundee Citizen, and continued until 1877, when it became the Elgin Free Press, with

C. Stoddard Smith editor and proprietor. It attained a good circulation. In 1874 the Elgin Times was established by Ed. Keogh and flourished for several years as an organ of the greenback party. Dudley Randall, from Aurora, removed to Elgin in December, 1874, and began the publication of the Daily Bluff City. W. J. Christie purchased a half interest in it in August, 1875. Randall in the same year started another daily, which only lasted a few weeks. Both these papers are now defunct.

The Elgin Daily News was first issued June 17, 1876, by the Elgin Printing Company, with F. H. Taylor as manager. J. K. Le Baron afterward became its publisher, and in 1880 published the Weekly Envoy, formerly the Dollar Weekly News. This was principally intended for a campaign sheet. It was later changed to a semi-weekly and at length its subscription list was sold to the Advocate, with which the Daily News was also consolidated, the publishers being Lowrie & Le Baron. From January 8, 1882, to February, 23, 1884, Mr. Le Baron was postmaster at Elgin. April 12, 1884, he established a fine six-column quarto paper, devoted to general news and to social and literary matters, which he named Every Saturday. In August, 1884, J. R. Lane became a partner in the establishment and so continues, the firm at present being Le Baron & Lane. The paper was independent in poli- 1887) of 1,920. Two monthly publications, the Informer and the Gospel Trumpet, were both established at Elgin in 1874.

In the spring of 1878 H. N. Wheeler removed the Leader from St. tics and published weekly, as its name indicates. It had a circulation (October, Charles to Elgin, where he continued its publication for a time, when he entered similar business at Quincy, Illinois. The Leader was then published by his brother, J. N. Wheeler, together with a daily edition. The name was changed to The Elgin Frank upon the latter assuming control, and in February or March, 1884, the establishment passed into the hands of W. S. Doherty and H. D. Hemmens, who took the remains of the once prosperous paper, changed the name to The Elgin Courier, and succeeded in building up a prosperous and widely influential publication, which today enjoys the confidence and patronage of the people. It is republican and has a large circulation. A. L. Hall is the present editor.

Mr. Doherty began the newspaper business at the bottom round in the office of the old Kane County Republican when a boy, in 1869, and in March, 1871, removed to his home, St. Charles, with Mr. Taylor, assisting him in the chemical work upon the Transcript. Later he went with the proprietor to Elgin and was connected with the Advocate in various capacities until after the death of Mr. Taylor. By dint of hard work, perseverance and the aid of a naturally bright mind, he placed himself in the very front rank of newspaper writers in northern Illinois. He had an acquaintance extending over a large territory and was acknowledged to be a leader in his profession. When the Courier had been placed upon a firm foundation—a result which required much hard labor on the part of its proprietors—Mr. Doherty, who was in a fair way to political advancement, suddenly sickened, and on May 8, 1886, his death occurred at Elgin. The people of the city united in doing honor to his memory and large numbers were present from various portions of the

county at the funeral, which was held at St. Charles, where he was buried. The Courier has since progressed along the way mapped out and Mr. Doherty's interest has been purchased by his partner, H. D. Hemmens. The business was later incorporated.

The Deutsche Zeitung, a democratic paper, published in German, at Elgin, was established in 1880 by Frank Kramer. It has a good circulation.

The Elgin Democrat was established October 16, 1886, by the Elgin Democrat Publishing Company and built up on the ruins of the Elgin Siftings, formerly published at irregular intervals by Alex. Carline, and its successor, the Temperance Reformer, which, under the guidance of James Coleman, Esq., floated its banner for a short time. As its name indicates, the Democrat is published in the interests of the democratic party in this section. R. P. McGlincy was for a time its editor, a position afterward occupied by Carl E. Botsford. It later became the Elgin Dial and now survives as the Daily Press, an independent sheet.

The newspapers which have at different times been published at Dundee, although in the main able and well conducted, have been rather unfortunate. The first attempt was made by E. J. Farnum, who established a four-column paper called The Dundee Advocate in the latter part of October, 1859. The village then, the paper stated, had over thirty business firms and four secret societies. About 1866 the Dundee Weekly was commenced by P. Swick and was in existence until 1871 or later. C. P. Thew and R. B. Brickley were proprietors, succeeding Mr. Swick. The Dundee Citizen, formerly the Algonquin Citizen, was published by George Earlie for a year, commencing in 1875, being removed from Dundee to Elgin and later published as the Elgin Free Press. March 29, 1877, the first number of the Dundee Record was issued by S. L. Taylor, publisher of the Elgin Advocate. Its editor was Dr. E. F. Cleveland, who later in the year purchased the paper, the publication of which was continued by him for several years. Dr. Cleveland made of the Record one of the best family papers in the region, but because of lack of adequate support it was finally discontinued, and the place has been without a newspaper for many years. The Dundee Hawkeye, a four-page weekly, was later established and is still published with success.

Hampshire has also had its newspapers. About November 1, 1877, C. E. Howe established the Hampshire Gazette, a live local paper, which flourished for a time and finally succumbed to the pressure of circumstances. March 5, 1885, the first number of the Hampshire Register was issued by L. A. & G. E. Sisley. A few months afterward L. A. Sisley retired and entered the law, loan and real estate business at O'Neill, Nebraska. After his departure the paper was conducted by his brother, George E. Sisley, and had a good average country circulation. In form it was a seven-column folio and in political matters independent. It was succedeed by the Hampshire Register, still published by A. B. Brill.

At Blackberry Station (now Elburn) W. R. Pooley established a small paper about 1880, called the Blackberry Blade, which was subsequently enlarged a column to a page. The subscription list was, after about three

years, sold to The Elgin Frank, and Mr. Pooley moved to Dakota and continued his newspaper work in a newer and perhaps more prosperous field. Elburn now supports the Elburn Record, a weekly republican sheet of value.

CHAPTER XXI.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Pioneer physicians of Kane county were men of ability and determination, both necessary qualifications in a region whose diseases were peculiar to it and whose inhabitants were widely scattered and far from medical men or establishments where medicines could be procured. The doctor who rode—or as often walked—over the broad prairies and forded the streams in the early days, did not write a prescription which could in a few minutes or even hours be filled at a neighboring druggist's but, by force of necessity, carried a supply of medicines suited to the wants of the people in their saddle-bags. He was in truth a benefactor, and like the people whom he served he must share the hardships and struggles of life in a new country, away from conveniences of all kinds, where his lonely rides often carried him for many miles without seeing a solitary habitation of a fellow man. The medicines which he carried were very often exceedingly costly, yet they were dealt out without stint whenever his professional services were in demand. His fees were small and, as money was an article not possessed in abundance by many of the settlers, he was obliged to take his pay in such products as the afflicted person could provide. Often, indeed, the doctor's ministrations were then, as they are now, a labor of charity, for his fees were not always forthcoming. Yet he lived and toiled on in his work of relieving the sick and distressed and shared with the people their prosperity and adversity.

It is not quite easy to determine who was the first physician to locate within the present boundaries of the county of Kane, but from the information at hand the honor appears to belong to Dr. N. H. Palmer, who located in Sugar Grove township at a very early day. Settlers who came to that township in the spring of 1836 found that he had come some time before them, and Dr. Eastman, who located at Aurora in the early summer of 1835, stated some years later, at a pioneer meeting, that he did not come as early as Dr. Palmer. The latter, after the death of his wife, which occurred April 8, 1848, removed to Winnebago county.

Dr. Daniel Eastman, the first physician to settle at Aurora, took up his residence at that place in June, 1835, and for years was a skillful and successful physician and surgeon, always maintaining a high standing in his profession. He at length relinquished the practice of medicine and took up that of the law, in which he also won distinction. He was one of the early probate judges of Kane county. In the summer of 1862, after the expiration of his judicial term, he resumed the practice of medicine at Aurora. Dr. Eastman had been at one time a Universalist clergyman. He died at Aurora, February 23, 1863.

Says a former writer who interviewed Dr. Tefft:

"Without doubt the next physicians to seek a home in this county were Drs. Joseph Tefft and Nathan Collins, who came together in a wagon from Medina county, New York, reaching what is now Elgin township on the 7th or 8th of November, 1835. Dr. Tefft stopped first for a few days at the 'Yankee Settlement,' near Des Plaines river. He took up a claim on the east side of Fox river, at South Elgin, while Dr. Collins took another on the west side. Dr. Tefft made the first professional call, the patient being a young lady, who afterward became Mrs. Ladd, and lived with her husband several miles west of Elgin, where both died. From this circumstance Dr. Tefft was led to believe that he was the first physician in Kane county to deal out medicine, but unless there is some mistake in dates Drs. Palmer and Eastman, before mentioned, must have been in the county before him. The young lady mentioned was at the time of her illness residing with the family of Mr. Abbott, near South Elgin.

Dr. Tefft was one of the oldest practitioners in the state of Illinois, having been more than fifty years in the profession, although for some years before his death in 1888 practiced very little, except as a consulting physician. He was graduated at Woodstock, Vermont, from the College of Medicine, June 5, 1833, and practiced a short time in the East before coming to Illinois. He moved to what is now the city of Elgin in 1838. When Dr. Tefft was preparing to remove from South Elgin to Elgin he sold all his property at the former place and rented a small log house which stood where the Lord homestead now stands, on the southeast corner of Villa court and Chicago street. Before he could occupy it, however, it was purchased by Dr. Elmore, who moved in, and thus became the first physician to locate at Elgin proper. Dr. Tefft, nothing daunted, went to his farm a mile east of Elgin, procured the necessary material, and built and occupied the first frame dwelling in the place on the land now occupied by the city hall. He was living in it within a few days from the time it was commenced. The building was, as may be imagined, not very large. The city afterward purchased the lot. Drs. Tefft and Elmore had plenty of business during the year 1838. In 1839 Dr. Elmore relinquished practice and entered the hotel business, keeping public house in a log and frame structure on the corner of Chicago and Villa streets. He did not long remain in the town.

The practice of Dr. Tefft extended from the south line of the township northward for a distance of twenty miles or more, and a similar distance east and west. His journeys were made upon an old gray horse, which was well known to the early settlers of the region. After Dr. Elmore came, and all subsequent to 1839, the physicians to locate in Elgin included Drs. Treat, Fairie (or Frary), R. S. Brown, Erastus Tefft, C. Torry (who had been a student of Dr. Richards at St. Charles, and who subsequently died in California), J. Daggett, E. Sanford, V. C. McClure, O. Harvey, T. Kerr, Paoli, E. Winchester, Peebles, P. B. Hubbard, E. A. Merrifield, B. E. Dodson, Wetherel, Dr. O. B. Adams, N. F. Burdick, Fred Bartels, Berkhauser, George

Wilbur, Cutts and Pulaski, and others. Of those named Drs. Torry and McClure were here previous to 1847, and Dr. Sanford probably about the same time.

Dr. Nathan Collins, who was a brother-in-law of Dr. Tefft, and came with him as stated from the East, removed to St. Charles in 1836 and was the first physician to locate in that town. He built the house afterward occupied by T. E. Ryan, on West Second street, a block south of Main, and had his office in the small brick building which at one time formed part of Mr. Ryan's stable. He died in St. Charles about September 20, 1841.

Dr. Thomas P. Whipple purchased a claim in the northeast part of St. Charles township, also in 1836, and in 1840 built the first brick house in the then village—now city—of St. Charles. He was a member of the old school of medicine and noted for his practice of what medical men term "heroic treatment." He died about 1842, or possibly a little later.

Dr. Abel Millington, a native of Vermont, located, with his father's family, in an early day at Watertown, New York. He studied for the medical profession and after working his way through college located, about 1817, at Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he married, raised a family, and became wealthy. In 1837 he came west on a prospecting tour in search of a good location for his son Darwin. The west side water power at St. Charles suited him and he purchased it. He commenced the erection of a flouring mill in the spring of 1838, but died in November of the same year, before his improvements were completed. It is not stated that Dr. Millington practiced his profession during the short duration of his residence in St. Charles.

Dr. A. B. DeWolf, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, studied medicine with Dr. H. D. La Cossit at Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and in 1837-39 attended Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated. He practiced medicine for two or three years at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1841 settled at St. Charles, Illinois, arriving about September 22, or the day on which Dr. Collins (before mentioned) was buried. About 1843 he was in partnership a short time with Dr. Whipple and purchased the latter's brick residence, in which he resided for many years. For forty years he had an extensive practice in Kane and DuPage counties, making his journeys on horseback during the first ten years. He had his hands full during the prevalence of the cholera in 1854, three members of his wife's family dying. Among the various students whom the doctor had at various times in his office were John Rood, a young man who died in consequence of a wound received in the Richards riot of 1849, which is elsewhere mentioned; Drs. Burritt, Youngs and Nash. T. Herbert Whipple also read medicine for a short time in Dr. DeWolf's office; and several others of note.

Dr. Waldo arrived in St. Charles shortly after Dr. DeWolf came. He is now deceased, his remains having rested for many years in the old cemetery in East St. Charles.

Dr. Daniel D. Waite, from Tompkins county, New York, settled in West St. Charles in 1842, and although he never practiced his profession there to a great extent, he was for many years a prominent and respected citizen. The doctor died in Chicago after the war of the Rebellion.

Dr. John Thomas, who located subsequent to 1840 at St. Charles, took to journalism and in February, 1842, began the publication of a newspaper at that point.

Dr. Nicholas Hard became a resident of St. Charles in or previous to 1844, in which year his brother, Chester Hard, began the study of medicine in his office. The two removed to Aurora in 1845.

One of the best educated and most widely known physicians in the entire Northwest was Dr. Henry M. Crawford, of St. Charles. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, and was graduated from the Royal Belfast College, an affiliated college of the London University, in 1848. He held a surgeon's diploma of prior date and prosecuted his studies at other places, notably Dublin and Edinburgh. He came to America as surgeon on an emigrant ship in the spring of 1848. Being strongly urged to visit the West, he did so, and arrived at St. Charles in September, 1848. He pushed farther west, but on account of the early setting in of winter he returned late in October, by way of St. Charles, where he became snowbound, and where he finally concluded to remain. During the terrible visitations by the Asiatic cholera, from 1849 to 1854, Dr. Crawford took a most conspicuous part in ministering to the afflicted. In 1854 he was commissioned surgeon of the St. Charles Grenadier Guards, a local military company. When the great war of the Rebellion came he accepted the surgeoncy of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served with unswerving fidelity to the Union and his duty, to the end of the conquest, as regimental, brigade, division and army corps surgeon, chief of hospitals, etc. At the end of the war he returned to his home and resumed practice. Previous to the great Chicago fire of 1871 he opened an office in that city and was a prominent lecturer in a well-known medical institution, but the fire destroyed his office and his valuable library, and he relocated at St. Charles.

Dr. William R. Miller, a somewhat eccentric and peculiar man, was a resident of St. Charles for a number of years previous to 1855 and removed to some point in Wisconsin.

Dr. French practiced a few years in St. Charles and died there.

Dr. M. Daniel Coe, a homœopathist, settled in St. Charles about 1850 and became a popular and well-known citizen. He was also a faithful watchman beside the sick during the cholera epidemic. He removed soon after the war; now deceased.

Dr. James K. Lewis, of St. Charles, began practice in Illinois in 1853. He was the first mayor of St. Charles upon its incorporation as a city in 1874.

Dr. B. F. Dodson was located at St. Charles for a short time during the war and acted as examining surgeon for volunteers. He was a regularly educated and very competent physician and surgeon and subsequently had charge of a hospital for colored troops at Memphis, Tennessee.

Dr. Norton was a promising young physician, who practiced in the place about 1854-55. He died before he had time to develop his capabilities.

Dr. Samuel K. Crawford, a native of Ireland, and nephew of Dr. H. M. Crawford, came to St. Charles about 1850, studied medicine with his uncle at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and engaged in practice several years before the

war. In 1861 he entered the United States service as assistant surgeon of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was subsequently surgeon of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry. At the close of the war he settled in Warsaw, Missouri.

Dr. B. F. Bussey practiced several years in St. Charles subsequent to the war.

Dr. George W. Rumsey, homœopathist, succeeded Dr. Coe at St. Charles after the war and engaged in successful practice for several years. He removed West about 1877 and soon after died.

Dr. Charles E. Hogeboom, whose ancestors were from Holland, located at St. Charles in 1872, being first introduced to the people by Dr. Crawford. He was a thorough student and a successful physician. After some years he removed to Wisconsin.

Dr. A. W. Hinman, homœopathist, located at St. Charles about 1878. He was graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic College April 4, 1875. In 1883 he removed to Dundee and was succeeded by Dr. L. B. Lane, a graduate from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1877. Dr. Lane was for several years physician to the missionaries at Bangkok, Siam, and previous to locating at St. Charles had been for some time a resident of Geneva.

James Sprague Wilkin, a graduate of the University of Buffalo, New York, February 22, 1862, became a resident of St. Charles about 1877-78, but after a short time removed to Chicago.

O. A. Goodhue, homœopathist, and a native of New Hampshire, also practiced a few years at St. Charles.

Dr. William H. Bishop was graduated from the Bennett Eclectic Medical College, Chicago, June 20, 1877. He formerly resided in the township of Elgin.

Dr. Salem E. Weld, who during the war was hospital steward of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and afterward commander of the division hospital (Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps), is a native of Elgin. He finished his medical course at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1866. After practicing six months at Elgin he opened an office at St. Charles, where he remained until December 15, 1868, and acquired prominence for his skill both as a physician and surgeon. At the latter date he entered the drug business at Elgin with his cousin, Russell Weld, now deceased.

Dr. David P. Kayner, who was a graduate from Castleton Medical College at Castleton, Vermont, November 29, 1849, was subsequently engaged in a fine practice in Ohio, northern Indiana and southern Michigan. He came to St. Charles some time after the close of the war.

Dr. G. W. Richards, from Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, settled at St. Charles about 1842. He is described as a "man of fine physique, well educated and possessed of undoubted ability, but perhaps inclined to be a little too independent and haughty toward people generally. He had a large practice and was the most prominent physician in this region." It is said that in 1846 he had the names of three-fourths of the people of St. Charles on his books, treating them for chills and fever. He was the leader, in February,

1843, in the organization of a medical school in St. Charles, which was regularly chartered and known as Franklin Medical College. The trustees for St. Charles were Horace Bancroft, William Rounseville, Lucius Foote, J. S. Christian, Alexander H. Baird, Leonard Howard and Stevens S. Jones. The chairs of the various professorships were filled by Drs. G. W. Richards, Nicholas Hard, John Thomas and Edward Meade. This faculty gave a single course of lectures to a class of fifteen or twenty students in 1843-44. Among the students were Orpheus Everts, who married a daughter of Dr. Richards; Addison Danforth; R. I. Thomas, another of Dr. Richards' sons-in-law; Jerome F. Weeks, Dr. Bunker, who died a few years since in Oregon, Illinois; Torrey; King; Harvey; two Hopkins brothers, who settled at DeKalb and Oswego, Illinois, and John Rood. It is thought Dr. Daniel D. Waite may have been also connected with the school.

In April, 1849, the remains of Mrs. George M. Kenyon, daughter of David Churchill, of Sycamore, who had died a short time after her marriage, were disinterred by John Rood, then studying medicine with Dr. DeWolf at St. Charles and another young man generally supposed to have been George W. Richards, a son of the doctor. The body was brought to St. Charles and placed in Dr. Richards' stone barn. It is also supposed a relative of Rood's had a hand in the affair. The alarm spread among the friends of the deceased lady and intense excitement prevailed when it became known that her remains had been disturbed. As there was a strong prejudice against Dr. Richards among the St. Charles people, probably most of them were in sympathy with the Sycamore people. The doctor's friends very prudently remained quiet. Failing in all attempts to arrange the matter peaceably, the crowd finally resolved to force its way into the doctor's house and make a thorough search of the premises. Then followed the sally upon the house, an exchange of shots, the mortal wounding of Rood, who died a few weeks later, and the infliction of a sever wound upon Dr. Richards, from the supposed effects of which he died at Dubuque, Iowa, April 22, 1853, almost exactly four years from the day he was injured. Dr. O. Everts states, however, that his death occurred from inflammation of the lungs and that while his wound may have predisposed him to the disease it was not the cause of his death. Had Dr. Richards' students possessed equal courage with himself the memorable riot would have been far more bloody than it was. The dwelling then occupied by him is still standing and was for several years occupied by Professor D. B. Hazen, afterward of Batavia, while principal of the East St. Charles High School. The remains of the woman were afterward disinterred and delivered to relatives at Sycamore.

Of the students and physicians connected with the Richards school, Dr. O. Everts and Dr. R. I. Thomas both removed to La Porte, Indiana.

Dr. Jerome F. Weeks, who was a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, came to Illinois in 1836. He attended lectures at Franklin Medical College, St. Charles, in 1846, also attended the Indiana University, and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 22, 1849. He soon after located at Marseilles, Illinois, and was not in St. Charles at the time of the Richards riot. He practiced thirteen years at Peru, Illinois; was surgeon

of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry during the war, besides filling other important positions. After the war he opened an office in Chicago, but returned to St. Charles in 1882, still continuing his practice at Chicago, however. He died very suddenly November 12, 1886, aged sixty-six years.

George King Tillotson, a graduate from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 15, 1876, was located in practice at St. Charles for a few years subsequently, finally removing to McHenry county.

H. Y. Longacre, who was graduated from the University of Michigan, March 29, 1876, located at St. Charles about 1885.

Dr. Louis Van Patten, of St. Charles, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1884, and for about two years was located at Elburn. He had formerly been engaged in the drug business with his father at St. Charles and in the practice of dental surgery at that place and Elgin.

ELGIN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Among the physicians who have been and are now in practice at Elgin, who have not already been mentioned, are the following:

Dr. Anson Root came from Genesee county, New York, to Illinois in 1838, and after a stay of a year or so at Batavia became a resident of Elgin. He had practiced medicine many years in New York and continued to some extent after coming to Illinois. He died at Elgin in 1866, aged eighty years. His son, Anson Root, still resides at Elgin, over eighty years of age.

Dr. Anson L. Clark was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1861, and began practice at Elgin in 1862. He was assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry during the war. He has been professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in Bennett Medical College, Chicago, since 1869, and was president of that institution. He is the author of a standard work on "Diseases of Women and Children;" was elected a member of the State Board of Health in 1877, also a member of the State and National Eclectic Medical Associations, and of the National Public Health Association. He has been dean of the faculty in Bennett Medical College and gynecologist in Bennett Medical Hospital. He still resides at Elgin.

Dr. N. A. Weld was a graduate from Bennett Medical College, Chicago, 1870.

Dr. Simon P. Brown stepped forth a full-fledged physician from Rush Medical College in 1869, and after practicing some years at Palatine, Cook county, removed to Elgin. His specialty was gynecology. He was for years one of the leading men of the profession.

Dr. Robert F. Bennett, who was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1853, was for five years attending physician at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, and practiced a number of years at Richmond, Illinois. He located at Elgin in 1870, where he practiced successfully until his death. The doctor had an honorable war record.

Dr. Ora Levant Pelton, now of Elgin, but formerly of Elburn, where he was for several years in practice, was graduated from the University of

Michigan, March 27, 1872, and from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, March 1, 1874. He is one of the leading surgeons of northern Illinois.

Dr. N. P. Collins, of South Elgin, was a graduate from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 11, 1868.

Dr. Dwight E. Burlingame, a graduate from Chicago Medical College, March 23, 1869, had entered that institution in the fall of 1866. He had located at Elgin in 1864 and in 1870 he entered practice with Dr. E. Winchester, to whose practice he succeeded upon the latter's removal to California in 1872. Dr. Burlingame is still a resident of Elgin and until disabled by a recent paralytic stroke, enjoyed a large practice.

Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, for many years superintendent of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in the spring of 1868. He retired from the insane hospital in the '90s.

Dr. Charles A. Stone, who was graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1877, located at once in Elgin, where he engaged in the drug business for many years, subsequently removing to Belvidere.

Dr. Richard S. Dewey, of Elgin, was a graduate from the medical department of the University of Michigan, March 28, 1869.

Dr. Pierce Tyrrell, considered one of the ablest microscopical examiners in Kane county, was graduated in 1866 from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. His home is at Elgin.

Dr. John Zahn is a native of Prussia and came to America in 1860. He was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, January 21, 1863, and afterward spent a year and a half at Vienna, pursuing his studies. He was back and forth between the United States and Prussia until 1878, when he located at Elgin.

Dr. Orson B. Adams, who for many years practiced at Elgin, received his diploma from Rush Medical College February 15, 1860.

Amelia A. Platt, of Elgin, is a graduate of the Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago, receiving her degrees March 2, 1880.

Dr. William G. Stone, who practiced at the same place, was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, March 1, 1878.

Dr. H. K. Whitford, a prominent Elgin physician, was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1860, having read medicine and practiced extensively in early years, coming to Elgin in 1856. He occupies the chair of professor of principles and practice of medicine and pathology and clinic medicine in Bennett Medical College, Chicago, a position he has filled since 1868.

Dr. Susan K. Whitford, of Elgin; attended Bennett Eclectic College, Chicago, from which she received her diploma as physician and surgeon.

Dr. John Lee Mills, of Elgin, was licensed to practice by the Illinois State Board September 14, 1880....Dr. E. B. Plumb was graduated from the Chicago Medical College, March 28, 1882....Dr. Aban L. Mann was graduated from Bennett Medical College, Chicago, March 22, 1883....Dr. James Mills was equally honored by the Chicago Medical College, March 27,

RUINS OF DU BOIS OPERA HOUSE, ELGIN, BURNED SEPTEMBER, 1886.

1883....Dr. P. M. Whitten entered practice a number of years previously, having been graduated November 22, 1864, from Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts....Dr. William C. Reeves is a later arrival in the field, having been graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 17, 1885.... Carrie W. Lovell was graduated June 28, 1883, from the Homœopathic Medical College of Michigan....Dr. Leslie Eugene Tefft, son of Dr. Joseph Tefft, follows in the footsteps of his parent by choosing the same profession. He was graduated from Rush Medical College, February 15, 1887....Dr. Archibald Church was a graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, February 11, 1884....Mrs. Annie W. Martin was graduated from the Hygeio-Therapeutic College, New York, in May, 1867....Dr. William Winchester began practice in 1859 and became a leading physician.

GENEVA PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

At Geneva there have been numerous physicians of more or less prominence. In fact, the place is said to owe its name to one Dr. Dyer, who was formerly from Geneva, New York. He afterward became a resident of Chicago. The first resident physician in the village was Dr. Henry A. Miller, a brother-in-law of Judge Isaac G. Wilson, who enjoyed a wide practice in the county. Dr. Henry Madden was also an early arrival, and became well known in the county and state.

Dr. William Le Baron, a native of North Andover, Massachusetts, was graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1839, and settled at Geneva in October, 1844. There he practiced medicine most of the time until 1876, in October of which year his death occurred. He was appointed state entomologist by Governor Palmer in 1870, holding the position four years.

Dr. Francis H. Blackman, an able and well-known physician, was graduated from Chicago Medical College in 1870 and won a well-earned reputation for skill in his profession.

Mrs. Julia A. Cole Blackman became a graduate from the Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago, February 23, 1871.

Dr. N. P. Eddy, a graduate from Geneva Medical College, January 25, 1840, came to Illinois about 1857 and located at Geneva.

Dr. John B. Gully, of Geneva, is a native of England and studied medicine in Bristol, London and other cities. Coming to America in 1847, he placed himself under the instruction of Dr. Nichols and in 1850 was graduated from the American Hydropathic Institute at New York. In 1865 he was also graduated from the Hygeio-Therapeutic Medical College, New York. He came to Illinois about 1856. He at various times conducted successfully water-cures in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, but finally changed his practice to homœopathy. He matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; became a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association about 1866-67, and held office therein.

Dr. N. J. Lund, Geneva, a native of Denmark, was graduated from the American University of Philadelphia, January 1, 1872. He came to Illinois in 1867.

BATAVIA PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

In Batavia the first resident physician was Dr. D. K. Town, a native of Granville, New York, who settled in the place in 1839 and engaged in practice until about 1862, when he retired and entered the real estate business. He attended medical lectures at New Haven, Connecticut, and began practice at Hudson, Ohio, remaining there a few years before coming to Batavia. From the time of his locating in the latter place he was always interested in all public enterprises which promised to be of benefit to the place and was one of the founders of the Batavia Institute.

Dr. E. K. Phillips was a resident of Batavia in and previous to 1848.

Dr. Charles A. Bucher, a native of Steuben county, New York, came to Aurora, Illinois, in 1850, and in 1855 located at Batavia and subsequently studied medicine under Drs. Thompson and Mead. He was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, made an honorable record in the army as acting assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and first assistant surgeon of the Seventy-second Infantry, and relocated at Batavia in 1865. He was elected coroner of Kane county in 1868.

Dr. Charles N. Cooper, of Batavia, is a native of Ohio. In 1867 he was graduated from the Iowa College and took his degree in medicine at the Chicago Medical College, March 18, 1869. He practiced at Keosauqua, Iowa, until 1875, when he came to Batavia, where he enjoyed a fine practice.

Dr. R. J. Patterson, physician in charge of the private asylum for the insane at Batavia, known as Bellevue Place, was graduated from Berkshire Medical College in 1842. He was formerly medical superintendent of the Indiana State Hospital for the Insane and later of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane, and was once professor of medical jurisprudence in Chicago Medical College.

Dr. J. C. Augustine, of Batavia, a popular member of the profession, was graduated from the Bennett Eclectic Medical College, Chicago, March 2, 1876, and practiced both at Blackberry and Batavia....Dr. Samuel C. Buchan became a graduate from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, March 1, 1877....Dr. John C. Patterson was similarly honored by the Chicago Medical College, March 12, 1872....Dr. Lyman E. Currier, homœopathist, was graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic College, March 5, 1877....Dr. Albert A. Fitts graduated from the medical department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1878....Dr. Sina Johnson, a lady who had practiced medicine since 1864, was licensed to continue by the Illinois State Board, April 22, 1879....Dr. Elmore S. Pettyjohn became a graduate from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 21, 1882....Dr. Edward E. Whitehorne graduated from Albany Medical College, New York, February 3, 1878....Dr. L. M. Burroughs began practice in 1848....Dr. C. Alex. Garnsey, homœopathist, studied with a private practitioner and commenced practice in 1854....Dr. John F. Lockwood, one of Batavia's popular and successful physicians, has been in practice since 1881....Dr. George Messner began practice in Illinois in 1846....Dr. H. W. Williams, formerly coroner of Kane county, practiced medicine in Illinois as early as 1848.

AURORA PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The first physician at Aurora has been mentioned on a preceding page. Many others have hung out their shingles and engaged in practice at the place since and most of them will be found included in the following list:

Dr. W. E. Cole was an early comer to the place, locating in 1848 in the office previously occupied by Dr. Hubbard. He used the water-cure treatment in chronic diseases.

Dr. S. McIntyre, German botanic physician and surgeon, had an office and botanic store in March, 1848, on Main street, east side, "one door east of Nathan Williams' grocery."

Dr. Silas Long announced April 12, 1848, through the columns of the Beacon, that he had removed from Jefferson (Big Rock) to Aurora, and had his residence and office the first door north of the old postoffice. He had practiced eight years in Jefferson and vicinity before coming to Aurora, and his son, Dr. S. O. Long, was for many years a prominent physician of Big Rock.

Dr. S. G. Hubbard, who was in practice in Aurora in April, 1848, had then been for some time located in the place....Dr. P. D. H. Goff was a resident July 1, 1848, and possibly before, as he had been here then long enough to have bills to present before the board of county commissioners....Dr. Huntoon and Dr. A. R. Gilman were represented in a similar manner in 1849.

Dr. Nicholas Hard, who settled at St. Charles in or previous to 1884, and afterward filled a professorship in Franklin Medical College at that place, removed to Aurora in 1845. He was also a professor in the Medical School at La Porte, Indiana, and earned popularity as a lecturer on anatomy in Aurora and elsewhere. He was a fine and well educated physician and an excellent surgeon. One of his successful operations in Aurora was that of tracheotomy (cutting an opening in the windpipe) in the case of a child of Marcus Lathrop, which had been nearly drowned in a cistern and was attacked in consequence by acute inflammation of the larynx, threatening death. The child was at once relieved after the operation and eventually recovered.

Dr. Chester Hard located at St. Charles in 1844 and studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Nicholas Hard, removing with the latter to Aurora in 1845. In 1848 he was graduated from the Indiana Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Entering at once into practice with his brother, he so continued until April 12, 1850, when the firm was dissolved and Chester removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where he continued in practice and won a fine reputation. While in Aurora he resided on the east side, next north of the home of Samuel McCarty. He was a native of Livingston county, New York.

Dr. Abner Hard, a native of Geneva, New York, removed to Livingston county, Michigan, when thirteen years old—about 1833. He took up the study of medicine and spent some of his winters teaching school near Detroit. In 1851 he came to Aurora, where he continued to study with his brother, Dr. Nicholas Hard. In 1852 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated from the medical department of the Iowa State University, February 9, 1854. He practiced a couple of years at Ottawa, then returning to Aurora. During the

war of the Rebellion he was surgeon of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and was brevetted lieutenant colonel for meritorious services. After the war he wrote a full and very interesting history of the regiment. February 5, 1868, he was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago. He served in the Aurora City Council, was postmaster from 1869 to 1873, and a prominent member of the Fox River valley, the State and the American Medical Associations. His death occurred from pneumonia at Aurora, March 21, 1885.

Dr. O. D. Howell, who was a native of Tompkins county, New York, was a graduate from the Albany Medical College, New York, in 1840, and in his earlier years was a successful teacher. He came to Aurora in 1855 and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he became a leader. Among the public positions which he held were those of surgeon of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and United States examining surgeon for pensions. He was also one of the founders of the Aurora National Bank and served as its president and one of its directors until his death. It is also related that he delivered the first temperance lecture in Aurora. He served in the army as surgeon during the Rebellion. Dr. Howell died at Aurora, April 20, 1887, in the seventieth year of his age.

Dr. Edwin B. Howell, son of the above, was graduated from the Chicago Medical College June 30, 1874; was one of the best educated physicians who ever resided in Aurora, having studied extensively in the best schools of Europe. Finally, breaking down in health, he went to California, in the hope of building up his shattered constitution. The trip proved unavailing and he died in the Golden state in the early part of 1887, the remains being brought to Aurora for interment.

Dr. Ira A. W. Buck, a graduate of the Physio-Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, located in practice at Aurora early in April, 1850, and resided on the east side of Fox river. In July of the same year Dr. H. Johnson, Jr., homœopathist, physician and surgeon, became a resident of the place.

Dr. L. H. Angell, who was located in practice at Aurora in the beginning of 1855, and had probably been some time in the place, entered the United States service in 1861 as surgeon of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, and died at Camp Chase, Ohio, March 28, 1865.

Dr. Bateman, eclectic physician and oculist, was practicing in West Aurora as early as April, 1855. . . . Dr. O. A. Lovejoy also located there about the same time. . . . Dr. Alfred L. Steen, "late from Massachusetts," was practicing in Aurora in 1858, as were also Drs. G. Higgins and S. F. Hance, from Buffalo, New York. Dr. George Higgins came to Aurora with his parents in 1835 when a young lad; he was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850, and commenced practice immediately. F. H. Van Liew was for many years a successful and highly respected homœopathic physician. Dr. Van Liew, who was a native of New York, settled in Aurora in 1852 and for two years taught in the public schools. He then studied medicine and was graduated from the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio, and commenced practice at Aurora in 1858. He became very prominent in his profession and taught a large number of young men in the study of medicine.

Dr. L. A. Winslow was in practice in Aurora at the same time, having been graduated February 26, 1857, from the Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa. He enjoyed an extensive practice.

Dr. Pierre A. Allaire, who was born in New York City, November 24, 1815, commenced the study of medicine at the age of seventeen years with Dr. Stephen C. Roe, of Bellevue Hospital, and during the six months he was with him supported himself on sixpence a day. He engaged in the drug business and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in March, 1837. For a time he was assistant surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, but coming west in 1838 or 1839, located at Bristol, Kendall county. He was there engaged in practice with Dr. Wheeler until 1841, when he removed to Aurora, and had his office and residence on the west side of River street, between Downer place and Galena street. His fame as physician and surgeon became widespread, extending throughout the entire northern portion of the state. He was active in promoting school affairs and was several times city physician of Aurora. As a surgeon he was especially noted. Dr. Allaire died from an attack of apoplexy at Aurora, June 17, 1885, aged nearly seventy years. He was said at the time to be the oldest practicing physician in the Fox River valley.

Dr. Delos W. Young, a native of Montgomery county, New York, removed with his parents to Kendall county, Illinois, in June, 1841, and in 1847, when eighteen years old, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Nicholas Hard at Aurora. He received his medical diploma from the medical department of the Iowa University at Keokuk in 1851 and entered upon the practice of his profession. He won a splendid reputation as a physician and surgeon, few in the state surpassing him. He located in Aurora previous to 1855 and was in partnership with Dr. Abner Hard. He was surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry during the war of the Rebellion, resigning in 1864. He was several times elected to the Aurora city council, was mayor from 1864 to 1866, served on the board of supervisors three years, etc. He was identified with all movements looking to the advancement of the city's interests and was particularly interested in school matters. The "Young School" building was named in his honor. The struggles of his earlier years were rewarded by the success of his after life, and when he died, September 8, 1874, his death was sincerely mourned.

Dr. Mason M. Miles, now of Aurora, was graduated from the Reformed Medical College, New York, June 25, 1846, and came to Aurora about 1854. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Dr. George E. Bass, a native of Vermont, and a graduate of the University of Vermont. The latter had practiced at Lowell, Massachusetts, and at South Chicago. He returned to Chicago in 1887.

Drs. D. Hurlbut and P. S. Blackman settled in Aurora in the fall of 1858, for a stay of several months....Dr. W. Krymer appeared as a practitioner in 1859; also J. L. Prieto, a graduate of the University of Havana, Cuba....Dr. H. Knapp was a monthly visitor....Dr. I. S. P. Lord, homeopathic physician, was practicing in the county before 1848, and continued many years.

Dr. Leonard R. Brigham, of Aurora, began the study of medicine in 1839, and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Aurora in 1860.

Dr. Abner R. Bartlett, homeopathist, a native of Whitestown, New York, became a Universalist minister in 1839. He came to Aurora in 1847 to preach as a supply. In 1848 he entered upon the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio. He practiced his profession at Aurora from that time to within a few months of his death, which occurred December 26, 1880. He was a very successful physician, and held the chairs of physiology and general pathology in the college of which he was a graduate and the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis.

Dr. F. L. Bartlett, son of the above, came to Aurora in 1852. He received a thorough education, both in law and medicine, being a graduate from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1866, and from the Homeopathic Medical College, at St. Louis, in 1868.

Dr. M. A. Cushing, formerly of Aurora, first came to the place in 1837. Three years later he commenced the study of medicine, and was graduated from Castleton Medical College, Vermont, in 1847. After practicing twenty years in the East, he returned to Kane county in 1867.

Dr. Francis M. Elliott, a native of Kane county, studied medicine with Dr. S. F. Hance, entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1866, and was graduated from that institution February 3, 1869. He practiced three years at Blairstown, Iowa, and, returning to Aurora in 1872, succeeded to the practice of Dr. Hance.

Dr. F. L. Pond, proprietor of the Aurora Cancer Hospital, is a native of Vermont, and attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College. In 1869 he removed to Chicago, and finally, in 1872, located at Aurora, and established the hospital which became so famous. Dr. Pond was also graduated in 1872 from the United States Medical College, New York.

Dr. Abiram Spaulding, a native of Washington county, New York, attended medical lectures at Brooklyn, New York, and began practice at Jersey City in 1845. In 1847 he came west and located at Aurora, engaging in the jewelry business, but subsequently retired from this and resumed practice as an electropathic physician, in which he continued many years.

Dr. John A. Cook studied medicine at Yorkville; was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1859, and commenced practice in Kendall county. He removed to Aurora in 1868.

Dr. O. T. Palmer, homeopathist, was for a number of years in practice at Aurora. In 1864 he removed to Iowa, and died at Oskaloosa, in that state, June 6, 1874.

Dr. Theodore Canisius resided for a number of years in Aurora. About 1868, after a trip to the old country, he originated a scheme to establish a beet-sugar factory at Aurora, but his hopes were never realized. The fine farm he purchased for the cultivation of the sugar-beet, he sold in 1874, and in the fall of that year removed to Chicago.

Dr. Henry G. Gabel, who studied with Dr. L. R. Brigham at Aurora, was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 28, 1875.

Dr. Z. T. Slater studied medicine with Dr. N. Hard, at Aurora, and was gradauted at La Porte, Indiana, in about 1848. He began practice at Shabbona, DeKalb county, Illinois, but about 1851 removed to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he practiced until his death, in January, 1876. He was never a resident practitioner of Kane county.

Dr. John Jassoy was a graduate of an institution at Berne, Switzerland, in 1846, and for a time surgeon in the Austrian army. In 1850 he located at Naperville, Illinois, removing to Aurora in 1861. He was for two years surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry during the war of the Rebellion, and died at Aurora, November 21, 1876.

Dr. S. B. Hawley studied medicine with his brother at Fairfax, Vermont, and previous to the war practiced several years in Georgia and Alabama. He settled at Aurora in 1861. He served in the army one year as assistant surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, then as surgeon of the Thirty-fifth, and was subsequently made a division surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland. He was a prisoner for several months in Libby, Richmond, Virginia. Returning to Aurora after the war, he resumed practice, an died there November 26, 1877, aged forty-six years.

Mrs. Charlotte F. Stringer, M. D., of Aurora, studied two years in New York city as early as 1839-40, and about 1848-49 located in Aurora. February 24, 1874, she was graduated from the Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago, after a three years' course.

Mrs. Lida E. Green, M. D., after the death of her husband, Dr. John Green, in Kendall county, in accordance with his desire, studied medicine, and February 28, 1878, was graduated from the Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago. She located at Aurora the same year, but removed to near Mitchell, Dakota, in 1882.

Mrs. Catherine B. Slater, M. D., was for three years a successful teacher in the West Aurora High School, and during the time studied medicine with Mrs. Dr. Brown. She was graduated from the Woman's College and Hospital, Chicago, in 1879.

Dr. Mary C. Knight, who was graduated from the Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago, February 28, 1882, located in Aurora in the fall of the same year, succeeding to the practice of Dr. Lida E. Green, removed to Dakota. She had much experience in the Chicago hospitals.

Dr. J. W. Groat came to Aurora from Fremont, Ohio, in 1876 or 1877, upon the death of his sister, Mrs. Dr. Brown, and practiced there about six years. He died suddenly in Chicago, January 12, 1883, aged fifty years. He was a graduate from the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, February 24, 1863.

Dr. Bernard Tribelhorn, a native of Switzerland, and a graduate of the University of Berne, October 1, 1869, came to Aurora from Mendota, in 1877, and enjoyed a good practice. He died July 6, 1879.

Dr. Isaac M. Vorhees was graduated from Wooster Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, February 28, 1877. He practiced at Detroit, Michigan, until December, 1879, when he came to Aurora.

Dr. H. Milbacher was graduated from the University of Munich, Bavaria, August 2, 1881, and in February, 1883, arrived at Aurora, where he has built up an excellent practice.

Dr. W. T. Patterson, who read medicine with Dr. Prichard, at Aurora, was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 19, 1884.

Dr. T. M. Triplett, specialist in treating diseases of the throat and chest, also scrofulous difficulties, located in Aurora in March, 1884. He was graduated from the Homeopathic College of Missouri, February 28, 1878, and had been in practice for years before coming to Aurora.

Dr. Penn W. Ransom, who was graduated from the Chicago Medical College, March 4, 1879, practiced in Aurora until April, 1887, when he and other physicians opened a fine sanitarium at Rockford for the board and treatment of patients. Dr. Ransom was especially skilled in surgery, and was the first to introduce in Aurora, the antiseptic treatment of wounds, which proved very successful.

One Dr. Palmer, who was located on the west side of the river very early, is said to have come in 1836, and to have been the second physician in the place.

Other Aurora physicians have been and are the following: Dr. Almon K. Ives, graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, March 15, 1872....Monroe M. Robbins, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, March 1, 1865, and a well-known practitioner....S. C. Gillett, graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1853, and for many years a successful member of the profession, still continuing in practice....Sumner J. Ricker, homeopathist, graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, February 22, 1871....Lemuel McAlpine, graduate of Yale Medical College, New Haven, Connecticut, March 4, 1830....William T. Murphy, graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 26, 1878....Mary A. Morris, practiced midwifery from 1838, and was licensed to continue same by Illinois state board, March 29, 1878....Marvin S. Rice, homeopathist, graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, February 10, 1876....George D. Woods, in practice, 1856, and licensed to continue by the Illinois state board, August 19, 1878....Richard R. Hall, graduate of Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1848; formerly resided in Jersey county, Illinois, and for several years in Aurora; removed to Wichita, Kansas, in 1886....I. Watson Prichard, graduate of the University of Michigan, March 25,1868.... Henry Reder, graduate of the medical department of the University of New York, February 17, 1880....Lewis C. Rice, graduate of Philadelphia Medical College, February 28, 1856....John E. Hurlbut, graduate of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1861....A. W. Avery, graduate of Long Island College Hospital, New York, June 15, 1882....Christopher D. Mowry, graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 15, 1876....Charles E. Winslow, admitted to practice upon a thorough examination by the Illinois state board, April 13, 1880....Harvey S. Seymour, graduate Chicago Homeo-

OLD C. B. & Q. R. R. BRIDGE, AURORA.

pathic Medical College, March 1, 1883....Simeon P. Ives, graduate St. Louis Medical College, March 3, 1866....George L. Perry, graduate Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, New Hampshire, October 29, 1878....Courtney Smith, graduate Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 25, 1879....E. Karoly, licensed by state board, October 13, 1883....George Frank Allen, graduate Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 24, 1880....James Selkirk, graduate Albany Medical College, New York, March 5, 1884....Thomas A. Elder, graduate Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 5, 1868.... George H. Carr, homeopathist, graduate Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, February 28, 1870....Priscilla G. Myers, same institution, February 26, 1885....James M. Postle, medical department University of Michigan, June 25, 1885....Charles E. Colwell, homeopathist, graduate Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, February 26, 1885....Lydia Howell La Baume, graduate Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago, April 21, 1885....Frank Herbert Jenks, graduate Chicago Medical College, March 23, 1886....Amelia Nielson, from Copenhagen, Denmark, licensed by state board, June 14, 1886, to practice midwifery....W. F. Bundy, graduate Bennett Medical College, Chicago, March 28, 1881....J. N. Morse, homeopathist, graduate Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, February 26, 1886....Charles Woodward, graduate Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3, 1879....E. H. LeDuc, graduate Chicago Medical College, in March, 1863, and for a number of years in practice in DuPage county before locating in Aurora....Robert A. Windett, graduate Rush Medical College, February 15, 1887....James Franklin Ford, graduate at same time with Dr. Windett, removed to Wisconsin in 1887.... Aaron J. Redding, graduate Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23, 1871....Morgan A. Bently, certificate of examination January 15, 1878. ....Mark A. Cushing, began practice about 1847, and came to Aurora about 1867....E. H. Gale came from Vermont to Illinois about 1866....William E. Jurden, in practice in 1877....S. Karoly, Hungarian physician, graduate Medical Institute, Zilah, November 6, 1883....J. H. Owen, in practice since 1857, came to Aurora about 1865....Angeline Swift, Eclectic, began practice in 1855....Clinton G. Cooley, graduate Albany Medical College, New York, March 5, 1884.

DUNDEE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

At Dundee the first resident physician was Dr. John R. Goodnow, from New Hampshire, who purchased a claim of about eight hundred acres from Thomas Deweese, in 1837. A Mr. Burbank, who came with him, afterward became a physician and located in Chicago. Dr. Goodnow became one of the early justices of the peace, and was long well known in the northern part of the county.

Dr. E. F. Cleveland, for many years a respected citizen of Dundee, and a very able physician, is a native of Northern New York, and was educated at St. Mary's High School, Canada. During the war of the Rebellion he made a fine record in the army, and in 1865 commenced the study of medicine in Canada. He attended lectures at McGill College, Montreal, and was graduated

from the medical department of the University of Michigan, in 1868, when he settled at Dundee, and entered upon the practice of his profession.

Dr. Levi A. Crabtree, a native of New York state, located at Dundee in 1856-57, having practiced medicine a number of years previously, in California and elsewhere. He was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1849.

Dr. Russell T. Goodwin was graduated at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, June 6, 1842, and came to Illinois previous to 1848.

Dr. W. A. Shepard, homeopathist, Dundee, was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, March 15, 1887....Dr. Frank M. Brown became a graduate of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, in 1883....Harry W. Merrill, a graduate of Rush Medical College, February 20, 1883.

BLACKBERRY PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

In Blackberry, the first settled physician is said to have been Dr. Smith, who came in 1856. Dr. Samuel McNair following in 1860, having been graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1859. His native state was Pennsylvania, and he came to Kane county in 1844. He studied medicine at Aurora, Cincinnati and Chicago, and to him was granted the first certificate awarded by the Illinois State Board of Health.

Dr. O. L. Pelton, a very successful young physician, practiced at Elburn for several years, removing to Elgin in 1882....Dr. J. S. Watson, who was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1881, succeeded Dr. Pelton in 1882, and has built up a fine practice. He was associated for two years with Dr. Louis Van Patten, who removed to St. Charles in 1886....Dr. Paschal P. Gray, homeopathist, was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, February 27, 1880, and Dr. Horace P. Holmes, from the same institution, February 24, 1881.

HAMPSHIRE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The first representative of the medical profession in Hampshire was Dr. Thomas E. Fowler, who came to the township from Ohio in 1850. After practicing in the community about twenty years he removed to Iowa, where he subsequently died. Later physicians in the township have been the following: Charles P. Reid, graduate of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, May 20, 1872....Ralph R. DeWitt, graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 1, 1871....Andrew J. Willing, graduate of same institution, February, 1866, was located for a time at Burlington before coming to Hampshire, and had a fine practice in the vicinity; is now residing at Wheeler, Indiana.... Charles B. Reed, of Holstein, graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, February, 1865....William E. Treadwell matriculated at Bennett Medical College, Chicago.

KANEVILLE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

In Kaneville we find that Dr. Stephen R. Hyslop was practicing as early as 1848, for on the 10th of October, in that year, he was married to Miss

Almira Burt, a Kane county lady....Dr. Merritt F. Potter, a graduate of Harvard Medical College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 12, 1846, was practicing at Kaneville in and probably previous to 1854, and afterward located at Hinckley, DeKalb county....Dr. Hiram T. Hardy was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., October 31, 1866, having begun the study of medicine at Thetford, Vermont. He served in the cavalry and artillery arms of the service during the war of the Rebellion, located at Elgin, Illinois, in 1872, and in 1873 removed to Kaneville.

VIRGIL PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

In the township of Virgil, Dr. Strong, who came in 1856, is said to have been the first resident physician....Dr. William Kennedy, who came in 1857, was a finely educated practitioner, and continued in practice until the fall of 1862, when he died....Dr. Robert McNair, who came to Kane county in 1837, from Pennsylvania, returned to that state ten years later, studied medicine and practiced seven years, removing thence to Wisconsin. In 1862 he returned to Kane county, and settled in practice at Lodi (now Maple Park) ....Dr. J. W. Thompson, a graduate of the Chicago Medical College, located also in the village in 1875. He had come with his parents from Ireland to DeKalb county in 1856, and was graduated from the institution named, March 16, 1875....Dr. David L. Kenyon, of the same place, was graduated from the same college March 5, 1878....Dr. George Steurnagel became a graduate of Michigan College of Medicine March 5, 1883.

BIG ROCK PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Dr. J. T. H. Brady was the first doctor to locate in the township of Big Rock, coming in the spring of 1838, although he did not commence regular practice until eight years later. He soon afterward removed to Little Rock.... Dr. S. O. Long, from Massachusetts, lived and practiced thirty years in the township, and was universally respected. He died of consumption July 3, 1874, aged sixty years....Dr. B. Harris was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 16, 1859....Dr. Henry C. Sedgwick, from Bennett Eclectic Medical College, Chicago, March 27, 1869....Dr. L. J. Lamson commenced practice about 1861-62.

SUGAR GROVE.

The first physician in Sugar Grove has already been mentioned. Dr. Nelson H. Norris, a very successful practitioner, was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in October, 1867.

RUTLAND.

In Rutland township the first settled physician was Dr. McKay, a native of Ireland, who came about 1847 and practiced many years.

PLATO.

Dr. Daniel Pingree came to Kane county, from New Hampshire, in 1838, and purchased a large claim in Plato township. He studied medicine and was graduated March 22, 1849, from the Indiana Medical College at La Porte, Indiana. He practiced a number of years in California, but returned to Kane county in 1860, and had an extended ride in the region around his home, for many years....Dr. L. S. Tyler was, however, the first regular physician in Plato, having come to Udina early in 1836, from Vermont. He came here because of finding no opening at Chicago, and was engaged in practice at Udina for eight years.

CAMPTON.

Campton township's first representative of the medical profession was Dr. John King, who came very early, and was a prominent citizen. He was also a preacher, and built a sawmill, which was never used much, owing to insufficiency of power. The locality in which he lived was until recent years known as "King's Mill."

BURLINGTON.

In Burlington township, Dr. I. W. Garvin was the first doctor to locate. After practicing a number of years he went to California in 1849, and some time later returned to Illinois and settled at Sycamore....Dr. A. J. Willing practiced a few years in Burlington village, but removed to Hampshire about 1875, and later to Wheeler, Indiana. Dr. Carl E. J. Christiansen, a native of Germany, and an assistant surgeon in the Ninth Artillery during the Franco-Prussian war, was graduated from the University of Giesses February 13, 1872. He came to the United States in 1873, upon the steamer "Atlantic," and was one of the survivors of the wreck of that ill-fated vessel. He came to Burlington township in August, 1877....Dr. Carl M. Maxfield was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institution, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 8, 1870.

Dr. J. W. Stone, formerly from Michigan, was located in Burlington for a short time, beginning about 1880. He finally removed from the township.

Other physicians who have at various times practiced in the county, where some of them are still located, are included in the following list, which names also the schools from which they were graduated, in most instances:

Dr. E. W. Nash was in the county in and previous to 1847, as was also Dr. A. Gardner—the latter at Blackberry....Dr. C. A. Jaeger, Elgin, graduate of Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, March 1, 1854....Dr. John Joseph Crane, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, March 1, 1876....Finla McClure, Geneva, Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 15, 1876....Emma F. Wells, medical department University of Michigan, June 26, 1879....James E. Bumstead, graduate of Chicago Medical College, in 1880....William T. Putt (Oswego) Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12, 1874....John S. Nitterauer (Sycamore), Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, February 26, 1880....Alfred Schmidt, University of Tubingen, Germany, November 8, 1860....Lorin A. Kelly, Bennett College of

Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, March 15, 1869....L. G. Hemenway, same institution, February 21, 1877....Samuel R. Millard, graduate of Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery....James Bradley, Chicago Medical College, March 4, 1868....Hiram Hopkins, Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 17, 1885....Margarite Weber, Medical College of Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, August 2, 1881....Alvin Platt Dewey, Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 19, 1884....Royal McTaggart, Syracuse Medical College, New York, February 22, 1855....Charles W. Ray, Bennett Eclectic Medical College, Chicago, March 31, 1885....Augustus James Thibodo, University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario, April 6, 1854....Carleton E. Starrett, Bennett Medical College, Chicago, in 1884. Died at Elgin in 1907. ....C. H. Waldschmidt, Rush Medical College, Chicago, March 20, 1877.... Fred A. Larkin, Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, March 23, 1886....Marian Elizabeth Strain, department of medicine and surgery of University of Michigan, July 1, 1886....Charles V. Jenkins, University of Buffalo, New York, in 1860....Howard L. Pratt, Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 26, 1878....David Charles Thomas Watkins, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1887.... Theodore D. Williams, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1871.... George Green (Bristol Station), Rush Medical College, Chicago, March 2, 1870....Josephine Dickes, midwifery, Le Conseil de Gouvermente du Grand Duche de Luxembourg, January 6, 1846.

In 1858 the following physicians were engaged in practice in Kane county:

At Aurora—P. A. Allaire, F. H. Van Liew, A. R. Bartlett, Stephen Bateman, George Higgins, O. D. Howell, Wesley Krymer, Mason M. Miles, Charles Naeher, Salisbury & Humphrey, L. A. Winslow and D. W. Young. J. A. Hatch, Jerome Van Allen, Otis Winslow, W. C. Winslow and Martin Woodruff were medical students.

At Batavia—C. Geisler, homeopathist; I. S. P. Lord, homeopathist; Isaac W. Lord, medical student; Thompson Mead, T. W. Stitts, D. K. Town, H. W. Williams.

At Big Rock—Erasmus (S. Orasmus?) Long.

At Blackberry—Hendrick Acers, L. M. Barrows and E. M. Smith.

At Dundee—Levi A. Crabtree, R. T. Goodwin, H. Gough, R. L. Hale and Luke Hale.

At Elgin—S. Guilber, B. P. Hubbard, C. A. Jaeger, Thomas Kerr, V. C. McClure, Almerin Turner, L. S. Tyler and Dr. Winchester.

At Geneva—A. T. Dusenbury, Wesley Humphrey and William Le Baron.

At Hampshire—Thomas E. Fowler.

At Kaneville—Samuel McNair and M. F. Potter.

At Lodi Station—J. B. Strong.

At Rutland—Joseph Randall and William Wiley.

At St. Charles—M. D. Coe, H. M. Crawford, O. Kinbsbury (hygeopathic), J. K. Lewis, William R. Miller and D. D. Waite.

At Sugar Grove—L. A. Winslow.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN PRACTICE IN 1908.

AURORA.

E. U. Banker.
F. A. Bartlett.
E. E. Bouslough.
H. A. Brennecke.
C. E. Colwell.
F. J. Coughlin.
D. D. Culver.
C. H. Cutter.
A. E. Field.
C. H. Franz.
H. G. Gabel.
E. H. Gale.
J. E. Garrey.
C. W. Geyer.
George W. Haan.
C. H. Hitchcock.
W. S. Johnson.
R. L. Kendall.
W. C. Langhorst.
J. W. MacDonald.
A. H. McLaughlin.
H. Milbacher.
J. S. Miller.
Margaret D. Mitchell.
C. D. Mowry.
W. L. Murphy.
O. S. Parker.
I. W. Pritchard.
B. J. Pulfer.
Henry Reder.
M. S. Rice.
J. S. Ricker.
James Selkirk.
William P. Sherman.
E. W. Stubbs.
J. S. Watson.
A. White.
R. A. Windett.

ELGIN.

E. H. Abbott.
J. Forest Bell.
W. C. Bridge.
S. P. Brown.
W. S. Brown.
Frank M. Brown.
D. E. Burlingame.
James M. Campbell.
Ora A. Chappell.
Anson L. Clark.
George S. Dobbins.
Lewis W. Dudley.
H. W. Dueringer.
Henry J. Gahagan.
Philip F. Gillette.
Jonathan M. Larson.
T. Simpson McCall.
E. A. McCornack.
Thomas E. McCauley.
Alban L. Mann.
R. W. Markley.
J. Will Murphy.
Charles H. Murray.
Ora L. Pelton.
Alfred E. Pleavin.
Mrs. Katherine Pleavin.
J. M. Postle.
Howard L. Pratt.
James A. Rutledge.
George J. Schneider.
Frederick Schurmeier.
C. E. Sharp.
Mrs. Katherine Simpson.
Charles E. Sisson.
Arthur B. Sturm.
John G. Tapper.
John R. Tobin.
Clara L. Todson.
Jane C. Trull.
Pierce Tyrrell.
S. H. Van Doren.
Herbert C. Waddle.
Harriett Ward.
Hugh H. West.
Henry K. Whitford.
Susan K. Whitford.

BATAVIA.

J. C. Augustine.
O. P. McNair.
Annie M. Spencer.

BIG ROCK.

F. Wylie Nash.
W. O. Sheller.

DUNDEE.

F. M. Brown.
J. E. Bumpstead.
H. H. Hagerty.
A. W. Hinman.
H. E. Kerch.

ELBURN.

C. D. Calhoun.
O. M. Blood.
W. T. Oake.
R. C. Taylor.

GENEVA.

J. H. Cory.
F. M. Marstellar.
C. F. Read.
R. G. Scott.

HAMPSHIRE.

R. R. DeWitt. C. P. Reid. D. J. Roach.
E. Kirkpatrick.

KANEVILLE.

H. J. Hardy.

PLATO.

C. H. Doty.

SUGAR GROVE.

F. M. McNair.

Dentistry has made great strides the past twenty years, the American dentist being recognized the world over as the leader in this branch of medicine. Nearly every hamlet in the county supports a dentist, while Aurora and Elgin maintain about twenty of this profession. Osteopathy has become a regular practice, there being many osteopaths practicing in Aurora and Elgin.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF AURORA, KANE COUNTY.

The township of Aurora occupies the southeast corner of Kane county and borders on DuPage county on the east, Kendall county on the south, and corners on the northwest corner of Will county. Its unwritten history reaches back unnumbered centuries into the unknown past, when it was the favorite home of several tribes of Indians, who lived comfortably on the wooded banks of the Fox river, whose placid waters furnished them an abundance of fish, and where the buffalo fattened on the prairies to the west, could be driven almost to their homes. Here Waubonsie, chief of the Pottawatomies, lived most of the time, particularly in the summer months, but in winter would migrate with his family to the south—as far south as the Illinois river, but returning again on the approach of spring. Shabbona, known as "the white man's friend," spent much time near Aurora, and is kindly remembered by old settlers as warning them of the approach of Black Hawk's warriors. The Winnebagoes, Sacs, Foxes and other tribes have at times made their homes in or near Aurora and it is claimed by some that the Fox river derived its name from the tribe of Indians of that name. But the Indians are all gone. They did not improve their opportunities by cultivating the soil, and, like the man with one talent told about in the Bible, who did not use what he had, it was taken away from him. So the land which the red man failed to use was taken from him and given to those who would utilize it. But they left the graves of their ancestors behind, and several mounds in Aurora and vicinity are known as Indian burying grounds. Bones and arrow heads are all that remain as evidence that the country was once inhabited by another race. The present inhabitants of the country boast of a superior civilization, yet, if for any cause this country should not be inhabited for a thousand years, northern

Illinois might not show any more evidences of a past civilization than now exist of the extinct Indian races, certainly not as much as exists at present in Egypt after five thousand years have passed since the inhabitants then existing attempted to perpetuate the memories of their deeds to the end of time. The future antiquarian might find here an occasional knoll containing a few bricks indicating that the country had once been inhabited, but nothing else would stand the rigors of this climate for a thousand years. We cannot hope that the paper on which this history is printed can last as long as the buried papyrus in the dry, mild climate of Egypt; so the occurrences here related will be of interest and use for only a few generations, and it is probable that after two hundred years from now it will be difficult for any then living to trace their ancestry back to those now taking part in making the history of these times whose names are herein recorded. The tendency to "race suicide" will soon render many family names extinct; and blot their race and memory from the face of the earth. The population of this section of the country is constantly changing, many of the early settlers have migrated to other sections and thousands are moving in, coming from every part of the world. Will they form a new race by the intermarriage of the newcomers, which will crowd out the old? Will they change the laws, customs and civilization now existing? Time alone will tell. But let it be recorded that at the beginning of the twentieth century the inhabitants of Kane county, Illinois, believe they have the best known system of government for establishing justice, the preservation of liberty, and the promotion of the general welfare; that they have the best known system of schools for the development of the individual to his greatest capacity; that they have perfect freedom in religious beliefs, and that, virtually, no prejudice exists against any class or sect on account of religious views or creeds; and that they actually have the highest form of civilization ever known in this world since the dawn of history. They may have no monuments to perpetuate their memory, but they have the more enduring, unseen principles of civil and political liberty, of religious tolerance and freedom, of justice and equal rights to all, well established in the hearts and minds of the people, with the hope that these principles will never perish as long as man inhabits the earth.

The story of the early settlement has been often told and will be only briefly repeated here. A complete history of Aurora with all its institutions, industries, churches, schools, and all that goes to make the city would require a volume. Space and time are limited in the compilation of this little sketch, and errors and omissions must be pardoned.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first white settler in Aurora was Joseph McCarty, a millwright by trade, from Elmira, New York, who in April, 1834, at the age of twenty-four years "squatted" on a claim of one hundred acres on the west side of the river, just north of the island where he saw possibilities of water poper and a sawmill. He also laid claim to three hundred and sixty acres on the east side of the river and bought from another squat-

CITY HALL, AURORA.

ter his claim of four hundred acres adjoining his own, paying therefor sixty dollars. This was for his brother Samuel, who was expected, and soon appeared on the scene. A log cabin 14x16 feet was soon built on the east side, and preparations were made to build a dam, which was completed in the summer and autumn of 1834. Then a sawmill was erected, the "raising" of which required the services of a dozen men, which exhausted the supply for twenty miles around, and it took them three days to "raise" the frame. The first lumber sawed was for Mr. Wormley, of Oswego, and the process afforded the Indians much surprise and pleasure. They would watch the saw for hours at a time with great delight.

Before the arrival of the McCartys the Indian name of the place was "Waubonsie," in honor of the chief of that name, whose home was north of the mill, on the west side of the river—a pretty name, which ought to be perpetuated in some way. In 1835 the place became known among the whites as McCarty's Mills, and in that year the immigration to this section was quite extensive. Among the newcomers were Stephen A. Aldrich and family, R. C. Horr, who was afterwards elected justice of the peace, the first justice in town; Dr. and Mrs. Eastman, Joseph Hamilton and family, Wilson Higgins and family, Seth Read, Theodore Lake, Zaphna Lake, R. M. Watkins and wife, Charles Bates, B. L. Philips, E. Squires, J. M. Leonard, William L. Elliot, Peter Mills, E. D. Terry, besides hosts of others. Samuel McCarty, like a thrifty manager, which he was, laid out his land into streets and town lots, leaving one block for a public park (now Lincoln park), and selling many lots to the new residents. He always insisted on calling himself "The founder of Aurora," and is entitled to the honor, in as far as laying out the "original plat of Aurora" can give it. It extended from Flagg street, on the north, to Benton street, on the south, and ran back from the river to Root street, on the east. Most of the business section of East Aurora is now included in this plat.

The early settlers formed themselves into a "Mutual Squatters' Protection Society," which served to protect their rights and but little "Claim jumping" was known. One case is related by Augustus Harman in his little history of Aurora in 1858. He says "Theodore Lake had quite a large claim west of his brother Zaphna, extending westward to the creek. A "claim jumper"—a sort of land pirate—who went about jumping claims and extorting money from the "squatters" to induce them to evacuate their claims, by the name of Atwater, undertook to build a frame house nor far from the creek (since named Turkey creek). Mr. Lake questioned him as to his intention, and was answered sullenly that he intended to build himself a house. Mr. Lake then called in several of the neighbors; they assembled; Mr. Lake told him he might have fifteen minutes to move his frame in; one of his friends held the watch and when the fifteen minutes were up they tore the frame down. Atwater was then asked what he wanted to do with the lumber, and he answered he had nothing to say; whereupon they loaded it on a wagon and took it down near the river, not far from Wilder's tavern, where they contemplated building a schoolhouse, and used it for finishing the inside."

It was hardly necessary to add that there was "very little trouble with claim jumping" after that.

In 1836 Samuel McCarty staked out a road between this place and Naperville, and persuaded the mail contractor to use this road in going from Chicago to Galena instead of the original state road, which crossed the river at Gray's, now Montgomery. The compensation was, McCarty kept the stage driver and his horses free of charge for one month. McCarty acted as a sort of sub-postmaster and handled the mails for all the neighbors. But a postoffice was needed and several consultations were held to find a suitable name for it. Several Indian names were suggested, but finally E. D. Terry suggested the classic name Aurora, which was adopted.

Burr Winton, a democrat, was the first postmaster, being appointed by Martin VanBuren, and held the office two years, and had the postoffice on the east side. When General Taylor was elected president, Mr. Winton resigned and M. V. Hall was appointed, holding the place during the Taylor administration and moved the office to the west side. When Pierce, a democratic president, was elected the office was turned over to E. R. Allen, who moved it back to the east side. He turned republican and Senator Douglas had him removed and R. C. Mix appointed in his place. Mr. Mix promptly had the office removed to the west side, locating it in the Plum block, corner of Downer place and River street. This created such a storm of indignation that Mr. Mix finally built a little frame building on Stolp's island and moved the postoffice there, and thus settled for all time the question of the location of the postoffice. It has remained on the island ever since, occupying the city building until the government building was erected expressly for its use.

After 1835 the fame of the fertility of the soil spread throughout New York and New England and sturdy pioneers flocked to this land of promise by hundreds, and soon thereafter by thousands, who not only secured some of the finest farms in the world, but who transplanted to this soil the civil and religious institutions they had enjoyed in their former homes.

Among the early pioneers who arrived in this vicinity in 1835-6-7 the following names are prominent: Isaac Van Fleet, John Peter Schneider, John Nicholas Schneider, George K. Slater, Chester P. Trask, Ashbel Culver, William Hall, Levi Leach, Joseph Means, Elihu Wright, Thompson Paxton, Fredick Stolp, Captain Slater, Addison Albee, Walter Selvy, John Barker, David Crane, Robert Hopkins, E. Squires, Sr., Hiram Hopkins, Benjamin F. Smith, John Douglas, Daniel S. Gray, William Willson, Charles McNamara, Seth Reed, Lyman Isbell, P. Y. Bliss, Joseph Stolp, John Wormley, John Lilley, Harrison Albee, George Slater, William J. Storng, Henry Stolp, John Stolp, Charles Stolp, John Warne, Wyatt Carr, Daniel Bloss, Joseph Stolp, Sr., Epaphras Clark, Charles Wagner, John VanSickle and many others.

Many interesting stories are told of the early settlers, which ought to be put in some permanent form, but for which room for only a few can be given in this volume.

Joseph McCarty, the discoverer of Aurora, did not live to see the town grow up, but being in poor health, went to Alabama for his health, where he died in the spring of 1840, aged about thirty years.

The first wedding in Aurora was a runaway match, the story of which has been often told, but never twice alike. A brief authentic version is this: William F. Elliot, a blacksmith, aged twenty-four, from Middlesex county, Connecticut, located a quarter section of land on the east side of the Fox river about half way between Aurora and Montgomery in 1834. He boarded at Elijah Pierce's tavern, in Montgomery, and fell in love with Mr. Pierce's daughter. His affection was reciprocated, but Mr. Pierce strenuously objected to the match. At that time the law required that the bans of marriage be announced publicly by a minister of the Gospel two weeks before the contemplated event, and Mr. Elliot saw to it that this was properly done by Elder Clark, at Naperville. Mr. Pierce was still relentless, but he had to go to Chicago for supplies for his tavern, expecting, he said, to be back before the two weeks' notice expired, but, instead, the time was up the day he started for the city. Mr. Elliot and Miss Pierce improved the opportunity by going to a neighbor's house, sending to Oswego for a justice of the peace, and had the ceremony performed in a rail pen adjoining the settler's cabin. This happened August 3, 1835, and the couple lived to a good old age on the claim on which Mr. Elliot originally located. They had many sons and daughters, some of whom are still with us, who, with their children, are highly respected citizens. It is further related that when Mr. Pierce found that he had been outwitted by Mr. Elliot, he attributed it to too much whiskey, which was among the supplies brought from Chicago, and, therefore, he rolled a barrel of the liquor outside the house, knocked in the head, letting it spill upon the ground and decided that no more whiskey should be used inside his house—a resolution which was thereafter sacredly kept.

Theodore Lake laid out the village of West Aurora in 1842 and established the first store in town. The original plat was bounded on the north by Galena street, and on the west by Lake street, and on the south by Holbrook's addition. In a few years the plat was sold out and the proceeds laid the foundation for quite a fortune for the enterprising farmer.

In 1845 the first attempt was made to suppress the liquor traffic by law, and in 1849 the effort was quite successful. A. A. Dexter was corporation constable and zealously prosecuted offenders and collected fines.

In 1848 the first division of the Sons of Temperance was organized, and included many prominent men, among them being Ben Hackney, W. H. Hawkins, B. F. Hall, Rev. O. Barr, Rev. L. Jenks, and others. It flourished three years, and then expired.

Rev. D. R. Miller, who was the pastor of the First Congregational church from 1849 to 1852, wrote a letter to the semi-centennial anniversary celebration, in 1888, giving some interesting reminiscences, from which the following are selected: "The town had commenced to run down. Elgin had a railroad, and St. Charles a branch road, and they were building up. In Aurora the frame of a public house was up and partly covered, and there it stood, a perfect scare-crow; persons coming into the place would see that there and leave. Everything looked dilapidated, and all were feeling that nothing could be done, and no one seemed willing to make a move." After detailing how his first effort was to secure a bell for his church, he continued:

"I told them we wanted a branch railroad. One man said he only wanted to live until a railroad was built to Aurora, for he would then be an old man. I could find but two men who felt it possible to hope for such a thing. Mr. Benjamin Hackney and Colonel Lyon, who afterwards moved to Batavia, said, 'We can try.' I knew a good engineer who could be hired by the day to make the survey, and I agreed to board him, his wife and child, and they agreed to pay him for his work. Before snow fell in the fall the cars were running into Aurora. The town then begun to build up." (A detailed account of the construction of this branch, which was the beginning of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, is given under the head "Railroads.")

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

A number of Aurora citizens being asked in 1908 what were the principal events in the history of Aurora, gave different answers. Among them were:

"The most important event was the settlement and planting of Aurora by Samuel McCarty."

"The getting of the postoffice at Aurora away from Montgomery."

"The locating of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy repair shops in Aurora."

"The construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad."

"The flood of 1857, which swept away all the bridges, about twenty houses, and did immense damage."

"The cholera epidemic of 1849 and 1854, which carried off a large number of people, including many prominent citizens."

"The camping of the Thirty-sixth Illinois regiment in 1861."

"The soldiers' reunion here in 1879, when more people were in the city than ever before or since.

"The location of Clark Seminary here in 1855."

"The establishment of the electric street railway system."

"The adoption of the city charter, which united the two towns of East and West Aurora into one flourishing city, was by far the most important event in the history of Aurora."

VILLAGE OF MONTGOMERY.

The village of Montgomery is located in sections 32 and 33, lying principally on the west side of the Fox river. According to Pliny Durant the first settler was Elijah Pierce, who came in the spring of 1834. "He erected a shanty, which contained but one room, answering all the purposes required of it, and his house, being a station on the stage road between Chicago and Galena, became a noted tavern and popular place, as many as forty persons bunking at a time on its floor over night, men women and children huddled together like a flock of sheep."

Daniel Gray, from Montgomery county, New York, came out in the fall of 1835 and brought his family in 1836, and built the first frame house in the village. The place became known as "Graytown," but Mr. Gray named

it Montgomery. The large stone grist mill was begun by Gray & Watkins in 1851, and finished in 1853. Mr. Gray died in 1854. The grist mill, starting afterwards became the property of Hord, Brodhead & Company, who still own it, although it is used for grinding mica instead of wheat. The Burlington sheep pens were located in Montgomery about 1890, and have a capacity of seventy-five thousand sheep. There has been some discussion about the old covered bridge at Montgomery, some claiming that it floated down bodily from Aurora in the flood of 1857, and was picked up and put on the present foundation, but eye witnesses say that the bridge went down in pieces and was not stopped at Montgomery, but the bridge now there was an old bridge at Aurora, which was taken down and hauled to Montgomery when the new bridges were built in Aurora in 1868.

RECORD OF THE INCORPORATION OF AURORA.

At a meeting of the legal voters of the village of Aurora, in the county of Kane, and state of Illinois, convened at the schoolhouse, in said village, on the 6th day of March, 1845, pursuant to legal notice for the purpose of incorporating said village, according to the revised statutes in such cases made and provided. Daniel Cushing was elected president, and Myron Whipple, clerk. Then the following votes were polled, to-wit: For incorporation—O. D. Day, Isaac Marlett, Jerome Brown, John M. Merrit, Edward Starr, Arthur Thornton, Thomas Hamilton, Daniel Eastman, E. R. Allen, John Gilson, Richard Terry, Charles E. Goodwin, J. T. Bevier, Andrew F. Wagner, C. H. Goodwin, Isaac Gilson, Wyatt Carr, Winslow Higgins, P. J. Wagner, P. Brown, F. G. Campbell, A. D. Sargeant, R. D. Marlett, B. F. Phillip, M. S. Noble, A. A. Dexter, W. H. Hawkins, Wm. Blanchard, Joseph Huntoon, David Banks, William A Titton, Ezra Drew, James King, A. P. Farnsworth, G. G. Waterman, Charles C. Culver, Daniel McCarty, Samuel McCarty, J. W. Tripp, Enoch Terry, Edward Cuthbert, H. N. Goodrich, H. C. Cross, J. H. Montgomery, Daniel Cushing, Myron Whipple, J. S. Marlett, Daniel McKay, Rossoe Granger, John M. Goodwin, George Higgins, A. G. Chauncey—fifty-two.

We hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the proceedings of a public meeting held for the purpose therein mentioned. Fifty-two votes were polled for incorporation, and none against it.

DANIEL CUSHING, *President.*
MYRON WHIPPLE, *Clerk.*

Recorded 14th March, A. D. 1845.
M. W. FLETCHER, *Clerk of Kane County Court.*

TOWN AND CITY GOVERNMENTS.

From the first settlements of Aurora, in 1834, up to 1845, the only form of civil government in use was the county commissioners' court (described elsewhere). In 1845 the town took advantage of the new state law, allowing towns to elect their trustees to provide for better police regulations. The fol-

lowing named trustees were elected under this law and governed the town in a satisfactory manner:

TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF AURORA.

1845-6-7. Daniel Eastman, president; Daniel McCarty, Persis Brown, Luke Wheelock, P. J. Wagner.

1847-8. Daniel Eastman, president; Daniel McCarty, Luke Wheelock, William A. Tilton, Arthur Thornton, *William H. Hawkins, *Samuel McCarty.

1848-9. Luke Gates, president; D. Cushing, A. Thornton, M. B. Miller, E. R. Allen.

1849-50. Luke Gates, president; Benjamin Hackney, E. W. Allen, George D. Waterman, L. D. Brady, *Burr Winton.

1850-1. L. D. Brady, president; G. D. Waterman, E. W. Allen, B. Hackney, B. Winton, *Nelson Barrell.

1851-2. William H. Hawkins, president; R. C. Anderson, N. Barrell, Arthur Thornton, E. W. Allen.

1852-3. William H. Hawkins, president; E. R. Allen, O. A. Long, E. W. Allen, A. Thornton.

1853-4. William H. Hawkins, president; E. R. Allen, E. W. Allen, O. A. Long.

1854-5. Benjamin Hackney, president; Daniel McCarty, John Flemming, A. A. Dexter, H. F. Kingsbury.

1855-6. Ephraim Buck, president; M. B. Miller, Holmes Miller, John H. Thompson, A. A. Dexter.

1856-7. Holmes Miller, president; Charles Gill, Newton Otis, Edwin Lilley, DeLos W. Young.

"TOWN OF WEST AURORA."

In 1854 the "town of West Aurora" was incorporated as a separate government under the same law, and the following named trustees were elected:

1854-5. Myron V. Hall, president; D. B. Waterman, B. Street, George McCollum, Anor Richardson.

1855-6. M. V. Hall, president; E. D. Huntoon, J. G. Stolp, W. V. Plum, R. C. Mix.

1856-7. B. Street, president; George Squires, N. O. Winans, Myron Blakely, H. S. Chandler, J. A. Hinds.

There was some rivalry between the two towns, as well as some jealousy, and hard feelings, but both boards served the people faithfully until the year 1857, when the people of both towns agreed to bury the hatchet and unite to become the city of Aurora, and the town trustees were superseded by the mayor and the board of aldermen, styled the "common council."

Elected to fill vacancy.

BROADWAY, LOOKING NORTH, IN AN EARLY DAY, AURORA.

By mutual agreement it was arranged that a mayor should be elected from one side of the river one year and from the other side the next, in order to promote harmony between the two towns, and this practice has been kept up ever since, until it has become an "unwritten law." The city was divided into eight wards, four on the east side and four on the west side. Each ward was entitled to one alderman, whose term lasted only one year. The number of wards in the east division was soon increased to seven, owing to the increased population, but the "unwritten law" still held good.

Following is a list of the mayors and aldermen since the organization of the city government until the present time (1908):

CITY OF AURORA, INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

1857-58. Mayor, B. F. Hall; aldermen, east division, J. D. Clark, Holmes Miller, William Gardner, L. Cottrell; west division, W. V. Plum, J. B. Stolp, R. C. Mix, S. L. Jackson; attorney, B. F. Parks; clerk, J. G. Barr.

1858-9. Mayor, William B. Allen; aldermen, east division, J. D. Clark, Holmes Miller, George Suydam, *E. D. Terry; west division, W. V. Plum, J. Goodwin, R. C. Mix, S. L. Jackson; attorney, R. G. Montony; clerk, J. G. Barr.

1859-60. Mayor, W. V. Plum; aldermen, east division, J. D. Clark, C. H. Goodwin, George Suydam, *E. R. Allen, George H. Gardner; west division, B. F. Hall, J. Goodwin, M. M. Ravlin, L. W. Gray; attorney, C. J. Metzner; clerk, J. G. Barr.

1860-1. Mayor, O. D. Day; aldermen, east division, O. N. Shedd, C. H. Goodwin, E. R. Allen, George H. Gardner; west division, *Edward McInhill, W. W. Walker, R. W. Gates, M. M. Ravlin, L. W. Gray; attorney, C. J. Metzner, *J. D. Harvey; clerk, J. G. Barr.

1861-2. Mayor, M. M. Ravlin; aldermen, east division, O. N. Shedd, C. C. Earle, E. R. Allen, E. Birney; west division, Edward McInhill, R. W. Gates, W. B. Sigley, L. W. Gray; attorney, E. Canfield; clerk, J. G. Barr.

1862-3. Mayor, W. H. Hawkins; aldermen, east division, John Reising, C. C. Earle, William Gardner, I. M. Howell; west division, Edward McInhill, R. W. Gates, W. B. Sigley, Edward Gillette, L. W. Gray; attorney, A. G. McDole; clerk, J. G. Barr.

1863-4. Mayor, Edward Gillette; aldermen, east division, John Reising, C. C. Earle, W. Gardner, Samuel Hoyles; west division, D. B. Waterman, R. W. Gates, P. A. Allaire, L. W. Gray; attorney, A. G. McDole; clerk, H. F. VanNortwick.

Charles Wheaton was elected mayor in 1864 on the prohibition issue, but the council passed an ordinance granting licenses for the sale of liquor for a fee of one hundred dollars, and at the following meeting, April 18, 1864, Mr. Wheaton resigned at the opening of the session, saying he "had been elected on the prohibition issue, and as prohibition had failed, he considered it his duty to resign, the resignation to take effect immediately." He, thereupon passed his written resignation to the clerk and "took his hat and walked out

* Elected to fill vacancy.

of the hall," as the records show. Public report has it that he resigned rather than to sign a license for the sale of liquor. This is not only a credit to Mr. Wheaton's conscientiousness, but it is also a credit to the city of Aurora to have a citizen with such a fine sense of honor as Hon. Charles Wheaton.

D. W. Young was elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Wheaton at a special election held for this purpose.

1865. Mayor, Delos W. Young; aldermen, E. D. Terry, Blasius Berthold, P. A. Allaire, M. Tabor, S. A. Emerson, L. D. Brady, D. B. Waterman, L. W. Gray, —. —. Anderson, C. J. Metzner, J. Reising, *C. H. Reeves, *G. W. Quereau; clerk, H. F. VanNortwick; treasurer, J. S. Hawley; attorney, A. E. Searles; marshal, William Vinter; surveyor, George Wilder.

1866. Mayor, D. W. Young; aldermen, C. J. Metzner, L. W. Gray, Samuel Pullman, William Urie, W. H. McLallen, A. M. Brown, S. A. Emerson, L. D. Brady, B. Berthold, D. B. Waterman, P. A. Allaire, *S. C. Gillett, *J. M. Fish; treasurer, A. F. Shedd; city clerk, H. F. VanNortwick; attorney, F. M. Annis; marshal, G. O. Fish; surveyor, George Wilder.

1867. Mayor R. L. Carter; aldermen, D. B. Waterman, W. S. McMicken, J. Plain, J. H. Thompson, J. M. Fish, C. J. Metzner, L. W. Gray, S. Pullman, A. M. Brown, William Urie, B. Burns, *R. C. Mix, *John P. Farrell; city clerk, H. F. VanNortwick; attorney, O. C. Lathrop: marshal, G. O. Fish; surveyor, George Wilder; treasurer, W. H. Miller.

1868. Mayor, A. T. Hall; aldermen, C. L. Hoyt, L. W. Gray, John A. Cook, Thomas Thayer, W. W. Bishop, A. Hard, B. Burns, J. Plain, D. B. Waterman, R. C. Mix, J. M. Fish; clerk, H. F. VanNortwick; attorney, O. C. Lathrop; marshal, George O. Fish; surveyor, John E. Swain; treasurer, Roger Brown.

1869. Mayor, B. F. Parks; aldermen, D. B. Waterman, W. F. Dickinson, B. Burns, W. W. Wilcox, I. Leins, L. W. Gray, W. W. Bishop, Thomas Thayer, A. Hard, C. L. Hoyt, J. A. Cook, *A. C. Little; clerk, R. W. Gates; attorney, John C. Sherwin; marshal, G. O. Fish; surveyor, George Wilder; treasurer, F. O. White.

1870. Mayor, James Walker; aldermen, C. L. Hoyt, L. W. Gray, J. A. Cook, Thomas Thayer, E. R. Allen, D. W. Young, W. F. Dickinson, B. Burns, W. W. Wilcox, W. W. Bishop, I. Leins, *W. Holmes, *D. B. Waterman; clerk, R. W. Gates; attorney, N. F. Nichols; marshal, G. O. Fish; surveyor, George Wilder; treasurer, John Plain.

1871. Mayor, D. B. Waterman; aldermen, W. W. Bishop, W. F. Dickinson, O. N. Shedd, W. W. Wilcox, L. B. Winton, C. L. Hoyt, L. W. Gray, John A. Cook, Thomas Thayer, D. W. Young, E. R. Allen; clerk, R. W. Gates; attorney, N. F. Nichols; marshal, A. C. Graves; treasurer, John Plain; surveyor, George Wilder.

1872. Mayor, W. H. Hawkins; aldermen, S. B. Hawley, L. W. Gray, P. G. Benson, Thomas Thayer, E. R. Allen, M. R. Bruce, W. F. Dickinson, W. W. Wilcox, B. Winton, W. W. Bishop, O. N. Shedd, *J. F. Thorwarth,

* Elected to fill vacancy.

clerk, W. J. Pollock; attorney, E. Canfield; treasurer, John Plain; marshal, A. C. Graves; surveyor, George Wilder.

1873. Mayor, A. George; aldermen, W. Egermann, D. W. Hurd, J. Billings, J. F. Thorwarth, W. Holmes, A. K. Perry, E. R. Allen, S. B. Hawley, P. G. Benson, L. W. Gray, Thomas Thayer; clerk, W. J. Pollock; attorney, A. C. Little; treasurer, J. Plain; marshal, A. C. Graves; surveyor, George Wilder.

1874. Mayor, A. C. Little; aldermen, N. R. Hobbs, W. Meagher, James Templeman, James Murphy, J. N. Titsworth, D. W. Young, J. F. Thorwarth, William Egermann, D. W. Hurd, J. S. Holmes, P. Welter, *L. O. Hill; clerk, J. J. McLallen; attorney, M. O. Southworth; treasurer, J. Plain; marshal, A. C. Graves; surveyor, George Wilder.

1875. Mayor, D. Volintine; aldermen, W. W. Bishop, D. W. Hurd, P. Welter, J. S. Holmes, J. N. Hurd, J. N. Titsworth, N. R. Hobbs, L. O. Hill, James Murphy, William Meagher, James Templeman; clerk, J. J. McLallen; attorney, M. O. Southworth; marshal, I. W. Rice; treasurer, John Plain; surveyor, George Wilder.

1876. Mayor, Thomas E. Hill; aldermen, S. B. Hawley, William Meagher, P. G. Benson, J. Murphy, H. H. Evans, L. O. Hill, J. N. Hurd, J. S. Holmes, W. W. Bishop, P. Welter, D. W. Hurd; clerk, J. J. McLallen; attorney, N. F. Nichols; treasurer, John Plain; marshal, Isaac W. Rice; surveyor, George Wilder.

1877. Mayor, F. L. Bartlett; aldermen, W. W. Bishop, T. Phillips, P. Welter, J. F. Thorwarth, I. Leins, S. B. Hawley, H. H. Evans, L. O. Hill, James Murphy, P. G. Benson, William Meagher, *N. R. Hobbs; clerk, J. J. McLallen; attorney, A. E. Searles; treasurer, S. W. Thatcher; marshal, I. W. Rice; surveyor, George Wilder.

1878. Mayor, C. C. Earle; aldermen, N. R. Hobbs, John Diveky, P. G. Benson, J. W. Battle, T. H. Day, L. O. Hill, W. W. Bishop, J. F. Thorwarth, I. Leins, P. Welter, T. Phillips; clerk, J. J. McLallen; attorney, A. C. Little; treasurer, John Reising; marshal, R. B. Gates; surveyor, George Wilder.

1879. Mayor, W. W. Bishop; aldermen, George Wilder, T. Phillips, C. Solfisburg, J. F. Thorwarth, I. Leins, N. R. Hobbs, T. H. Day, James W. Battle, P. G. Benson, L. O. Hill, John Diveky; clerk, J. J. McLallen; attorney, A. G. McDole; treasurer, John H. Pease; marshal, R. B. Gates; surveyor,

1880. Mayor, L. D. Brady; aldermen, E. Case, W. P. West, J. D. Race, J. Dickes, J. W. Battle, T. H. Day, E. Denney, T. Phillips, C. Solfisburg, I. Leins, J. F. Thorwarth; clerk, J. J. McLallen; attorney, A. G. McDole; treasurer, Lauren F. Otis; marshal, R. B. Gates; surveyor, George Wilder.

1881. Mayor, T. Phillips; aldermen, W. W. Bishop, G. S. McCollum, C. Solfisburg, J. F. Thorwarth, H. G. Gabel, W. P. West, J. Dickes, J. W. Battle, E. Denney, J. D. Race, T. H. Day; clerk, J. J. McLallen; attorney, A. G. McDole; treasurer, J. B. Chase; marshal, R. B. Gates; surveyor, ———.

1882. Mayor, J. W. Battle; aldermen, George Hanna, C. Haggerty, J. Dickes, G. F. Schoeberlein, T. H. Day, C. T. Douglas, W. W. Bishop, H. G.

* Elected to fill vacancy.

Gabel, George S. McCollum, J. F. Thorwarth, C. Solfisburg; clerk, J. J. McLallen; attorney, D. M. Clapsaddle; treasurer, J. B. Chase; marshal, C. Zimmer; surveyor, George Wilder.

1883. Mayor, W. McMicken; aldermen, George Meredith, George S. McCollum, J. T. Corbett, J. F. Thorwarth, H. G. Gabel, T. H. Day, C. T. Douglas, J. Dickes, George Hanna, G. Fred Schoeberlein, J. Haggerty, *R. R. Ferriss; clerk, J. J. McLallen; attorney, D. M. Clapsaddle; treasurer, J. B. Chase; marshal, C. Zimmer; surveyor, George Wilder.

1884. Mayor, J. F. Thorwarth; aldermen, R. R. Ferriss, C. J. Pfrangle, J. P. Cass, James Skinner, W. Tyler, H. Rang, A. H. Cleaves, George S. McCollum, George Meredith, J. T. Corbett, J. M. Holt; clerk, J. M. Kennedy; attorney, C. L. Allen; treasurer, W. S. Beaupre; marshal, C. Zimmer; surveyor, J. E. Minott.

1885. Mayor, F. O. White; aldermen, G. Meredith, R. W. Gates, J. T. Corbett, J. M. Holt, H. Rang, J. P. Cass, James S. Skinner, R. R. Ferriss, Warren Tyler, C. J. Pfrangle, A. H. Cleaves; clerk, J. M. Kennedy; attorney, C. L. Allen; treasurer, W. S. Beaupre; marshal, C. Zimmer; surveyor, G. Wilder.

1886. Mayor, H. Miller; aldermen, S. L. Charles, W. Meagher, M. Dillon, G. F. Schoeberlein, W. Tyler, A. K. Perry, R. W. Gates, J. T. Corbett, J. M. Holt, H. Rang, George Meredith; clerk, J. M. Kennedy; attorney, R. P. Goodwin; treasurer, W. S. Beaupre; marshal, J. L. Walker; surveyor, G. Wilder.

In the year 1887 the city was organized under the general law governing cities and villages, which extended the term of mayor and aldermen to two years, decreased the number of wards to seven and gave two aldermen to each ward. Since then the mayors and aldermen elected are as follows:

1887. Mayor, G. Meredith; aldermen, W. Zimmer, L. P. Hoyt, C. J. Pfrangle, R. W. Gates, F. Fasmer, A. H. Cleaves, J. M. Fish, J. P. Callan, J. F. Thorwarth, G. F. Schoeberlein, J. M. Holt, M. Dillon, F. Dillenburg, J. T. Corbett; clerk, J. M. Kennedy; attorney, R. P. Goodwin; treasurer, W. S. Beaupre; marshal, John L. Walker; surveyor, G. Wilder.

1888. Mayor, G. Meredith; aldermen, W. Zimmer, L. K. Scott, C. J. Pfrangle, R. W. Gates, F. Fasmer, A. H. Cleaves, J. M. Fish, J. P. Callan, J. F. Thorwarth, J. Marx, J. M. Holt, M. Dillon, F. Dillenburg, P. F. Jungles; clerk, J. M. Kennedy; attorney, R. P. Goodwin; treasurer, W. S. Beaupre; marshal, J. L. Walker; surveyor, George Wilder.

1889. Mayor, John Jameson; city clerk, J. M. Kennedy; city attorney, C. I. McNett; city treasurer, A. C. Solfisburg; clerk of the city court, James Shaw; aldermen, elected for two years, W. Zimmer, U. P. Hord, Frank Fasmer, Robert Burke, Fred Fauth, John Coughlin, Frank Dillenburg.

1890. Aldermen, elected for two years, D. B. Lincoln, R. W. Gates, A. J. Ives, J. A. Kinley, J. F. Thorwarth, M. Dillon, N. Caas; police magistrate, J. Murphy.

1891. Mayor, W. S. Frazier; city clerk, J. M. Kennedy; city attorney, C. I. McNett; city treasurer, Peter Klein; police magistrate, L. Baldwin;

* Elected to fill vacancy.

aldermen, elected for two years, W. Zimmer, W. Messenger, H. G. Conerus, J. Meredith, J. W. Battle, J. Coughlin, J. W. Linden.

1892. Aldermen, elected for two years, D. B. Lincoln, R. W. Gates, W. R. Rees, Eb. Denney, J. S. Holmes, L. Hayward, N. Caas.

1893. Mayor, J. C. Murphy (Mr. Murphy's election was contested by J. W. Battle, the decision of the supreme court being given in the latter's favor about four weeks before the expiration of the term; thereupon Mr. Battle assumed the duties of the office); city clerk, J. M. Kennedy; city attorney, F. G. Plain; city treasurer, Lysander Hord; clerk of the city court, James Shaw (four years); aldermen, elected for two years, George James, William Messenger, H. G. Conerus, J. Meredith, H. A. Rackmeyer, J. Coughlin, J. W. Linden.

1894. Police magistrate, James Murphy; aldermen, elected for two years, F. L. Hinckley, Theodore Howard, W. R. Rees, F. H. Jenks, J. S. Holmes, B. Olinger, P. J. Kartheiser.

1895. Mayor, L. K. Scott; city clerk, William Pfrangle; city attorney, F. G. Plain; city treasurer, F. B. Watson; aldermen, elected for two years, George James, J. P. Johnson, H. G. Conerus, G. W. Alschuler, H. A. Rackmeyer, John Coughlin, J. W. Linden.

1896. Aldermen, elected for two years, J. A. Freeman, Theodore Howard, William Rees, E. W. Trask, C. Riddle, Barney Olinger, P. J. Kartheiser.

1897. Mayor, T. N. Holden; city clerk, William Pfrangle; city attorney, W. J. Tyers; city treasurer, Christian Abel; clerk of the city court, James Shaw, elected for four years; aldermen, elected for two years, G. A. James, R. H. Taylor, J. E. Doetschman, George W. Alschuler, H. A. Rackmeyer, George C. Howe, J. W. Linden.

1898. Police magistrate, E. M. Mangan; aldermen, elected for two years, J. A. Freeman, Theodore Howard, W. R. Rees, C. D. Treman, Fred Fauth, Leon Baltazor, Adam Komes.

1899. Mayor, Theodore Howard; city clerk, William Pfrangle; city attorney, W. J. Tyers; city treasurer, John L. Dickes; clerk of the city court, W. J. Fowler; aldermen, elected for two years, J. W. Curry, R. H. Taylor—J. H. Tolman, E. J. Doetschman, G. W. Alschuler, H. A. Rackmeyer, Louis A. Stoll, J. W. Linden.

1900. Aldermen, elected for two years, J. A. Freeman, E. C. Puffer, W. G. Eitelgeorge, C. D. Treman, Fred Fauth, Leon Baltazor, Adam Komes.

1901. Mayor, G. W. Alschuler; city clerk, William Pfrangle; city attorney, E. M. Mangan; city treasurer, Eb. Denney; police magistrate, A. Halverson; clerk of the city court, F. W. Greenway; aldermen, elected for two years, Periam Thompson, R. H. Taylor, E. J. Doetschman, William Budlong, H. A. Rackmeyer, L. A. Stoll, J. W. Linden.

1902. Police magistrate, John G. Badry; aldermen, elected for two years, J. W. Curry, William Rich, William Eitelgeorge, F. W. Worst, Fred Fauth, William Queenan, Adam Komes.

1903. Mayor, John M. Raymond; city clerk, E. J. Raymond; city treasurer, J. O. Mason; city attorney, E. M. Mangan; aldermen, elected for two

years, A. M. Anderson, D. M. Corbin, J. T. Downs, Eb. Denney, H. A. Rackmeyer, L. A. Stoll, J. W. Linden.

1904. Aldermen, elected for two years, J. W. Curry, W. M. Rich, William Eitelgeorge, William H. Knuth, Fred Fauth, William Queenan, John P. Kartheiser.

1905. Mayor, H. B. Douglas; city clerk, E. J. Raymond; city attorney, E. M. Mangan; city treasurer, Joe Reising; clerk of the city courts, Frank W. Greenway; aldermen, elected for two years, A. M. Anderson, D. M. Corbin, J. T. Downs, Eb. Denney, H. A. Rackmeyer, L. A. Stoll, J. W. Linden, John Fenton.*

1906. Police magistrate, Peter Klees (a peculiarity about this police magistrate was that he weighed 550 pounds); aldermen, elected for two years, J. W. Curry, J. H. Pompa, William Eitelgeorge, A. C. Ryburn, Fred Fauth, John Fenton, John P. Kartheiser.

1907. Mayor, E. C. Finch; city clerk, E. J. Raymond; city attorney, C. F. Clyne; city treasurer, I. Ochsenslager; aldermen, elected for two years, A. M. Anderson, Charles R. Taylor, Otto May, W. H. Knuth, H. A. Rackmeyer, L. A. Stoll, N. J. Knur.

1908. Aldermen, elected for two years, William H. Fitch, J. H. Pompa, H. E. Trumper, Fred H. Budde, Fred Fauth, John Fenton, J. P. Kartheiser.

SUPERVISORS.

In the year 1849 the Illinois legislature passed a law allowing the people of the different counties to vote on the question of organizing a township government in each town in the county and giving a name to each township thus organized. The law provided for a supervisor, who should have general control of the town's business, be overseer of the poor, etc., an assessor, collector, three highway commissioners, school trustees, etc., for each township, with a provision for a "town meeting" on election day at which various minor matters may be considered, discussed and voted on "vive voce." This is similar to the New England system of town organizations, which probably comes nearer a true democracy than any other system in this country, if not in the world.

Unfortunately the law made the supervisors in the several towns to constitute a county board for the transaction of all county business. This gave Kane county alone a little legislature of sixteen members. This system continued in vogue until 1887, when the state legislature discovered some discontent in some of the counties in the state where large cities of 25,000 or more population found that they had no more influence in the county board than a farming town of only a few hundred population, for each township had one member on the board. It was suspected that the farmers, being in the majority, might object to paying some of the big pauper bills from the cities and to try to throw upon the cities more than their just share of taxation. So the legislature passed an amendment to the law concerning supervisors, providing that all cities should have one "assistant supervisor" for every two thousand five hundred inhabitants over four thousand. This gave Aurora

* Elected to fill vacancy.

STOLPS ISLAND, LOOKING EAST, 1866.

seven assistant supervisors and increased the entire board to twenty-eight men to do the little county business that could better be done by three men.

Following is a list of supervisors elected in Aurora for the years mentioned. The names of the numerous "assistants," together with the assessors, collectors, justices of the peace, constables, etc., "too numerous to mention," elected at the same time are omitted:

1850 Russell C. Mix.
1851 Russell C. Mix.
1852 Russell C. Mix.
1853 Russell C. Mix.
1854 Russell C. Mix.
1855 Russell C. Mix.
1856 Edward R. Allen.
1857 Wm. B. Allen.
1858 Myron V. Hall.
1859 George S. Bangs.
1860 George S. Bangs.
1861 Isaac M. Howell.
1862 Isaac M. Howell.
1863 R. L. Carter.
1864 R. L. Carter.
1865 R. L. Carter.
1866 D. M. Young.
1867 I. M. Howell.
1868 Charles Wheaton.
1869 Charles Wheaton.
1870 Charles Wheaton.
1871 Charles Wheaton.
1872 Charles Wheaton.
1873 Charles L. Hoyt.
1874 O. N. Shedd.
1875 O. N. Shedd.
1876 Joseph Reising.
1877 Joseph Reising.
1878 Joseph Reising.
1879 Joseph Reising.
1880 Joseph Reising.
1881 Joseph Reising.
1882 John B. Chase.
1883 Thomas O'Donnell.
1884 Thomas O'Donnell.
1885 T. N. Holden.
1886 T. N. Holden.
1887 T. N. Holden.
1888 T. N. Holden.
1889 T. N. Holden.
1890 T. N. Holden (term extended to two years).
1892 T. N. Holden.
1894 T. N. Holden.
1896 T. N. Holden.
1898 James W. Battle.
1900 John Jameson.
1902 John Jameson.
1904 John Jameson.
1906 John Jameson.
1908 John Jameson.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The peace and good order of any city is best preserved by the prompt and sure punishment of all offenses against peace and good order. Riots and mob rule never occur in places where all disorders of a minor character are promptly and quickly punished. Aurora has been particularly fortunate in having competent and conscientious officers whose highest ambitions have been to do their duty. As a consequence Aurora has never had any public disturbance and all breaches of the peace have been summarily punished.

City marshals appear to have been first appointed or elected in 1862, when Wm. Dexter was appointed and served to 1864. Wm. Vinter was marshal in 1865, serving one year; George A. Fish served from 1866 to 1870; A. C. Graves, 1871 to 1874; J. W. Rice, from 1875 to 1877; R. B. Gates, 1878 to 1881; Chris Zimmer, 1882 to 1886; John L. Walker, 1877 to 1888; Frank Demmer, 1889 to 1898, and he resigned October 1, 1898, to become

sheriff, to which office he was elected. Frank Michels was appointed in 1899 and served up to the time of the present writing, making a most efficient officer. During his administration he kept minutes of the most important cases, two of which have become historic and are given herewith:

"On October 8, 1903, at 9:30 P. M., the Riverview Park street car was held up by three masked men, who robbed the conductor and motorman of their watches and what money they had, and made them get off the car near the Montgomery schoolhouse. They then operated the car and ran it about a quarter of a mile, stopped and threw off the trolley and abandoned the car. They walked across the E. J. & E. railroad bridge, came to the city of Aurora and boarded a street car on the Elgin, Aurora & Chicago line. About 10:10 P. M. Officers Grass and Gibson, of the Aurora police department, having been notified about the holdup, boarded the 10:10 P. M. car on the same line at Spring street to go to Aurora avenue to see if any suspicious characters would be getting on the car at that point. About two blocks north of Spring street they saw three men come out of the dark and flag the car to stop and got on the car. When the conductor came around to them for their fare they did not seem to know where they wanted to go. This made the officers suspicious of them and thinking that they must be the holdup men, they made up their minds to place them under arrest, but as the thieves were sitting in different parts of the car it was impossible to capture the three men without using their revolvers in the car.

"There were other passengers in the car at the time, but as the men had paid their fares to Aurora avenue they thought they would wait until the men got off the car and then make the arrest. While the men were coming out of the car door they were placed under arrest, Officer Grass descending first and Gibson following the three prisoners. While descending two of the robbers turned on Officer Gibson and the three fell off the car together, they making an effort to pull their guns from their pockets. However, they were not quick enough for Gibson, who pulled his gun from his pocket and while lying on the ground shot one of the men dead, the other man making his escape. In the meantime Officer Grass had his hands full in having a gun fight with the third man, who later made his escape with the other robber. The dead robber was later identified as Clate Taylor, a tough character of Nodoway, Missouri. On October 24, 1903, two suspicious characters were arrested by the Chicago police department and in searching them guns of the same pattern were found on them as those used by Clate Taylor, the dead robber. Chief Michels was notified of the same and detailed Officers Grass and Gibson to Chicago to see if they were the men wanted here. They were placed among several other prisoners and were at once picked out by the Aurora officers and brought to Aurora, where they were identified by a good many people who had seen them in Aurora the day of the holdup. They were identified as being the three men hanging around the Montgomery schoolhouse the same day the holdup occurred. Their names were Thomas and James Conway, brothers, living in Chicago. Their trial was held in Geneva and they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to Joliet state prison March 3, 1904, on an indeterminate sentence."

"One of the most brutal murders occurred in the E. J. & E. railroad yards in West Aurora, February 28, 1903, when Antonio Romano, an Italian, murdered his companion, Nicholas Tomaso, in a box car by striking him with a hatchet in the head. In this case Chief Michels and his assistants deserve great credit in ferreting out and capturing said Romano. The cause of the murder was an old grudge from Italy before they came to America. In looking over the grounds after the murder was committed a hatchet was found in the snow covered with blood, and from this Romano was suspected of being the murderer. The dragnet was put in all the Italian quarters in Chicago and Chief Michels, with the assistance of the Chicago police department, captured Romano at 121 West Polk street, Chicago, Illinois. The arrest was made by Detectives Murray and Shaunessy, of the Chicago police department. He was brought to Aurora, bound over to the grand jury, and at his trial was found guilty and was sentenced to be hanged November 20, 1903. The execution was carried out by Sheriff Burke on said date at 12:30 P. M., the hanging being perfect."

"One of the greatest catches made was when Chief Michels arrested Emory Hartsig and five of his bogus collectors February 25, 1908, who were collecting for advertising space in several bogus directories. These men have operated all over the United States and have defrauded business houses of hundreds of thousands of dollars. They are known the world wide and all large detective agencies had been trying to capture them, but without avail until Chief Michels and his assistants made good in capturing five of these men so long sought for. These five men are now doing time in the Joliet state prison and several more are listed to keep company with their companions in Joliet."

First Patrol Wagon. S. L. Charles, alderman of the second ward under the old charter, has the honor of being the man who bought the first patrol wagon and team for the city of Aurora in the year 1886. Also the first team for the present fire and police system. The horses were named Sam and Charlie by Alderman Sam Charles, he being the chairman of the police committee. They had to answer every fire call, pulling the hook and ladders, besides doing all the police work. In the year 1898 the patrol wagon was done away and an ambulance was bought to do police work and take care of the sick and injured, taking them to either their homes or hospitals as requested.

The old jail in the city building has been torn out and a modern jail, well ventilated and electric lighted, second to none in the state, having cost the city $7,000, taken its place.

The "red light system" has been adopted in the business district and is indispensable to the police department. By throwing a switch in the chief's office a red light appears on most of the down town corners, telling the policemen that someone is wanted at headquarters or to be spoken to by the office. In three minutes' time all the men will have answered the signal and through this means many suspects have been caught and quick service rendered.

The police department in 1908 consisted of:

1 chief of police. 1 assistant chief of police. 1 captain of police. 2 detectives. 2 patrol drivers. 2 desk sergeants. 1 jailor. 12 patrolmen. 3 merchants police.

AURORA'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Aurora has for many years boasted of its efficient fire department and it has certainly had capable and efficient firemen, who as a rule have nipped incipient fires in the bud and prevented their growing into conflagrations. Only three or four times since its organization and the installation of the high pressure water works system have fires got beyond the control of the fire department. Fire Chief Rang has recently compiled a brief and concise history of the fire department, from which liberal extracts are given:

After several large fires in the year of 1853-54, which nearly wiped out the business portion of the village, Trustee Holmes Miller on July 16, 1855, made a motion that if the citizens of Aurora will raise $500 by subscription for the purchase of a fire engine, the trustees will appropriate the balance from the treasury, the engine not to exceed in cost $1,000.

On May 13 Charles Gill was appointed by the president of the board to go to Chicago and examine fire engines with a view of purchase.

May 17 the board considered the report of Charles Gill and resolved that if practicable the sum of $4,000 be borrowed for the purchase of a fire engine, hook and ladders and for a company to extinguish fires and for a building of two stories.

June 26 an ordinance was passed to enable the president and board to purchase a fire engine when a sufficient sum shall be subscribed, said subscribers shall receive 10 per cent interest thereon, one-half to be paid from the taxes of 1856 and one-half from the taxes of 1857, provided that enough money is subscribed.

July 22 Charles Gill was sent to Chicago to purchase the engine.

July 31, 1856, a contract with Wright Brothers, of Rochester, New York, for a hand engine, hose cart and hose; also for a building to be erected for an engine house and calaboose and for the storing of the cannon was let. The engine cost $1,600 and the house $600.

The first fire company organized was the Young America, with Jesse Brady as foreman, and for many years our leading citizens and business men ran with the machine and manned the brakes.

February 11, 1857, the two villages were incorporated and all apparatus was turned over to the city.

In 1863 J. H. Thompson was appointed chief engineer, L. D. Brady first assistant, and J. S. Hawley second assistant. These were all prominent business men located on Main street and Broadway.

In 1872 the Young America engine was sold to Benton Harbor for $750.

In the year 1869, when B. F. Parks was mayor and Ben. Bisbie chief engineer, the first steam fire engine (Amoskeag) was purchased by the city. Sam Edgerly was its first engineer.

No. 1 company was then organized (volunteers) and did excellent service under the various officers and men for many years. No. 1 was the champion team of the state and won the Buckhorns at three state tournaments. In 1871 the steamer and company were sent to help at the great Chicago fire and came home with much credit.

In 1898 the steamer was sold for old junk for $60, and with the money from the sale Chief Schoeberlein had hose wagons built for Nos. 1 and 2.

Under the administration of John C. Murphy new quarters were built in North Broadway for $12,000 to house No. 1 hook and ladder truck and patrol wagon.

In 1891-92 W. S. Frazier, mayor; William Messenger, James Battle and John Meredith, fire and water committee, purchased an aerial truck and a chemical engine for this house.

In 1905, H. B. Douglas, mayor; Louis Stoll, J. W. Linden and Jesse Curry, fire and water committee; the chemical engine was replaced by an up-to-date combination hose wagon and a company of five full paid men organized, with George Rang as chief.

The second steamer purchased was in 1875, from A. Button & Son, Waterford, New York (D. Volintine mayor). Its first engineer was Hugh Doran and W. E. Reed was chief. The steamer was stationed on Anderson street, in a house built in 1870. A company of twenty men was organized and named Excelsior No. 2. The engine was in regular service until the establishment of the city water works system (1886) and is at the present time in good condition and held in reserve (1908). 1881 (T. Phillips, mayor), William Egermann chief, a horse was purchased for the No. 2 hose cart, then rebuilt. The first driver was George Rang, now chief. In 1882 a team of horses were purchased for the steamer and a company of thirteen men organized, with Adam Schoeberlein, captain; Emil Frauenhoff, lieutenant; John Hubbard, engineer of steamer and Harvey Rackmyer stoker; M. Keil, driver. In 1898 the one-horse cart was replaced by a two-horse hose wagon and a company of five call men and a regular driver organized.

In 1869 the Holly pumps were established on both sides of the river, a hose house built and a company organized and located in River and Galena streets. A Holly pump was put into Hoyt's shop to pump water into the West Side mains and into the city mills for the East Side. The old Eagle mill site at the north end of the island was first tried, for the city owned one hundred and forty-four cubic inches of water then, but this power was insufficient to work the pump. After many years a hose house was built in South Lake street.

In 1881 a horse was purchased for the hose cart, then rebuilt. The company was organized under Chief Egermann and called No. 3 company. In 1886 a two-story brick house was built in South Lake street and a team of horses and a four-wheeled carriage purchased. In 1895 company of five paid men organized with Captain R. Tabor.

In 1892 the horse and cart at No. 3 was transferred to a two-story brick house, built at Union and Columbia streets. A company of six call men was organized, with R. Nixon as captain. In 1894 a team of horses was purchased and the No. 3 hose carriage transferred to this company. Later built into a hose wagon with a company of four paid men; organized under Chief Rang, January, 1907, with B. Weiler captain.

In 1894 old hook and ladder house in Broadway was moved to Fifth avenue and horse and cart transferred from No. 4 and a company of six call

men organized, with Captain L. Reese. It was called No. 5. In 1908 this house was rebuilt and company of four paid men organized, with Captain W. Jacobs.

The first ladders used in the department were a few ladders carried on a two-wheeled cart.

In 1871 a hook and ladder house was built in North Broadway and the Eureka hook and ladder company organized, with a fair-sized village truck, which was in service until 1892, when an empty truck was purchased and equipped with the ladders taken from the Aerial truck (also purchased the same year) by the fire and water committete—Messenger, Batttle and Meredith. The aerial truck is held in reserve. January 1, 1907, the company (now called No. 6) were put on full pay, with five men.

In 1875 W. E. Reed and other members of the department established the first electric call fire alarm system. While stringing wires Tom Bexon, a member of No. 2 company, fell from a pole at the corner of River street and Downer place and was killed.

In 1886 an electric fire and police alarm system was installed with fifty signal boxes and gongs and printers in all hose houses, city hall and pumping station. The system has been improved and added to and at the present time there are about one hundred fire alarm boxes in the city.

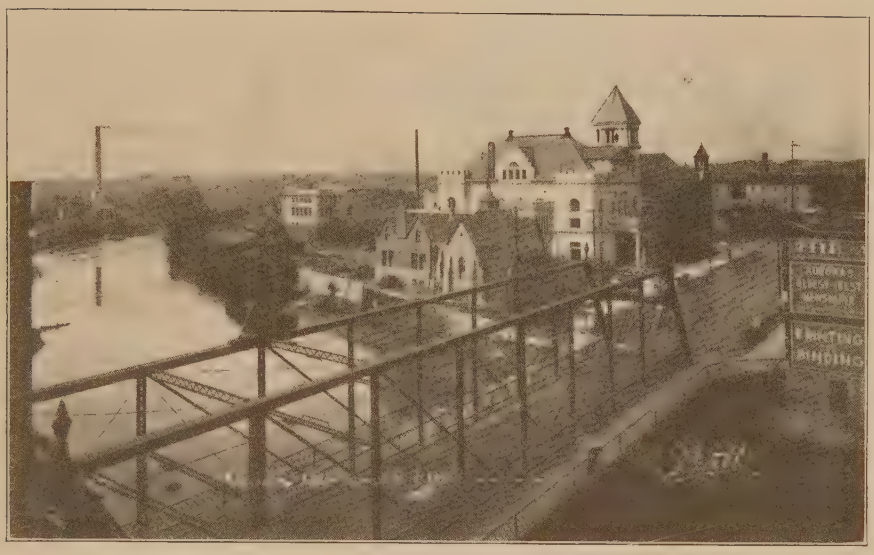
The source of water supply up to 1886 was either direct from the river, from the Holly system in the business district of the east and west side, or from large cisterns located through the residence district, as follows:

Main and Root streets, Main and State streets, New York and Fourth streets, Clark and Fourth streets, Fifth and Clark streets, North avenue and Jackson street, Fourth street and North avenue, Union and Liberty streets, and Walnut and Locust streets.

In 1886 a high pressure water works system was installed, with miles of mains and hydrants, which system has been greatly extended and enlarged.

Chief officers and their titles under which they served were as follows:

1853. George Suydam, fire warden.
1856. Jesse Brady, foreman; J. Hattery, foreman.
1863. J. H. Thompson, chief engineer.
1869. Ben Bisbie, fire engineer.
1870. W. H. Hawkins, chief engineer.
1871-73. W. E. Reed, chief engineer.
1874. J. Eddy, chief engineer.
1875-79. W. E. Reed, chief engineer.
1880-81. W. Egermann, chief engineer.
1882-83. W. E. Reed, chief engineer.
1884. Joseph Boyle, chief engineer.
1885-90. George Siler, chief engineer.
1891. Adam Sanders, chief engineer.
1892-93. Adam Schoeberlein, fire marshal.
1894-96. W. Zimmers, fire marshal.
1897-05. A. Schoeberlein, fire marshal.
1906-08. George Rang, chief.



EAST BRIDGE, AURORA. ERECTED 1885.

AURORA, NORTH FROM HOTEL ARTHUR.

As before stated, there have been but few fires since 1886, when the new water works were installed. Among the more prominent fires in the city since its settlement are the following:

1854. August 4, Mackenhill's distillery.
1854. Volintine's general store, in Main street.
1856. Eight stores on east side Broadway.
1858. Seven or eight stores west side of Broadway, from corner of Main south of Alschuler's.
1861. May 3, stores in River street from Galena to Hurd's store.
1867. Wilder House.
1869. Huntoon House.
1871. Old silver plate factory.
1873. May 20, C., B. & Q. shops; over $50,000 damage.
1888. C., B. & Q. paint shop, Oak street schoolhouse, Mercantile block, Fox and Broadway.
1903. June 18, Sencenbaugh store, Broadway.
1906. February 11, Stolp's woolen mills building.
1906. March 18, Jennings seminary.
1906. August 10, Knickerbocker Ice Company, North Broadway.
1906. November 7, Oak street school.

CITY WATER WORKS.

Under the head "Fire Department" is mentioned the installation of the high pressure water system, but the circumstances which led up to it deserve a more extended mention. There had been considerable agitation of the question of water supply for fire purposes, and for a few years a supply of water for domestic purposes was discussed. An analysis of numerous wells in different parts of the city was made and they were all found to be contaminated with organic matter, decidedly dangerous to life and health of the people. The council engaged the services of an engineer, Chester B. Davis, to ascertain where a suitable water supply could be obtained. He discovered there was plenty of water in the river and advanced the theory that impure river water would purify itself by falling over a dam and becoming "aerated," therefore the river water, after falling over the North Aurora dam, would become pure and suitable for domestic purposes. He also found a large underground supply of pure water on the Douglas farm, south of town, which he thought might possibly furnish a sufficient supply. But being sure of a sufficient supply in the river, he recommended that it be taken from the river above the city. The council adopted this plan June 5, 1885, and borrowed one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars to complete the work. Alderman George Meredith championed the work of the council, and it is to his efforts, more than to those of any other one man, that Aurora secured water works at that time. The pumping station was put north of the city, and conduits were laid to an island opposite the pumps, through which the water ran to get into the big well, from which it was pumped into the stand pipe and into the water mains. But the quality of the water was not suitable for

domestic purposes, for the air failed to purify the sewage from the up river towns. When the work was completed the city owned over twenty miles of mains, a steel stand pipe one hundred and fifty two feet high and eighteen feet in diameter, two steam pumps, with a capacity of three million gallons daily, and two hundred and forty-five hydrants. Water takers used the water for watering lawns, etc. There was an abundant supply for fire purposes, but it was not much used for domestic purposes. After a few years the city determined to experiment with artesian wells, and sunk one well to a depth of two thousand or more feet into the St. Peter's sandstone, which underlies all this part of the country. The first five thousand feet supplied pure soft water, but not in sufficient quantity. The deeper the well went the more mineral matter appeared in the water, and in the last five hundred feet the quantity was so great that the water was undesirable, therefore the lower end of the well was plugged up. Three other wells have been sunk, until now (1908), with the aid of an "air lift," supply the needs of the city, about three million gallons daily. Extensions of the water mains have been made every year, until now (1908), the city has over fifty-eight miles of mains, while the quality and quantity is very satisfactory. In fact it analyses better than any other city water in the state. The city had in 1908, four hundred and eighty-four hydrants for fire protection. It keeps a constant supply of fresh water in fourteen watering troughs and two drinking fountains. Water is supplied to private parties through meters, of which there were four thousand five hundred in use in 1908, and the annual revenues were about forty thousand dollars. The surplus over the expenses was used to extend the mains and pay the interest on the bonds. The actual amount of water consumed was two million gallons daily. Thus, in 1908, it appeared that with fifty-eight miles of water mains and five hundred hydrants for fire protection, free water supplied to the city buildings, fire department buildings, schools, hospitals, drinking fountains, watering troughs, the entire expense, including interest on the bonds, was paid by the private water consumers and the water tax was not large, compared with that of other places. This was considered by the advocates of municipal ownership of public utilities to be an unanswerable argument in their favor.

SEWERS.

Since the water works have been installed the city has from time to time put in a sewer system until, at the present writing (1908) the city has over fifty miles of sewers paid for by the property owners under the special assessment plan.

ELECTRIC STREET LIGHTING.

Aurora claims to be the first city in the world to have its streets lighted by electricity. In the spring of 1881 the city made a contract with the Aurora Electric Light and Power Company for sixteen two thousand-candle power lamps at six thousand dollars a year for five years. The lamps were placed on elevated towers about one hundred and sixty feet high, made of gas pipe. At the expiration of this contract, in 1886, the city installed an electric lighting

plant of its own, securing power from the city pumping station, up the river, and so far as is known has the record of having the first municipally owned electric street lighting plant in the world. After twenty-two years of service it is at this writing pronounced very satisfactory. The lamps have been lowered to fifteen or twenty feet above the street crossings, which gives better service than on high towers.

In 1907, after being in use twenty-six years, the city electrician describes the system as follows:

"The municipal electric light system is composed of eight independent fifty-nine-arc light circuits, all controlled from a central switch board and energized by a three hundred and fifty kilowatt generator direct connected to a four hundred and fifty horsepower cross compound condensing Ball engine, located at the city water station. The steam for this plant is supplied from the same battery of boilers which supply the pumping engines and the plant is operated jointly with the water works, a division of total plant expense exclusive of labor being made on a basis of one-third cost to the lighting department, and two-thirds cost to the water department.

"The above system is practically new, having been in satisfactory operation since the latter part of 1906, and as it now stands will compare favorably with any municipal lighting plant in the country.

"Equipment—The lighting system is equipped as follows: Four hundred long burning arc lamps (of which three hundred and eighty-four are now in operation), one fifty-light transformer and five multiple arc lamps in Lincoln park, one four hundred and fifty horsepower cross compound condensing Ball engine with Dean condenser direct, connected to a Westinghouse Electric Company three hundred and fifty-kilowatt generator, one exacting generator, one Westinghouse ten-horsepower engine driving a ten-kilowatt generator for lighting the pumping plant, one hundred and one miles number six weather proof wire, nine thousand feet number six single conductor and nine hundred feet of number six double conductor, lead covered, high tension cables, in Chicago Telephone Company conduits, four one hundred-light Westinghouse Electric Company transformers, eight fifty-light regulators and one fully equipped five-panel switch board.

"The operating cost for the year was fifteen thousand, eighty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents, or thirty-nine dollars and thirty cents per lamp."

The same report thus describes the fire alarm and police telegraph system:

"The fire and police telegraph system consists of two independent police circuits operating respectively on the east and west sides of the river, three fire circuits (two of which are on the east side and one on the west side) and one house circuit operating the tower bell, all of which are energized by a three hundred and twenty-five cell storage battery and controlled by a Gamewell automatic switch board.

"The transmitter enables the police desk sergeant to send in an alarm from his desk upon receipt of a telephone message. The repeater automatically transmits alarms from one circuit to the other."

PARKS.

Lincoln Park.—When the original plat of Aurora was laid out, in 1835, by Samuel McCarty, he set aside one block for a public park. This is now known as Lincoln park. It is located between Main and New York streets, East Park place and West Park place.

McKinley Park.—Located on North Lake street, and extending to River street, between Vine street and West Park avenue, was donated to the city for park purposes by Roswell Wilder, about 1839. It was christened McKinley park after the death of President McKinley. An effort has been made to change the name to "Wilder park," in honor of the doner, which may be done hereafter.

Phillips Park.—When Travis Phillips, former mayor of Aurora, died, in 1897, he left a will making several bequests and instructing his executor, Eugene B. Mix, to use the remainder of his estate in the purchase of some land and to donate the same to the city for park purposes. In 1899 Mr. Mix presented to the city council a deed for sixty acres of land in the southeast part of the city for a park. This land he bought of H. H. Evans at four hundred dollars an acre, and the purchase carried with it a proviso that the street railway, in which Mr. Evans was then interested, should continue to run to the park for a term of years. The place had been previously used for park purposes in hopes of inducing travel on that line of the street railway. The city accepted the donation and made some improvements on the park. In 1905 park commissioners were appointed, under the state law, who built a house for the custodian and made other improvements, as fast as the funds at their disposal would permit. In 1908 the park commissioners were J. R. Schmahl, E. C. Beaupre, and N. M. Hutchison.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

To sum up the public improvements of the city in the year 1908: It had a water works system valued at over two hundred thousand dollars, with over fifty-eight miles of water mains, furnishing the purest water to four thousand five hundred water takers, five hundred fire hydrants, all without any tax on the city. It also had over fifty miles of sewers, ninety-two miles of streets, twenty-three and one-half miles of street paving, eighty-five miles of brick or cement sidewalk, mostly cement; an excellent paid fire department, with five hose houses and a high water pressure in all parts of the city; a fine police department, a good municipal street lighting system, an electric fire alarm system, all this the work of the city government. These, taken in connection with an excellent public school system with ample school buildings, it was claimed, made Aurora a good place for residence—one hard to be equaled for its size and age, the world over.

HOSPITALS.

Aurora City Hospital was opened in 1886. It received its first financial boost from a bazar given in the old skating rink at the corner of Lincoln

avenue and Main street, in which nearly all churches and societies in the city joined, and several thousand dollars were raised. A "benefit" was again given the institution in 1888 in the reconstructed city mills. The Woman's Club gave another bazar in 1905 in the coliseum on the island, realizing a profit of over ten thousand dollars. Several legacies have also been received. The hospital has been enlarged and improved as fast as its finances would permit. It received one thousand, five hundred dollars a year from the city until the St. Charles Hospital was opened in 1900, when that sum was divided between the two institutions.

St. Charles' Hospital was opened by the Catholic denomination in 1900. The large brick house, on North Fourth street, built by Philo Carpenter, and afterwards occupied by Mrs. Coulter, was bought in 1900, and at once transformed into a hospital. In 1902 a large annex was built at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars, a large portion of which remained as a debt on the institution in 1908. Several bazars have been given for its benefit.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Charles T. Douglas, writing from San Diego, California, to the semi-centennial celebration of the First Congregational church, in 1888, gives some interesting reminiscences, from which we quote:

"It was in that old church that Salmon P. Chase made one of his famous republican speeches, while Douglas and Lincoln were running for the senate. Frederick Douglass twice pleaded the cause of the oppressed within its walls. John P. Hale, Rev. John Grass, Ichabod Goodwin and other noted anti-slavery speakers found its doors open to them. Many will remember the exciting day when Stephen A. and Frederick Douglass were both advertised to address the citizens of Aurora—the one in reply to the other. It was after the passage of the "Missouri Compromise Act," and Stephen A. was attempting to justify himself before his enraged and outraged constituency for introducing and advocating the passage of that infamous law. Frederick had heard that he was to address the citizens of Aurora and determined to follow in reply. The train from the south brought Stephen A., but his condition was such that it required the assistance of two strong men to walk into the Aurora—now Tremont house. Frederick had arrived earlier on the eastern train, and was so unwell that the physicians, the late Dr. Hard and some one else—positively forbade him to speak at all. When it was announced that neither was able to speak, the vast throng, including some from distant states, who had gathered to hear Frederick's reply to Stephen A., were greatly disappointed. . . . The turbulent mass insisted that Frederick should at least show himself. Soon the cry went up 'to the church! to the church!' The doctors had consented that Frederick might speak in the church a few moments. Away rushed the crowd up the hill, and in less time than I have taken to write it, the church was filled to overflowing, and crowds gathered at the windows. Frederick was brought in and laid down on the pulpit sofa to rest a minute. Little hump-back Beeman, son of Dr. Beeman, of New York, sat in a chair at the end of the sofa behind the pulpit. It was

suggested that while Frederick was resting someone on the opposite side should address the people in Stephen A.'s place. A lawyer by the name of Poindexter introduced an orator from Ohio by the name of Chapman, better known as 'Crow, Chapman, crow.' When Chapman attempted to justify and defend the Missouri compromise, the excitement became so great that cries of 'Put him out,' 'Lynch him,' etc., were heard from all parts of the house. Judge Parks, who, with Poindexter, had assisted Stephen A. into the hotel, was sitting about half way down the north aisle. He sprang to his feet, and, striding down to the front shouted, 'By the gods you shall hear him,' and turning he pointed his finger at Beeman, and said in tones of withering scorn, 'That little pickaninny'—but he got no further; for like lightning, Beeman sprang over the pulpit and clutched Parks by the throat. Everybody was on their feet, women screamed in terror;—a rush, and Parks went out of the window head foremost. Strong arms stood Beeman on the communion table in front of the altar, and there with hands on his hips, chest heaving with intense excitement, and eyes gleaming with fire, he stood until he could get his breath, and then burst forth in such a flood of burning eloquence in denunciation of the slave power and its truculent followers, as only a naturally eloquent man, speaking under the stimulant of such an epithet and in such a cause, could give utterance to. He was followed by Frederick in a half hour's speech, which those who heard can never forget."

HOW GENERAL FARNSWORTH BECAME AN ABOLITIONIST.

In the same letter from which the foregoing is quoted, Mr. Charles L. Douglas says: "It is related that some years previous to this, General Farnsworth objected to these anti-slavery meetings being held in our church. At one of them he undertook to create a disturbance while Frederick Douglass was speaking, asking, 'What of it?' etc. Frederick at length turned upon him, saying, 'What of it? Suppose they should take your wife—she is white, to be sure—and sell her to be the mistress of some treacherous villain?' The general replied that he would not stand that. 'But that is just what they do,' said Frederick, and put some other questions to him touching family ties, etc. At the close of the meeting General Farnsworth apologized, saying that he had done wrong in interrupting him, and was wrong. From that time forward he was an abolitionist." The general was afterwards a gallant soldier in the war, which resulted in abolishing slavery, and still later he championed the cause of freedom in many a contest in the halls of congress.

THE FIRST CITY ELECTION.

The first city election in Aurora was held March 4, 1857, when B. F. Hall, democrat, was elected over E. R. Allen, republican. The victorious democracy celebrated their victory with fireworks and a big parade. Owing to the bridges being swept away by the flood, the celebration must have been a one-sided affair.

RIVALRIES.

Whenever a stream passes through a village or small city there is generally a rivalry of some sort between the inhabitants of the two sides of the stream. This rivalry, for some reason, was particularly intense at an early day in Aurora. This was primarily due to the location of the postoffice, which would change its location from one side of the river to the other with every presidential election. Samuel McCarty acted as postmaster for "McCarty's Mills," as the place was called, from 1834 to 1837, when Burr Winton was appointed regular postmaster of Aurora, at which time he moved the postoffice to the east side. This change in location continued regularly every four years until it was settled in by Russel C. Mix, who first moved it to the west side and later built a small frame building on the land belonging to J. G. Stolp on the island which bears his name. And there it has remained ever since, to the apparent satisfaction of every one.

This rivalry was intensified shortly after the railroad was built from Aurora to Turner's Junction. A charter had been granted by the legislature for an extension of the Aurora branch from Aurora to Mendota. Boston capitalists had bought up some of the railroad stock and were to furnish the money to extend the road toward the west. Then came up the question, "Where should the depot be located?" Charles Hoyt, Silas Reynolds and several other residents west of the river, who had subscribed for quite a large quantity of stock for those days, thought they were entitled to some consideration on that account, and planned to have the track cross the river above the dam, have the depot on the west side, and thereby make West Aurora the big town. The eastsiders heard about this, and took steps to change the program. Ben Hackney went to Boston, then headquarters for the road, and bought a number of shares of stock as O. T. Shedd tells the story, and coming back persuaded the engineer to place the grade of the roadbed so low that it could not cross the river above the dam, and it therefore became necessary to have the track go down on the east side and cross the river below the town. This raised such a storm of protest that the managers of the road promised to build as good a depot on the west side as there was on the east side, which was done, and for many years the depots on each side of the river were alike, but west side people never forgave the eastsiders for outwitting them in this way. It is said that "Charles Hoyt was so mad that he sold all his railroad stock."

The rivalry continued, and Stolp's island became neutral ground, where all the public buildings were located, including the city buildings, the old Young Men's Christian Association, Memorial hall, postoffice building, the old public library, at the rear of Memorial hall, and finally the Carnegie public library, after more than a year's effort on the part of the library board to find a satisfactory location on either side of the river.

To avoid strife over political matters, it had become an unwritten law that mayors of the city should be selected first from one side of the river and then from the other side. This has been the practice ever since the city was organized, with one exception. In 1865 Dr. Young was elected to succeed himself. Even the Woman's Club selects its president from alternate sides of the river annually.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

On February 7, 1857, occurred the great flood, from which many local events are dated. A local paper, published that week, says the ground had been covered with snow over a foot deep for sixty days, with the ground frozen hard. On the 5th it began to rain and continued to do so most of the time until Saturday, the 7th. That morning, people living on the flats awoke to find their houses surrounded by water. They escaped to places of safety as fast as possible. The railroad bridge blocked the ice, and the water set back all over Stolp's island. Suddenly a gorge two miles up the river gave way and water and ice came down in irresistible foaming fury, sweeping everything before it. "Crash, crash, crash, went the three bridges within a minute of each other." Twenty small houses were swept down the stream, one containing a woman and her babe, who passed safely over the Montgomery dam and were rescued some distance below. A child, which floated down the river on a cake of ice was rescued at Aurora. Among the other losses in Aurora were Stolp's barn with three hundred bushels of grain, machinery, etc., dye house, one hundred cords of wood, bulk head, etc. His loss was estimated at over four thousand dollars. Fyfe's Eagle mills, on the island, Hyde's sawmill, Reedy & Merrill's sash factory, Woodworth brothers' addition to the factory, bridges, dams, etc. The "Guardian" placed the loss at thirty thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the "Beacon" at one hundred thousand dollars.

Pictures of the flood, taken by D. C. Pratt, are given elsewhere.

WHEN J. M. WALKER WAS MAYOR.

A well authenticated story is told that when James Walker was elected mayor, he was disgusted with a number of the aldermen, who had been elected at the same time, and when he took his seat and made the list of standing committees he said: "Gentlemen of the council, here is a list of the standing committees for the ensuing year. They are very poor committees, but it is the best I could do *with the material at hand!*"

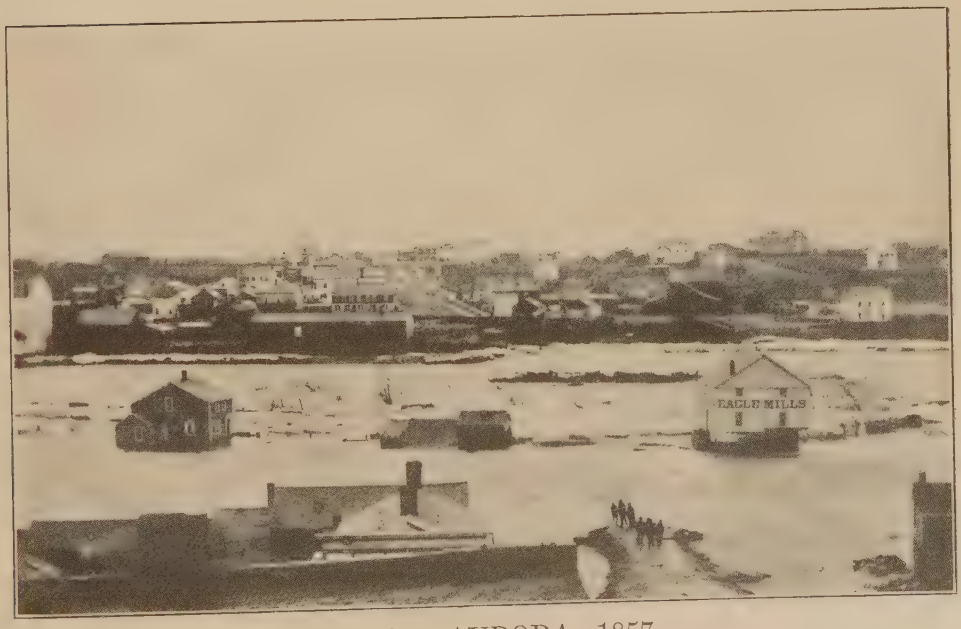
In 1907 Mr. Walker celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, nearly all of which time he spent as foreman of the great blacksmith shop, better known as "Walker's shop." On the date of the celebration the manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy presented Mr. Walker with a fine gold watch and chain.

ONE OF HOPKINS' EARLY LAW CASES.

It is not now an easy matter for a young lawyer to establish a profitable practice in his chosen profession, and in old times, it is claimed, the old lawyers looked with less favor upon an aspiring young attorney than in later years.

One of the first cases which the writer hereof was called upon to report for a newspaper in Aurora illustrates this proposition, as well as the fighting qualities which made A. J. Hopkins a success in both law and politics.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF AURORA FROM THE STEEPLE OF THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH.



FLOOD, AURORA, 1857.

A boy who had worked for a wagonmaker on Downer place and was unable to collect his pay, employed Hopkins to collect the amount due him, which was fourteen dollars. It was one of Hopkins' first cases. A. E. Searles, an old lawyer, was on the other side, and was disposed to treat the young attorney rather contemptuously. The trial came before Esquire C. H. Adams, whose office was in the little old frame postoffice building on the island. A jury of six men was agreed upon and the trial began. Searles was unusually severe, and when the trial was adjourned for dinner Hopkins told Searles that he must stop treating him in the way he had been doing or he would give him a thrashing. It appears that during the noon hour Searles armed himself with a pistol, and when the case was again called, so far forgot himself as to repeat his contemptuous language about his opponent. He had not proceeded far when Hopkins struck him on the side of the head with his bare fist and knocked him half way across the building. Searles picked himself up and pulled a pistol from his pocket and was proceeding tremblingly toward his opponent, when W. P. West, one of the jurymen seized his hand and took the pistol away. Thereupon the plaintiff in the case struck Searles twice on the head, inflicting wounds from which the blood flowed freely. After quiet was restored Esquire Adams said, "Take that man out and wash him up." Someone sponged the blood from Mr. Searles' face and the esquire said, "Now let the case proceed." Mr. Searles was not in condition to make an effective plea, and Hopkins asked the jury for a verdict of fourteen dollars for his client, which was given.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Aurora is essentially a railroad town, and is now something of a railroad center. It may not be generally known that the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad received its start in Aurora. Such, however, is the case, and this is the way it happened.

The Galena & Chicago Union Railroad was chartered in 1836, which had been built and was in operation in 1848, when Hon. L. D. Brady was a member of the legislature. In that year he secured a charter for the "Aurora Branch Railroad Company," to run from Aurora and connect with the Galena & Chicago Railroad at the most desirable point, which happened to be Turner Junction, now West Chicago. The Aurora Branch Railroad was commenced in 1850 and was finished in 1851, thirteen miles. A. C. Gibson and Benjamin Hackney, with others, were named in the charter as directors for the new road, and Stephen F. Gale, of Chicago, was the first president. Mr. Harmon, in his history of Aurora says: "Considerable difficulty was experienced in negotiating the bonds, which job was undertaken by B. Hackney, who was then acting superintendent and principal stockholder. Frink & Gale, of Chicago, and Brady, Hackney and others, of Aurora, had to endorse them, thus becoming personally responsible before they were taken. . . . John Arnat of Elmira, New York, took the first ten thousand dollars worth of bonds, and

Rufus H. King, of Albany, took forty thousand dollars worth. Bonds were taken at par by the Buffalo & Niagara Railroad for a quantity of second hand flat rails, thought to be sufficient to finish the road. The road cost in all, with an engine, two passenger and twelve freight cars, about one hundred thousand dollars.

"The flat rails thus purchased were just enough to complete the line without any allowance for switches, sidetracks, and turning around, so additional iron was bought of the Michigan Central Railroad.

"On June 22, 1852, the charter of the Aurora Branch Railroad was amended and the road was empowered to build to Mendota, forty-six miles, while the name of the road was changed to the 'Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company,' and it began to operate this extension in the fall of 1853. In 1855 the name of the road was again changed to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and on July 9, 1856, the latter company was consolidated with the Central Military Tract Company, chartered February 15, 1851, which had built the road from Mendota to Galesburg, eighty miles, and opened it for traffic in 1855.

"In the meantime some far seeing gentleman from Boston came here to buy up the original stock of the Aurora Branch Railroad. Some was bought at par, some at a slight advance, but two or three held on to their stock until the system was purchased by J. J. Hill, about 1900, and realized not less than forty times the original outlay. This increase was made from time to time as new roads were purchased in the form of 'stock dividends,' sometimes called 'watered stock.' The profits of the Bostonians, who bought most of this stock, can only be imagined. In 1860 the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy became the owner, by purchase under a foreclosure sale, of the Northern Cross Railroad from Galesburg to Quincy, which had been opened in 1856, the name of which was changed to the 'Quincy & Chicago Railroad' in 1857. In 1863 it also bought the Peoria & Oquaka Road from Peoria through Galesburg to Burlington. This road had been operated since 1855, and made a direct line from Chicago to Burlington as early as March 1 of that year, and to Quincy the year following.

"During all these years the through trains ran from Burlington through Aurora by way of Turner Junction to Chicago over the Galena & Chicago Road. Amos T. Hall, of Aurora, who was treasurer for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, attended the annual meetings of stockholders in Boston year after year and urged the construction of a direct line from Aurora to Chicago, owing to the excessive charges made by the Galena & Chicago line, but not until 1864 did he get the consent of the company to construct a new direct line. The history of the great Burlington system, outside its immediate connection with Aurora, does not properly belong in a history of Aurora, but the road, having its earliest inception here, will always be looked upon by Aurora people as the offspring of the town.

"There are, however, two branches of this road from Aurora, which must now receive consideration. The Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad and the Chicago & Iowa Railroad."

THE FOX RIVER LINE.

In 1868 the legislation passed a bill authorizing towns along the Fox river to vote to take stock in the new Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad, extending from Streator to Geneva. Aurora held a special town meeting February 26, 1869, to vote on taking this stock to the extent of sixty thousand dollars, and issuing town bonds therefor bearing ten per cent interest. The vote was 1,050 for, and 561 against the bonds. The bonds were issued and sold and the stock was received by the supervisor. For two years taxes were levied and money collected to pay the interest and ten per cent of the principal of the bonds, making the sum of twelve thousand dollars, which was paid on the bonds. At this juncture the supreme court decided that the law under which the bonds were issued was unconstitutional. Some one in one of the small towns down the river, who had a grudge against the railroad, discovered that this law was read only on *two* separate days in the lower house, whereas the constitution required it to be read on *three* separate days in both the house and senate. He, therefore, went into court and secured an injunction against the town authorities of his town forbidding them from levying any tax in that town for the payment of either interest or principal of these bonds. The case was taken to the supreme court and the injunction was sustained. A similar injunction was secured against the authorities of Aurora. This brought on a peculiar state of affairs. The town owned sixty thousand dollars worth of railroad stock, on which it had paid only twelve thousand dollars. It had outstanding forty-eight thousand dollars in bonds, which a large majority of the people of the town wanted to pay, but they were prohibited from paying them by an injunction from the supreme court. The innocent holders of these bonds, who paid full value for them in good money, were unintentionally swindled out of their money. Many years afterwards, a town meeting authorized the supervisor to exchange this railroad stock for an equal amount of town bonds, for which the stock was issued. The bonds were held in different parts of the country, many of them in Aurora. They were gradually exchanged for stock until 1899, when only two hundred and thirty shares remained in the town treasury, including the one hundred and twenty shares owned by the town. At the annual town meeting that year the supervisor was instructed to sell them to the highest bidder, which was done May 15, 1899, and they were sold to the firm of which Senator Hopkins was the head, for seven dollars and fifty cents a share.

The road was turned over to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in 1870 and was completed by that company and has since been continually operated by it and has become one of the most profitable branches of the great Burlington system.

CHICAGO & IOWA RAILROAD.

This road appears to have been projected by Mr. Hinckley in 1865 or about that time, and was known as the Hinckley Road. The town records show that at the town meeting in 1866 a proposition to vote town bonds

for one hundred thousand dollars in aid of this road was voted down by a vote of three hundred and sixty-nine for, to nine hundred and twenty-five against the bond issue. But the question came up again in the form of issuing bonds to buy stock in the road to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars. A special town election was held August 5, 1869, to determine whether the town of Aurora should subscribe for one hundred thousand dollars worth of stock in this road and issue bonds bearing ten per cent interest to pay for it.

At this election the town by a light vote (eight hundred and thirteen for, to three hundred and ninety-four against) saddled upon itself a debt of one hundred thousand dollars at ten per cent interest to pay for stock in a railroad to run through a very rich section of farming land, whose products were brought to Aurora by teams. The construction of the road was a direct and serious damage to the business interests of Aurora, for on its completion the farm products, which were formerly brought to Aurora for sale and exchange, were taken to the stations of Sugar Grove, Big Rock, Hinckley, Waterman and other places along the line, and were shipped directly to Chicago. From this time dates the beginning of the decline of business in River street, West Aurora, and to the date of the present writing the street has never recovered from the backset thus given it. The town, however, paid its ten per cent interest and finally wiped out the bonds and owned one hundred thousand dollars worth of stock in the new road. The company issued bonds which were taken by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which company went on and completed the road to St. Paul, and, of course, controlled its operation. Then a queer state of affairs was developed. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy wanted the stock in the Chicago & Iowa held by the town of Aurora, and as the company had built most of the road and had been operating it for several years it was taken for granted by most people that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was entitled to the stock. But Judge R. G. Montony, who had been employed by former Supervisor O. N. Shedd to look up the rights of the town and had spent a great deal of time in investigating this case, declared that the Aurora stock was the only stock in the road that had ever been paid for, and that the town of Aurora virtually owned the road, subject to the bonded indebtedness. He failed, however, to arouse any interest in the matter, even Supervisor Reising, who was also a large stockholder in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, thought it was not worth while to oppose the wishes of the railroad. The editor of the Aurora Herald, however, thought differently and called a public meeting, to be held in the editorial rooms of the Herald to consider the matter. This meeting was attended by A. Somarindyck, T. H. Day and Pierce Burton. The subject was explained and the "meeting" adjourned to the next night, and an effort was made during the next day to interest others. The adjourned meeting was attended by three or four others, and it was decided to issue a little "dodger" explaining the condition of affairs and urging all voters to be on hand at the appointed hour on the approaching town meeting day to vote on disposing of the stock. It was also decided to try to adopt a resolution at this meeting to take the stock out of the hands of the supervisor and put it in charge of a committee with instructions to sell it to the highest bidder. A somewhat vigorous "dodger" was

printed and circulated throughout the town, resulting in the biggest town meeting in the history of the town. The island in front of the town hall was literally packed with voters, who by a large majority adopted the resolutions, only a few stepped to one side, showing they favored giving the stock to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The town meeting was held April 5, 1881, and the resolution adopted named as a committee, A. Somarindyck, Alonzo George, Holmes Miller, C. S. Hoyt, John Reising, T. H. Day, Allen W. Stolp, together with the supervisor and town clerk, to sell the stock.

In due course of time the committee advertised the stock for sale and tried to interest some Wall street parties, as no one in Aurora wanted to buy a railroad with such a big debt. The result was that on the day of sale there were two bidders, who gradually run up the price to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and it was bid in at that price by Mr. Head, of Chicago, who paid that sum in cash. Just how much he made the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy pay him has never been made public, but it is surmised that he secured a good profit on his purchase, as that road has since held undisputed possession. These circumstances are given here in detail to illustrate the historic fact that three or four determined citizens can, by united and well directed, active effort, overcome the inertia of regular officials and accomplish almost any desired result for the good of the community. First let the result aimed at be right for "thrice armed is he whose cause is just," and there is but little danger of failure.

The town of Aurora had now (1881) one hundred and thirty thousand dollars cash in the treasury, and didn't know what to do with it. Some suggested building a township high school, as the law provides, others a fine new town hall, others investing the money so the interest would pay the town taxes. Other schemes were mentioned, but after deliberating a year or more it was finally decided to use five thousand dollars for the annual expenses of the town, so no town taxes were levied that year, and to appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars to gravel the public highways outside the city limits, and to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for new iron or steel bridges, which were afterward constructed across the river at North avenue to River street, Fox street to Downer place across the island and from New York street to Walnut street, above the dam. These bridges, at this writing (1908) are in fair condition, although heavy street cars have been running over the Fox street bridge for many years, and it is claimed weakened them, for they were designed for the use of only horses, wagons, etc. An effort is now being made to have cement bridges constructed at the island crossing.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

What is now the North-Western Railroad was the first railroad in Kane county, and got as far as Fox river at Geneva in 1850. It built a branch to Batavia in 1873 and to Aurora in 1883, coming down the west side of the river. The Aurora branch has done a remarkably good business ever since it was completed.

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN.

What is now the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern was constructed in 1886 between Aurora and Joliet, and was called the Joliet, Aurora & Northern. It changed its name and management in 1887, built a bridge across the Fox river and a depot on the west side at the corner of South street and Garfield avenue. It has done a good freight business,, but has made no effort to carry many passengers, except to run one train a day each way.

THE ILLINOIS, IOWA & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad was constructed between Aurora and Rockford in 1904-5-6, and is said to be the property of the United States Steel Company, and its chief business is the transportation of the products of the steel mills received over the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.

MANUFACTURING IN AURORA.

Every inland town which has ambitions to grow turns its attention to manufacturing, or, to speak more correctly, tries to induce others to do manufacturing in their locality. Owners of land argue that the location of an institution near them which employs laborers might enable them to sell lots to the workmen. These workmen would create a demand for groceries, meat markets and the like, which would require lots to build stores on, and so the town would grow and the land owners reap the harvest. The early settlers of Aurora were quick to perceive these advantages and made such successful efforts in this direction that the town has grown to be quite a manufacturing center.

THE C., B. & Q. SHOPS.

Among the first of these institutions to be located here were the repair shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The Aurora projectors of the road had influence enough to locate the shops here, which was done in 1855, shortly after the road was in running order, with the aid of private subscriptions amounting to $6,705.75. These shops were destroyed by fire on Christmas night, 1863, but were partially rebuilt. The officials of the road soon discovered that they did not have room enough in Aurora for their shops and proposed to move them to some place where more land could be obtained. This met with a protest of Aurora business men, who labored long with the officials to retain the shops here, but they had no land and the land in the immediate vicinity of the shops was owned by numerous individuals and was occupied by buildings of various kinds. Finally as an ultimatum J. M. Walker, president of the C., B. & Q., submitted a proposition to the people of Aurora early in 1867 to the effect that the company would pay $500 an acre for thirty acres, exclusive of the buildings, although the property was worth more than four times that sum. At the regular annual town meeting, April 2, 1867, of which R. C. Mix was moderator, Judge Parks introduced a resolution to the

STOLPS ISLAND, AURORA, LOOKING FROM THE FOX STREET HILL, 1867.

effect that the sum of $50,000 be raised by a bond issue, the money to be used for the purchase of land for the C., B. & Q. shops, his claim being that the law authorized the raising of any amount of money for "the good of the town," and this project came under that head.

J. D. Dunning moved to amend the resolution by adding that the whole amount should be raised by taxation in three years. This was promptly laid on the table on motion of Judge Parks. The motion was then "carried by a large majority," the record says, and afterwards gives the vote as 1,524 for, to 79 against the proposition. After much difficulty with the owners the necessary land was purchased and turned over to the C., B. & Q. at a cost of about $88,000. The deficit after selling the buildings was $12,000, which was made up by the city issuing bonds to that amount. So the shops were permanently located here and have aided more than any one other thing in building up the town. The wages of the employes have gone into the construction and maintenance of the town, while the profits of the work, if any, have gone into the capacious maw of the "Burlington System." The number of employes varies with the work on hand, sometimes running up to fifteen hundred.

Hoyt Brothers Manufacturing Company. Among the other earlier factories was that of the Hoyt Brothers Manufacturing Company, originally started in 1855 by Carter & Reeves for the manufacture of reapers. These were succeeded about 1858 by Pinney & Stevens, then by Carter & Pinney, and in 1868 by R. S. Carter & Company, who conducted a general jobbing and constructing business, and in 1869 by the Hoyts. These continued the business of making wood-working machinery until the death of Charles L. and Lucius Hoyt, when the shops were bought by the American Wood Working Machinery Company, which now operates them.

The Aurora Silver Plate Manufacturing Company was organized in 1869-70 and was burnt out the first year after commencing work. It was rebuilt at once and has made a large amount of silver-plated ware, which has been sold in all parts of the West. Although they have a fine building to show, the original stockholders have not grown wealthy from their investment.

The Aurora Watch Company was organized in 1883 and erected a fine factory on South LaSalle street. It made excellent watches, but after most of the original stockholders lost all or nearly all they invested, the plant was sold to a company manufacturing watches in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who moved the machinery there. The building was afterward leased by the Aurora Corset Company, who are now successfully operating.

The Frazier Road Cart Factory, established in 1881 by W. S. Frazier, continues to be one of the flourishing institutions of the city, conducted now by his sons, W. S. and E. S. Frazier.

The American Well Works is another of Aurora's successful institutions, which has grown to large proportions and ships its products, well sinking machines, to all parts of the world.

The Chicago & Aurora Smelting & Refining Company was the name of one of the companies which was induced to come to Aurora through a cash donation. Subscriptions were made chiefly by Aurora business men, amounting to $12,000 or $15,000, and paid over to the company, who bought land on

the east side of Fox river near North Aurora in 1882 and erected elaborate smelting works, bringing bullion from western mines and separating the gold and silver from the lead and other metals. They did a profitable business for twelve or fifteen years and then sold out to the "Trust" (The American Smelting & Refining Company), which closed up the works here. The buildings remained idle until 1907, when they were purchased by Love Brothers and are now used as a portion of their iron works. The location has been named "Lovedale."

LOVE BROTHERS' IRON WORKS.

This is one of Aurora's very own successful institutions, it having grown up here from almost nothing to one of the great iron industries of the West. In 1878 John P. Love and Joy Love, brothers, established a small foundry on Pierce street. In 1882 they moved to the corner of Clark and Water streets, where, besides doing general foundry work, they made a specialty of architectural iron. This work has grown to such an extent that they acquired a controlling interest in the Aurora Iron Works, at the corner of Spruce street and Highland avenue, and in 1907 purchased the old Smelting Works property, renamed it "Lovedale," built a suspension bridge across the river to reach the Batavia street car line, and are doing a flourishing business there.

RATHBONE, SARD & CO. STOVE WORKS.

This is one of the successful institutions which was located in Aurora by means of a subsidy or bonus. In September, 1889, a meeting of citizens appointed a committee to negotiate with Rathbone, Sard & Company, of Albany, New York, who had determined to locate a branch of their stove works somewhere in the West. This committee consisted of C. L. Hoyt, T. N. Holden and J. B. Arnold. That they succeeded in accomplishing the purpose for which they were appointed indicates the ability of the committee. After numerous interviews with the proprietors of the stove works and several visits by them to Aurora, the committee offered them fifteen acres of land free, $60,000 in cash, switches, sidetracks, etc., which took about ten acres more, agreed to extend the water mains, gas mains and street railway to the works, secure equal freight rates with Joliet, which was also after the works. The company accepted the proposition as a little better than offered by either Joliet or Elgin. "In return," says a report of the committee published in the Daily Express of October 1, 1883, "the stove company agree to expend $350,000 in buildings in Aurora by the first of next June to this fall, commence the foundation of the shops and warehouses enough to give employment to five hundred men, and to increase the works until the whole plant was located here." The manner in which the money was raised was unique and became known throughout the country as "The Aurora Plan." It was this: The committee secured options on about one hundred and fifty acres of land on the line of the C., B. & Q. near the "Y," crossing south of the city. Of this fifteen acres were to be given to the stove works, ten were reserved for other possible manufacturers, ten more were to be appropriated for sidetracks,

and the remainder to be cut up into five hundred city lots of about one-sixth of an acre each. These it was proposed to sell at the uniform price of $200, although they would soon be worth from $200 to $600, according to location. "These five hundred lots would bring $100,000, which would pay for the land, about $30,000, pay the bonus of $60,000, pay for the sidetracks, and the lots themselves would within a year be worth to the purchaser more than he pays for them now." Such was the rosy picture painted by the committee, and it is not strange that at a public meeting held to hear the report half of the lots were sold in thirty minutes and the other half the next day by a canvass of the city, the purchasers numbering nearly three hundred. The lots were apportioned by chance, the number of a lot and the name of a purchaser being drawn from different boxes at the same time until all the lots were disposed of.

The works were constructed and have been in operation since, but most of those who subscribed for lots still have them on hand.

Aurora Woolen Mills. In 1837 J. G. Stolp came to Aurora from Onondaga county, New York, with $300 in his pocket, which he had earned by working six years in an old woolen mill in Marcellus, New York. His uncle, Frederick Stolp, had preceded him and laid claim to all the land on Stolp's Island for Joseph G. in 1835. Joseph G. arrived here in 1837 and erected a woolen mill on the north end of the island and put in machinery for wool carding and cloth dressing. He continued business in this location until 1849, when he erected a large brick woolen factory, 103x35 feet, five stories high, and put in four looms. In 1858 he erected an addition, 75x35 feet, also five stories high. In these buildings he continued the manufacture of woolen cloth until 1887, when the machinery was sold and the building rented to several small manufactories of various kinds. The building was destroyed by fire February 11, 1906.

The original carding mill at the north end of the island was sold to Mr. Fyfe, who converted it into a grist mill, which was greatly damaged by the flood of 1857 and was afterward removed to make room for the Holly pumps for the city.

The City Mills occupy the site of the first mill erected by the McCarty's in 1834. In 1854 the mill was purchased by Charles Gill. It has since been owned by several proprietors, including Jameson & Russell, Jameson & Sheets and C. C. Sheets. It was seriously damaged by the flood of February 8, 1887, and by fire June 29, 1887, but was afterwards rebuilt in first-class shape and has done a good business ever since.

Blackhawk Mills were erected in 1842 by R. C. Mix for Charles Hoyt and were capable of making one hundred and fifty barrels of flour a day. For a long time this mill supplied flour for a large portion of the Northwest and sometimes made shipments to New York. The mill was idle for many years after 1870, as the Hoyt Brothers used the water power in their machine works. Later the site was covered by the buildings of the American Wood Working Machinery Company, the successors of Hoyt Brothers.

The Aurora Corset Company was organized in 1895 with a capital stock of $50,000. It occupied the building erected by the Aurora Watch Company,

at the south end of LaSalle street, where exclusive attention was given to the manufacture of corsets, "The Henderson" and "La Princess" being the leading patterns. In 1908 the factory employed three hundred hands and manufactured about $500,000 worth of goods annually. The officers of the company at that time were: S. D. Seamons, president; E. W. Trask, secretary; J. O. Mason, treasurer; L. J. Mead, manager; F. A. Hollister, superintendent. The stock is owned entirely by residents of Aurora.

The Wilcox Manufacturing Company was originally incorporated in 1880 with a capital stock of $6,000, for the purpose of making carpet sweepers. It was reincorporated in 1894 and the capital increased to $24,000. The carpet sweeper was manufactured for several years. Later it commenced the manufacture of the original Richards Door Hanger. The first were made to attach to the top of parlor doors. Later it developed all varieties of door hangers and largely increased its works, adding the making of the overhead carrying system, roller store ladders, mounted grindstones, wire stretchers, elevator gates, fire door equipments and a large number of hardware specialties, employing one hundred and fifty hands. The officers in 1908 were: D. W. Simpson, president and treasurer; L. R. Simpson, vice president and secretary.

The Richards Manufacturing Company was incorporated and erected a factory in 1903. Enlarged in 1905 with a capital stock of $100,000, employing one hundred and fifty hands in the manufacture of hardware specialties, such as door hangers of every kind, mounted grindstones, wagon jacks, door hinges, etc. The shops are located on six acres of ground near the main line of the C., B. & Q. R. R. west of the river, and their salesmen cover the entire United States, Canada and parts of Europe. In 1908 the officials of the company were: John H. Pease, president; O. N. Staley, vice president; H. O. Spencer, treasurer; and W. H. Fitch, secretary and manager.

Western Wheeled Scraper Works. This institution was moved from Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1890, and the expense paid in about the same manner as pursued in raising money for the stove works. Land was bought in the northeast part of town, south of the Burlington tracks, cut up into lots and sold. The surplus of about $30,000 after paying for the land was presented to the Scraper Works Company, which went toward the expense of moving from Mt. Pleasant and erecting the factory buildings. The institution has grown to be the second largest in the city, the C., B. & Q. shops being the largest. It manufactures wheeled scrapers, dump cars, wheelbarrows and such tools as are used in grading roads, railroads, etc. It furnished much of the machinery used in digging the Panama canal, which was supplied in the face of competition with the entire world. The number of employes varies with the amount of contracts on hand, running sometimes as high as seven hundred. Captain C. H. Smith is the president and principal stockholder.

The Aurora Cotton Mills were projected in 1883 and started manufacturing in October, 1884. The promoters of this company desired a location near Chicago, which was and still is the central market in the United States for the distribution of cotton goods, but did not want to be located in the city because of the troubles and consequent interruptions of operation due to labor agitation and the resulting unrest which always exists in large cities. All

available locations within one hundred miles of Chicago were considered and Aurora was finally decided upon as the most advantageous site for the requirements of the business. The success of this industry has proved the wisdom of the choice of location. The promoters of the Aurora Cotton Mills were Messrs. R. M., S. F. and N. R. Hobbs, brothers, the latter having been a resident of Aurora for a number of years. The capital stock was $300,000. The capacity of the mills was fifteen thousand spindles and four hundred looms. The goods manufactured were fine brown sheetings. The first board of directors were: S. F. Hobbs, N. R. Hobbs, W. W. Bishop, Joseph Reising, Alonzo George, J. O. Curry, John VanNortwick, John Stewart, C. C. Earle, A. J. Hopkins, J. J. Davis. The first officers were: W. W. Bishop, president; Alonzo George, vice president; J. J. Davis, secretary; and S. F. Hobbs, treasurer. Under this management the mills were operated until 1886, when S. F. Hobbs resigned and Alonzo George was made treasurer. Mr. George held this office until 1888, when R. M. Hobbs was made treasurer. Mr. Hobbs filled this office until his death in October, 1890, when E. S. Hobbs was made the treasurer and manager. In 1892 the capital stock was increased from $300,000 to $500,000 and the capacity of mills doubled, making thirty-two thousand spindles and eight hundred looms. There were about four hundred hands employed in 1908, the annual pay roll in the same year was about $120,000, and the annual output about six million yards. The goods are made under the name of "Aurora Sheetings" and are furnished in all widths from a yard to eleven quarters wide, in both bleached and brown. In 1908 the officers were: E. W. Trask, president; N. C. Simmons, vice president; J. J. Davis, board secretary; E. F. Beaupre, company secretary; E. S. Hobbs, treasurer. The entire board of directors in 1908 were: E. W. Trask, N. C. Simmons, J. J. Davis, E. S. Hobbs, A. J. Hopkins, H. L. McWethy, A. J. Hobbs, H. R. Tanner, Milo Pierce, William George, C. W. Marshall.

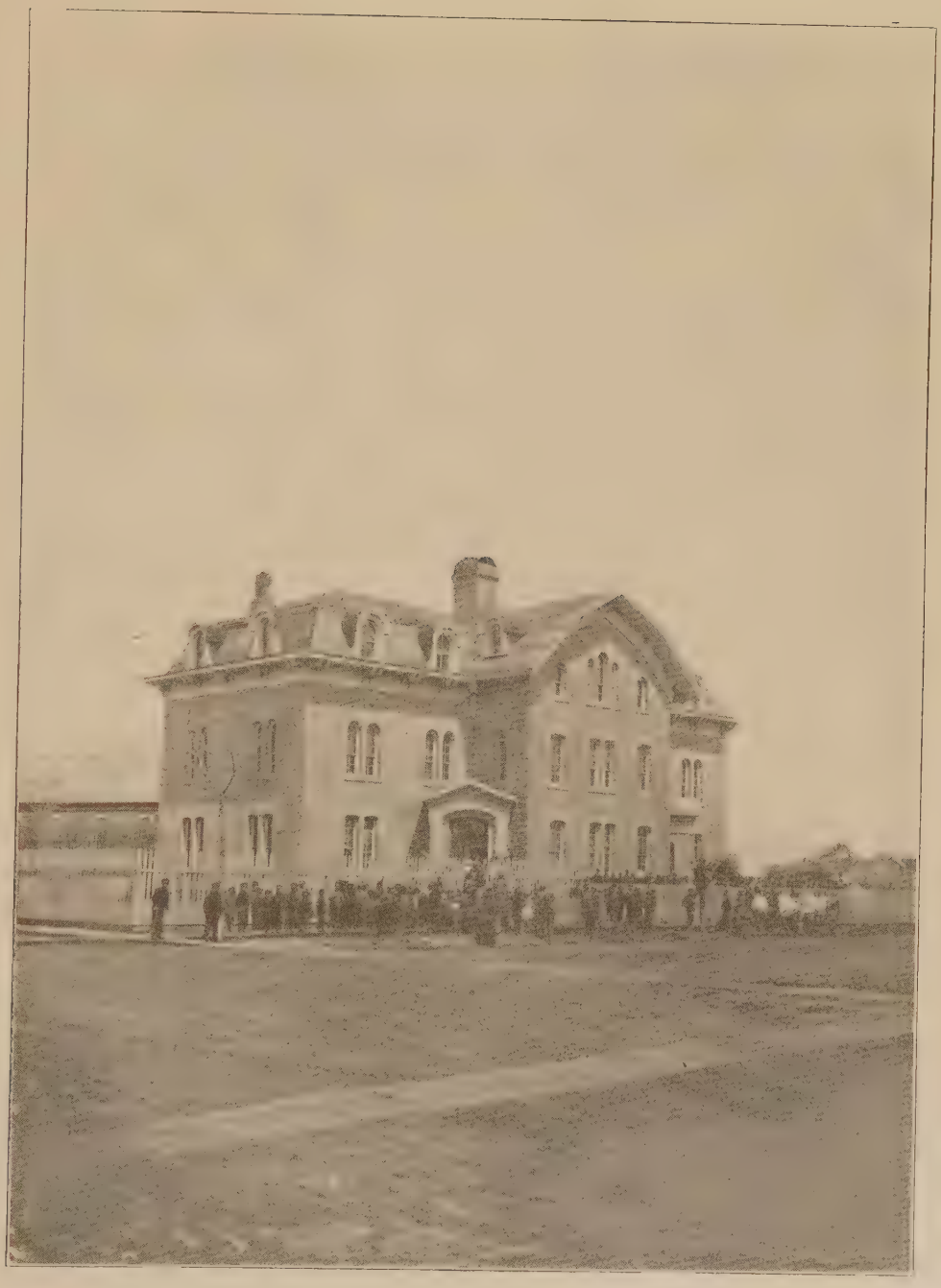
The New Haven Wire Goods Factory & Cooperage. In the year 1890 some Chicago men wanted to come to Aurora to establish a manufactory of gas engines and other things. They bargained for the Smedly farm, then owned by Dr. Gillette, in the northwest corner of the city, and laid out an addition called the Baker & Morton addition, for these were the men who were to erect the proposed factory. For some reason they failed to pay for the property and it reverted back to Dr. Gillette. His friends thereupon organized a syndicate, bought the addition, sold off the lots, took the surplus and built a very nice factory at a cost of about $30,000, which was presented to the New Haven Wire Goods Company, then looking for a location, which ran a year or so and failed. The factory and machinery were sold at an assignee's sale and bought in by the company organized by E. W. Hall for about $10,000. They ran it for a few months, making the same goods, wire fencing, door mats and a few kitchen utensils, when a fire destroyed a portion of the building and machinery. The manufacturing was suspended and never resumed. The Aurora Cooperage Company was then organized, with C. E. Mann, of Geneva, as manager, which bought the factory, and Mr. Mann moved some cooper's machinery from Geneva into it and continued the manufacture of barrels and butter tubs in large quantities. This factory lost money continually until

1896, when W. E. Gillette was made manager, since which time the factory has been doing prosperous business, and Mr. Gillette has become owner of nearly all capital stock.

The Stevens-Adamson Manufacturing Company was organized in Aurora in 1901 for the manufacture of machinery and special appliances for the mechanical handling of material of all kinds in bulk or packages, such as belt conveyors, steel and cast iron pan conveyors, pivotal bucket carriers, bucket elevators, screening machinery, and power transmission appliances, mining cars and complete coal handling equipments. Soon after organization their machinery was used by all the large mines of this country, Mexico and Canada, as well as in many cement plants, sand and gravel handling plants, quarries and crushed stone plants, fertilizer works, grain elevators, and in fact all plants where the handling of material is a large item. The maximum number of employes is two hundred, the capital stock $200,000, fully paid up, the annual output $500,000. When first started the plant occupied three acres, but the number is increased to about seventeen acres. The officials in 1908: W. W. Stevens, president; F. G. Adamson, vice president and treasurer; D. B. Pierson, secretary; R. W. Dull, chief engineer.

The Pictorial Printing Company was incorporated April 17, 1878, at which time the company commenced business in Chicago. In 1903 it erected and moved into a large building on Middle avenue, Aurora, giving 125,000 square feet of flooring especially adapted to their business, which is chiefly special printing for the drug trade, and it claims to be the largest exclusive drug printing house in the world. Since moving to Aurora the plant has been greatly enlarged and more modern appliances added, so that in addition to printing the works did electrotyping, lithographing, embossing, metal stamping, and manufactured paper boxes of all kinds and shapes, giving employment to about three hundred people and doing a half million dollars' worth of business annually. The officers of the company in 1908 were: O. P. Bassett, of Hinsdale, president; C. B. Philips, vice president and manager; and J. W. Hunt, secretary.

The Big Stone Shop. Everybody who has been in Aurora has seen the Big Stone Shop at the corner of River street and Downer place, or as the old histories put it, "at the corner of Mill street and River street." It was built by E. & A. Woodworth, who first located a small blacksmith shop on the same site in 1843 and continued a prosperous business until May, 1856, when work on the big shop was begun. It is 100x68 feet and four stories high. It was completed in September, 1857, and dedicated with a grand ball, "which was attended by all the elite within fifty miles," says one historian. That event is remembered now by some of the old settlers, George M. Hollenback being one of the dancers. The factory employed as high as two hundred and fifty men and kept on through the panic of 1857 with one hundred men. But in 1859 the strain became too great and the firm failed with a tremendous crash. Mix & Plum were the assignees. In 1860 the property was sold to Taylor, Butterworth Company, who carried on the business until 1865, when it passed into the hands of Keith, Snell & Company, and it was idle most of the time



OLD STONE SCHOOL HOUSE, WEST AURORA.

until 1881, when it went into the control of W. S. Frazier & Company, who have conducted a successful business there ever since.

The Fox River Butter Company. This company was organized in 1885 and moved its business to Aurora in 1891, occupying a brick building near the Burlington freight house on North Broadway. In 1905 it erected a large building on the Burlington track between Main and New York streets. It controls hundreds of butter factories in this state and throughout the Northwest and is said to be the largest producer of butter in the world, its product amounting to several million dollars' worth annually. In 1908 the officers were: C. S. Kilbourne, president; W. H. Holmes, vice president; N. M. Hutchison, treasurer; and Judd Chapman, secretary.

Aurora Automatic Machinery Company, Manufacturers of Gasoline Motors and Pneumatic Tools. This business was organized in September, 1893, by A. Levedahl and C. E. Erickson, under the firm name of Automatic Machinery Company. They started with two men and in the spring of 1894 Messrs. Ball and Florsheim were admitted as partners, the number of employes being increased to twenty-two. In March, 1895, the company was incorporated under the name of "Aurora Automatic Machinery Company," with a capital stock of $30,000, the pay roll showing fifty-three employes. In May, 1895, the capitalization was increased to $50,000 and a three-story factory building, 52x150 feet, erected. The business steadily increased and in 1902 two additional stories were added to the building and the capital stock increased to $100,000. In July, 1904, the capital stock was increased to $250,000. In May, 1905, the capital stock was increased to $500,000, and in December, 1906, the adjoining large plant of the Chicago Corset Company was purchased and three hundred and fifty skillful mechanics employed.

THE AURORA GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

This company, which has grown to be the second largest of its kind in Illinois, had a very modest beginning. The "Aurora Gas-Light Company" was incorporated February, 1861, with the following named Aurora men as incorporators: Wm. H. Hawkins, Lorenzo D. Brady, Wm. B. Allen, Albert Jenks, Ira A. W. Buck, O. D. Howell, John S. Hawley, Wm. V. Plum, Chas. L. Hoyt and Edward Huntoon, "their successors, associates, etc., in perpetual succession." They were given power "to lay pipes for the purpose of conducting the gas in any of the streets, avenues, public grounds or other places in said city *or elsewhere.*" For the period of twenty years they were to have the exclusive right of supplying the city with gas. None of the gentlemen named knew anything about the manufacture of gas, but all had the welfare of the city at heart. Notwithstanding the favorable terms of the franchise, they were unable to find anyone willing to undertake to put in the gas works, owing, doubtless, to the war, until the latter part of 1867, when the franchise was sold to R. H. Whiting, of Galesburg, who had successfully constructed gas works there. Mr. Whiting made a contract with the city whereby the city agreed to erect lamp posts "on all the streets, at the usual distances apart, where ever the company lay their main pipes" and to pay therefor at the

"yearly average paid for gas in Rock Island, Rockford, Bloomington, Jacksonville and Galesburg." This contract was signed November 20, 1867, and the works were in operation the next year. Mr. I. B. Copley was put in charge of the works here as manager. The price of gas to private consumers was $4.50 per thousand cubic feet. In 1881 the contract for street lighting expired and a contract was made with the Aurora Electric Light & Power Company for lighting the streets with sixteen two thousand candle power electric lamps for five years at $6,000 a year. When that contract expired the city put in an electric lighting plant of its own, a detail of account of which is given elsewhere.

Shortly after this event Mr. Whiting, who owned the controlling interest in the gas works, placed his nephew in charge as manager here. He undertook some new experiments in the manufacture of gas, which resulted in furnishing a very poor quality of gas to consumers. The dissatisfaction was so great that a new company was organized, which made arrangements with a Mr. English to manufacture water gas. On the 16th of January, 1888, a franchise was given by the city council to the Excelsior Gas Company, giving it "permission and authority to construct, maintain and operate gas works in the city of Aurora," giving all the rights previously given to the Aurora Gas Company. The incorporators were: Mr. English, E. W. Trask, T. H. Day, J. H. Pease, S. D. Seamons, W. S. Beaupre, J. O. Mason, E. A. Bradley, J. O. Curry, O. D. Powell, C. C. Smith, E. S. Hobbs, H. H. Evans and others, all except Mr. English being Aurora business men. A very fair quality of water gas was furnished at $1.50 per thousand feet. Mains were rapidly laid in many of the streets and many old customers were making contracts with the new company. The old company, consisting of Whiting & Copley, became discouraged and wanted to sell out, and it is reported on good authority that Mr. Copley offered to give the stock to anybody who would release him from his obligations incurred for the gas company.

At this point a new figure appeared upon the scene. Ira Clifton Copley, son of Ira B., had just graduated from Yale College and Law School and came to Aurora to open a law office. He said to his father, "Don't give your stock away; let me use it." He then wrote to Mr. Whiting, offering to "give or take" a certain price for the stock. Mr. Whiting "took," so young Copley bought the Whiting stock and deposited it in the First National Bank, together with his father's stock, for security, and borrowed money enough to pay off Whiting. He then (1891) proposed to the Excelsior Gas Company to consolidate, which was done on terms agreeable to both parties, and the price of gas was reduced to $1.25. Meanwhile he, having been made manager, was learning by practical experience how to make and distribute gas, until he became not only an expert but a veritable Napoleon in the manufacture and distribution of gas. He adopted all the latest improved methods in the manufacture of gas, extended the mains liberally in all streets where customers were likely, used every effort to increase the use of gas for cooking and lighting, created a home market for coke and made the best quality of gas possible. His company took over the Aurora Electric Light & Power Company in 1891 and conducted it in connection with the gas business. In 1901 it extended the

gas mains to North Aurora, Batavia, Geneva and St. Charles, and furnished the gas from Aurora to supply them, thus giving these places all the advantages of having gas plants of their own. The name of the company was then changed to the Fox River Light, Heat & Power Company. In 1900 Mr. Copley constructed a gas plant in LaGrange, issuing bonds to pay a part of the expense. He in connection with Mr. W. W. Tracy and Colonel F. W. Bennitt in 1895 had bought the Joliet gas plant and afterwards extended its usefulness in that city and laid mains to Aurora through Plainfield; then extended the Aurora mains to Elgin, acquired that gas plant, and finally, in 1905, consolidated all four companies into the "Western United Gas & Electric Company," and its mains were extended so as to supply gas to thirty different cities and villages in northern Illinois, representing an investment of $7,000,000.

At the present writing (1908) plans are being made to construct a million-dollar gas plant at Joliet to supply gas for the whole system.

TELEPHONES.

Chicago Telephone Company. A franchise was granted the company by the Aurora city council September 6, 1881, giving permission to set poles, string wires, etc., on the streets of the city under certain limitations and "to perpetually maintain the same in good order." Under this provision the company claims a perpetual franchise for the use of the streets.

Interstate Telephone Company. On August 7, 1899, the council granted a franchise to the Northwestern Telephone Company for the same purposes as that granted the Chicago Telephone Company, but the franchise is limited to twenty years and provides that the company must pay the city $1 per year for each phone in use in the city. The number of phones paid for runs from fourteen to sixteen hundred a year.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Horse Railroad. A franchise was granted June 19, 1882, to H. H. Evans, W. H. Watson, E. W. Trask, Adoniram Riddle and John H. Loucks for the construction and operation of a horse railroad on certain streets in the city. The road was completed and mules furnished the power patiently until September, 1890, when the road and all its appurtenances was sold to the Aurora Street Railway Company, which rebuilt the road as soon as possible and put in a well equipped electric railway.

As soon as the line was in good running order it was extended to Geneva to connect with the line running south from Elgin.

In 1897 a franchise was granted the Aurora, Yorkville and Morris Railway Company to construct and operate its road on certain streets in Aurora. This line was soon running to Yorkville.

The Aurora, Wheaton & Chicago was given a franchise in 1899 and shortly afterwards changed its name to the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway Company, and all the street railways in town were consolidated under one management with that name and sold to a syndicate of capitalists from Cleve-

land, Ohio, which at present writing (1908) is operating the system very successfully.

Aurora, DeKalb & Rockford Railway. On May 29, 1902, an ordinance was passed granting permission to this company to buy its tracks on certain streets in Aurora. The franchise was granted to V. A. Watkins, Wm. George, R. S. Vivian and Wm. P. Kapf on certain conditions, one of which was that they were to pay into the city treasury the sum of $10,000, which was done within a year. The roadbed was graded and the track laid to the city limits early in 1907 and some work done in the city streets. Then came a series of injunctions, instigated, it was claimed, by the old company, prohibiting the road from being built on Walnut street, then on Galena street, and at present writing the suits are still undecided, although the material has been on the ground for over a year. The road from DeKalb to Aurora is run daily, the power used being gasoline motors, with an occasional steam locomotive to haul freight trains.

Early Electric Road and Telephones. U. P. Hord tells some interesting stories about his early experience with street railways and telephones. He was interested in getting the franchise for the proposed street railway in Aurora in place of the old mule lines and found some opposition which is amusing in these days. One old settler said: "Electricity may do to run cars where the street is level, but you can never climb Downer place hill with it. You must have a horse or a mule to pull the car up the hill." Mr. Hord was elected alderman about this time and was so enthusiastic over the new power that he pushed an ordinance through the council giving the electric cars the right to run over the bridges at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, while at the same time it prohibited horses from being driven across the bridges faster than a walk under a penal fine of five dollars.

John Jameson, who was then mayor, pointed out the inconsistency of the new ordinance and had the council correct it before he would sign it.

When the telephone first came into use Mr. Hord was anxious to have the line extended to Montgomery Mills, in which he was then interested, and volunteered to go around with the young solicitor from Chicago to help get subscribers for phones in Aurora. He says it took ten days to get ten subscribers. "What use would this be to us?" said the president of one of the banks. I can't imagine what good one of them things could do a bank." Lyman Baldwin, of the firm of Laurence & Baldwin, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc., said: "I wouldn't have one of them things in the store if you would put it in for nothing. The clerks would neglect their business and be fooling with the thing all the time trying to call up their friends around town." In view of the fact that there are about four thousand telephones now in Aurora, there appears to have been a change of views on the subject.

SCHOOLS.

EAST SIDE.

A Frenchman writing on the causes of superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race comes to the conclusion that it is due to the general education of the

people. Education makes not only better soldiers but better farmers, better mechanics, and fits men and women better for all the duties of life. The fine school buildings of the present day and the immense amount of money expended for the support of schools makes old settlers wonder what kind of people will result when children educated in our present public schools become leaders of society, church and state. The Aurora schools, which of late years have absorbed about forty per cent of the taxes raised, were not always at the top grade.

History differs as to where, when and by whom the first school in Aurora was taught. Samuel McCarty's recollection was that the first school was taught by a lady on North Broadway in the year 1836, for a month or so, and the next one in a slab building on the southwest corner of Main street and Broadway, in the latter part of the same year. Burr Winton stated in 1884, we are informed by Pliney Durant, that the first school was taught on the east side "in a slab shanty near the river banks by a man named Livings, from Syracuse, New York, who undertook to teach three months on the pledge of twenty-five children at $1.50 each. The amount was pledged, but when the little folks were mustered their number was found to be only fourteen." Measles soon broke up the school and Livings went to Chicago and was reported to have fallen into the hands of gamblers, who stripped him of all his money and he committed suicide. Under the circumstances it is difficult to imagine that he had a great amount of money.

It is also claimed that another slab schoolhouse was built around a tree where the Brady residence now stands and a Miss Julia Brown became teacher in 1836. In 1839 a larger house was erected in what is now Lincoln Park, which served as a schoolhouse and was also used for religious and political meetings. This building was so used until 1851, when it was sold to Wright & Company for $60 "and $3.00 for the stove pipe." The district seems to have been considerably agitated over the location of the new building, but finally it was erected on lots 8, 9 and 10, block 20, purchased from M. M. Chase, the cost of the structure being $950, exclusive of the inside work. A tax of one per cent was voted to complete the building, subscriptions having been made to erect the building. This was in 1851. In 1854 it was found necessary to enlarge the building, and in the same year the increasing population made another school building in the southern part of the city necessary; then another in the north part of the city; then, in 1862, two more small buildings on the lot where the Center school now stands. The jump from the slab house built around a tree to the present magnificent brick school buildings was not made in a day, nor without a great struggle. The law giving school districts and boards of education the authority to issue bonds and raise money to erect school buildings when authorized by a vote of the school district is responsible for the great improvement in the character of the buildings erected for school purposes. Then with such strong characters as L. D. Brady, E. R. Allen, S. P. Keyes and others on the school board, good schoolhouses were erected wherever necessary. The four-story Center school, on Main, Root and New York streets, was begun in 1864 and completed in 1866 at a cost of about $70,000. The bonds issued for it bore ten per cent interest. The

Brady school, at the corner of Union and Liberty streets, was built in 1869 at a cost of $35,000, and was named in honor of Hon. L. D. Brady. The Young school, named in honor of Dr. D. W. Young, at the corner of Fifth street and Center avenue, was completed in 1875 at the cost of $25,000. The bonds for this school bore eight per cent interest. Since then a schoolhouse has been erected at the corner of New York and Smith streets; one on Mountain and High streets, known as the Indian Creek school, and an eight-room brick on Marion avenue near Lincoln avenue. These with half a dozen parochial schools afford ample facilities for education for the present population of the east side.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In 1890 a high school was erected on the lot with the Center school at an expense of $45,000. This was found at the end of ten years to be wholly inadequate to accommodate pupils desiring to take a high school course and the board of education has repeatedly asked the voters to authorize the construction of another building, but the proposition has been voted down every time. At present there are only $2,000 in bonds outstanding and these will be cancelled during the year 1908. So the district is out of debt.

The school superintendents on the east side were: M. Tabor, 1851 to 1855; P. P. Heywood, 1855 to 1864; W. A. Jones, 1864 to 1869; W. B. Powell, 1869 to 1885; N. A. Prentiss, 1885 to 1889; J. H. Freeman, 1889 to 1894; C. M. Bardwell, 1894 to date.

WEST SIDE SCHOOLS.

In the summer of 1836 Miss Angeline Atwater taught the first school in West Aurora in what was afterwards known as District No. 4. She occupied a little schoolhouse on the bank of the river in the upper part of town and had eight or ten pupils. She succeeded so well that she soon became the wife of Noah B. Spalding. The next school was in a little frame building erected by subscription on land belonging to Roswell Wilder. In this building was held the first regular public district school in District No. 4 under the school laws of the state. On January 31, 1849, an English and classified select school was opened by Rev. Mr. Safford and wife "in the new church and school room" on the corner of Lake and Galena streets. This does not appear to have lasted long, as we learn that the two Misses Smith taught a public school in the same place shortly after this date.

In December, 1852, a school was opened in a two-story stone schoolhouse built at an expense of $3,200 on lots bounded by Walnut, Spruce, Oak and Pine streets, which had been purchased by the directors at a cost of $200. This building was 33x60 feet. Mr. Jewett was principal and the district contained one hundred and sixty children of school age. In 1865 the directors were authorized by a vote of the district to borrow $15,000 for enlarging this building. A south wing was added and the entire structure raised to three stories. In 1867 a north wing was added at a cost of $10,560. In the winter of 1864-5 a building was erected on South Lake street, south of Gale street,

EAST AURORA HIGH SCHOOL.

WEST AURORA HIGH SCHOOL.

where a school was taught a number of years, but was afterwards sold and a larger building erected further south on the same street.

The west side had been unfortunate in having its school buildings burned. The old stone school building was destroyed by fire on the night of June 13, 1884, with a loss of about $25,000. A new building was erected during the summer and autumn at a cost of $45,000 and was ready for use in January, 1885. This building was destroyed by fire in 1906 and rebuilt so as to be occupied in 1907. The new high school on Galena, Blackhawk and Walnut streets was completed in 1906 at a cost of nearly $50,000.

The school superintendents on the west side were: Jewett, Parrish, Waterman, Hunt, J. W. Parrington, who resigned in 1861 to enter the army. He was succeeded by W. W. Wilkie, 1861 to 1868; F. H. Hall, 1868 to 1875; L. M. Hastings, 1876 to 1879; J. H. Freeman, 1879 to 1886; Professor Riley, one year; F. H. Hall, 1888 to 1890; A. V. Greenman, from 1890 to the date of this writing.

JENNINGS SEMINARY.

This was one of the institutions that made Aurora famous. It was chartered in 1855 under the name of Clark Seminary in honor of Rev. John Clark, a Methodist clergyman of the Rock River Conference, who first projected the institution. The officers of the first board of trustees were: Benj. Hackney, president; Dan McCarty, treasurer; and Levi Jenks, secretary. Subscriptions to the amount of $25,000 had been made by February, 1856, and the foundation and the cornerstone were laid that year. A contract was made the next year to construct the building. It was turned over to the trustees in the summer of 1858 with a debt upon it of $60,000, which had increased in 1872 to $79,000. The trustees purchased a tract of land in the southern portion of the city and laid out the "Seminary Addition," in hopes of paying for the building by the sale of lots, but this did not succeed very well, and in 1864 the property was purchased by the Rock River Conference for $25,000. Mrs. Eliza Jennings, of Aurora, gave $15,000 toward paying the debt and the name was changed to Jennings Seminary in her honor. Miss Jemima Washburn opened the school October 2, 1858, with about forty scholars. She closed the school June 14, 1859. Dr. G. W. Quereau was then chosen principal and the school was formally opened September, 1859. Under his management the school flourished and gained a fine reputation and was a financial success. He resigned in 1873 and since then the school has been in charge of several different teachers until about 1900, when it was turned over to the "Deaconness' Society" of the Methodist church and was used for preparing young women for this branch of work.

EARLY AURORA CHURCHES.

Human nature ever gravitates downward toward the material and the physical. Men work and slave to gratify their physical wants, they pile up wealth, accumulate vast properties, often with no other ambition and end in view than the gratification of their senses, to wear fine clothes, to build better

houses than their neighbors, often neglecting the finer and more enduring spiritual realities which elevate men above the animals. These may be found right at hand by turning the thoughts inward to the source of those spiritual forces which enlarge mental and spiritual capacity, build up manhood, develop character and make for right living with its higher enjoyment of life. Correct thought with a faith in a higher power and a hope for immortality are essential to the proper development of man. The church has ever been a guide to human aspirations, and while its teachings have sometimes been clouded by misconceptions of truth, its tendencies are toward the betterment of the individual and of society. The thousands of churches in our land with their efforts to make men better mean something, and in this materialistic age should take their position at the head of the column in the march of civilization.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

This church appears to be among the oldest in the city, having been organized June 10, 1838, as a Presbyterian church. There were seventeen members at the time of its organization. It changed its form of government July 1, 1848, on account of the slavery question, many of the members believing the slaveholding interests of the Presbyterian church too much of a governing power. Rev. Herman S. Colton was their first minister. Rev. C. Cook preached from May 1, 1840, to May 1, 1843. A. Hallick followed for a year and one-half. Then came Rev. Ingersoll, who has had fame thrust upon him by being the father of the great agnostic, Robert G. Ingersoll, and his brother, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, who was a member of congress from the Peoria district for several terms. Mr. Ingersoll's pastorate lasted only six months, and the writer hereof spent considerable time in trying to find out why it did not last longer. A number of church members were interviewed, but no one knew anything about it. One of the oldest had never heard that Mr. Ingersoll ever preached here. Finally in a Semi-Centennial Record, printed in 1888, this sentence was discovered relating to the subject in a paper read by Hon. Charles Wheaton: "Brother Elliott says he (Ingersoll) was a good preacher and wanted to stay longer, but the church would not have him, as he had two living wives and was not living with either of them." What effect this condition of affairs had on the mind of the future great agnostic is a question for future psychologists and historians to determine.

Mr. Ingersoll was followed by Rev. W. L. Parsons, who commenced his ministry November 1, 1844, and the historian of that period says he was dismissed July 1, 1848. The church appears to have been without a settled pastor until the following January, when Rev. Daniel R. Miller filled the pulpit for three years. Rev. Lewis Benedict was pastor from April 1, 1852, to November 1, 1857. During his pastorate the present stone church was erected. Since that time the pulpit has been occupied by preachers of more than ordinary ability, among whom may be mentioned Dr. N. A. Prentiss, Dr. Scudder, Rev. Wm. Horace Day, Rev. E. F. Goff, Rev. B. F. Aldrich and Rev. O. A. Petty. In 1868 the church organization consisted of: Pastor, Rev. Isaac Clark; deacons, I. M. Howell, A. Small, N. Otis, J. Denney, Jr.;

trustees, A. Small, W. W. Bishop, J. L. Holden; treasurer, J. B. Hall. Loren Otis was secretary of the Sunday school and Luther Bradley librarian.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL.

This church was organized June 10, 1858, by members of the First church who lived on the west side. Letters were granted to seventeen members, as follows: Edward Gillette, Mrs. Sarah R. Gillette, Mrs. Ruth Clark, Miss Clarissa E. Clark, Stephen Gillette, Mrs. Nancy Gillette, William J. Nobles, Mrs. Tryphenia C. Noble, Mrs. Emeline E. Church, Mrs. M. Delia Goodwin, Silvanus Towne, Mrs. Margaret A. Towne, Miss Margaret A. Towne, Isaac Preston, Mrs. Lavinia B. Preston, Justus Dodge, Mrs. Juliet Dodge, Oliver Dewey, Mrs. Eliza S. Dewey, Edmund S. Dewey, Oliver B. Dewey, Charles A. Dewey, William H. Fonda, Mrs. H. Josephine Fonda, Alexander McArthur, Mrs. Jane McArthur, David Enny, Mrs. David Enny, George W. Enny, Stephen W. Enny.

This church has steadily grown from that time until this under the following pastors: G. B. Hubbard, 1859-1865; Edward Ebbs, 1866-1868; T. N. Haskell, 1868-1871; D. D. Hill, 1872-1880; William Windsor, 1881-1888; J. O. Haarvig, 1888-1892; J. M. Sturtevant, 1893-1897; J. T. Blanchard, 1897-1901; W. H. Buss, 1901-1905; W. W. Willard, 1906.

The first building was erected in 1859 on Locust street and the present handsome structure was built in 1890 during the ministry of J. O. Haarvig.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

was organized in 1842 with fourteen members. The organization grew slowly until 1864, when it built a large edifice at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Main street under the pastorate of Rev. Forrester. The trustees of this church at that time were E. R. Allen, Joy Tarble, L. D. Brady, C. S. Roe and C. C. Earle.

In 1868 the Sabbath school numbered two hundred and fifty members, with the following officers: Superintendent, John C. Sherwin; assistant superintendent, A. K. Perry; secretary, James J. McLallen; treasurer, Newton Perry; librarian, Jacob N. Hopper; assistants, Fred Robinson and Fred Thompson.

This church struggled along for about twenty years with indifferent success, finding great difficulty in keeping up with the running expenses. It was closed for a year or more and was in 1886 transferred to the People's church, which still occupies the building.

The Universalist denomination was organized as a protest against the severe doctrine of endless punishment held and preached by all the "evangelical" denominations previous to the middle of the nineteenth century. The more stern and severe the preaching of the believers in a God of wrath and vengeance, the better the Universalists flourished with their views of a God of love and mercy. Of late years all denominations have practically accepted the

views long promulgated by the Universalists: the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, eternal infinite love, that will not permit any child "to stray beyond the Father's care." As long as all the churches preach this doctrine the work of the Universalist denomination is accomplished, and it is not strange that the membership declines. The church in Aurora is no exception to the rule, and while surrendering its organization joins with others in the war against evil in all its forms and for individual purity and righteousness.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1837 and held its first meeting at the home of Samuel McCarty, who was during the remainder of his life a constant member of this church. The first board of trustees were S. McCarty, C. H. Goodwin, P. Brown, C. F. Goodwin and John Gibson. The elegant church now used was completed in 1872.

SECOND M. E. CHURCH.

In 1858 a colony from the First M. E. church broke off and organized a "Second M. E. church." They procured land from Mr. Downer on Galena street opposite the Huntoon House and erected a building. Rev. S. P. Keys was in charge for a time, but after a few years' existence the members were reabsorbed by the First church and the church building has since been used as a livery stable.

In 1868 another and successful attempt was made to organize a Second M. E. church. The old Episcopal church on North Lake street was leased and Rev. S. N. Griffith was the first pastor by supply for three months, when Rev. A. P. Mead was made the regular pastor and secured a lot on the corner of Locust and Galena streets for a church and parsonage. The church was built on that lot in 1870 and has since been known as the Galena Street church.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Free Methodist church was organized in 1860 and a substantial brick edifice was erected and dedicated on South Lincoln avenue in 1863.

FOURTH STREET M. E.

The Fourth Street M. E. church completed a new building in 1907, being a continuation of the Marion Avenue Mission chapel.

GERMAN M. E.

The German Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1859 and erected a building at the corner of Fox and Anderson in 1861 and another just east of this one in 1887. Its membership included many prominent business men of Aurora.

FIRST BAPTIST.

The Baptists first held services in the Big Woods in Father Vaughn's neighborhood and on the 29th of March, 1844, ten members of the Warrenville church withdrew and organized a church in the Big Woods. Three years later the organization was taken to Aurora and held services in various places on both sides of the river until 1851, when it assumed the name of First Baptist church of Aurora and in 1852 located permanently in a house of their own on Galena street, which they occupied until 1887, when this building was removed to the rear of the lot and veneered with brick and used as a chapel, and a $20,000 brick building was erected on the old site and the church continues in a flourishing condition.

PARK PLACE BAPTIST.

On June 2, 1857, twenty-seven members of the First Baptist church withdrew and formed the "Union Baptist church." The old Congregational church on the east side was secured and occupied as a place of worship until 1880, when a neat brick structure was erected at the corner of West Park place and New York street, to which the congregation removed and changed their name to the "Park Place Baptist church," which it still retains. The old building was removed to South Water street and used for manufacturing purposes.

CLAIM STREET BAPTIST.

About 1890 a Baptist mission was organized on Claim street near the corset factory, and in a few years was organized into the church known as the "Claim Street Baptist church." It has been doing a good work and is in a flourishing condition.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized in June, 1858, but had no pastor for a year, when Rev. Alfred Hamilton was called to take charge. For some time the church held services in Dunning's block, on River street, and afterward in the Second Methodist church, on Galena street. In 1860 a lot was bought on the Galena street hill and in 1862 the church building was dedicated. In 1872 this building was sold to the Swedish Lutherans and a lot purchased on the corner of Fourth and Fox streets, on the rear of which a small brick church was erected. Rev. Thomas Galt was pastor here for twenty-seven years. In the year 1901 the foundations were laid for a new church in the front of their lot, which was dedicated in 1902.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL.

This parish was organized May 25, 1849, with seven members. Roswell Wilder gave the vestry a lot at the corner of North Lake and Spruce streets, on which was built a brick church, which was consecrated in 1854. As most of the members lived on the east side of the river this church was abandoned

in 1867 and meetings were held in Arcadome Hall on Broadway. A new stone church at the corner of South Lincoln avenue and Benton street was built in 1869 and was ready for occupancy June 4, 1871. In 1907 a parish house was completed and the church is in a prosperous condition.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic church is probably the best organized, most far-reaching and far-seeing organization on earth, and seems to be managed with superhuman wisdom. In 1848 the few Catholic families in Aurora were occasionally visited by priests from Chicago, and about 1850 Bishop Vandeveld bought nineteen acres of land from Austin Mann for church purposes. This land was on Broadway, north of Claim street. The bishop platted the land into city lots and gave the agency to John McInhill, and gave instructions to have the church built from money acquired from the sale of lots. A small frame structure, about 30x40 feet, was erected on the land, which stood about a year when it was blown down in a heavy gale. Then the railroad came along and took nearly all the land for road and shop purposes. Then a new church was projected and Hall Brothers donated two lots at the corner of Pine and Spruce streets, on which was erected a stone building, 102x42 feet. This was occupied until November 8, 1869, when it was burned to the ground. Only $12,700 insurance was collected from it, but with this money work was soon begun on a new building at the corner of Fox and Root streets, which was dedicated July 7, 1872, it having cost $30,000. A parish house and parochial school building have since been completed and the church appears to be flourishing.

ST. NICHOLAS GERMAN CATHOLIC.

In 1859 the German Catholics determined to have church services conducted in their own language and bought two lots at the corner of Liberty and High streets, on which a church was erected in 1860. In 1882-3 an imposing brick edifice was constructed on these lots and a few years afterward a fine parochial school house was built. It is the desire of this denomination that the children of the parishioners be given religious instruction at the church before they attend what they call the "Godless public school."

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

(French Catholic.)

The first church for this parish was built at the corner of Union and Columbia streets in 1866. It was moved to the corner of Fulton and State streets in 1875. The school was opened November 16, 1880.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC.

Near the close of the nineteenth century another Catholic church was constructed north of the C., B. & Q. tracks on what is known as Pigeon hill, together with a schoolhouse to accommodate the German residents of that part of town.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, AURORA, ERECTED IN 1864.

Another German Catholic church and school is located in the north part of the township near the Batavia line known as the "Big Woods church," established early in the '70s.

The Catholic records of Chicago, Illinois, show that "up to the year 1835 the Catholic settlers of Chicago and vicinity were attended to in their spiritual needs by missionary priests from Vincennes." The Rev. St. Palais and Rev. Father Guiguen visited Elgin April 17, 1833. Father St. Cyr was sent by the Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, to the mission of Chicago. His labors were not confined alone to the mission of Chicago, but embraced a large portion of the state and Kane county was included. He was kept busy during the years he remained in charge 1833-1837.

1835. The bill that had been passed in the state legislature became law and appropriations were made for the digging of a channel to be called the Illinois and Michigan canal. This vast improvement was undertaken for the purpose of connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois river as a waterway to the South by the Mississippi and to open up the sources of the garden state.

The contractors who had the work in hand sent circulars to all seaports of the United States and the Canadas, which were distributed among the emigrants who at this time were coming in multitude westward. The state legislature also by offering lands at a nominal value, which had its effect in a healthy speculation in land in and adjacent to the young city of Chicago, brought purchasers from the East to the West, and among the laborers were a large number of Catholics.

Father St. Cyr found he could not attend to the spiritual needs of his increased flock and wrote to Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, urging him to send more priests. In 1836 four priests were sent to take charge of Chicago and the surrounding counties, Rev. Maurice de St. Palais, Father J. Fischer, J. Schaefer and Dupontavice. The latter was assigned to Joliet. Once the tide of emigration was started it continued with increasing vigor. The national financial crash in 1837 scattered the canal laborers over the counties, who, taking up land, engaged in farming.

The splendid realities as well as possibilities of the church, not only in Chicago but the whole state of Illinois, had made themselves so apparent that the right reverend bishops assembled in the plenary council in Baltimore in May, 1843, passed a decree recommending the formation of the new see of Chicago. On May 5, 1844, Right Rev. William Quarter, pastor of St. Mary's church, New York, was appointed bishop of Chicago. January 21, 1845, the right reverend bishop sent Rev. John Faughnan to Elgin and appointed him first pastor. He died September 27, 1845. The next pastor was Father P. J. Scanlan. The Right Rev. Bishop W. Quarter visited Elgin the first time and saw the pastor October 22, 1845.

When the right reverend bishop started from Chicago on the 4th of November of the same year for Galena he stopped the first night in Elgin. Rev. Father Scanlan was succeeded in 1847 by Father Andrew Doyle, who only stayed a short time in Elgin. The remains of these three priests of

Elgin were interred in the old Chicago cemetery and after the fire removed to Calvary cemetery.

The fourth pastor of Elgin was Rev. William Feely in 1848. During the years of Father W. Feely's pastorate the Elgin parish included Dundee, Huntley, West Chicago, St. Charles, Geneva, Blackberry, Sycamore and the present Gilberts.

Right Rev. Dr. Quarter, the first bishop of Chicago, died April 10, 1848. The second bishop of Chicago, the Right Rev. J. Van de Velde, was consecrated February 11, 1849, in St. Louis, Missouri. Bishop J. Van de Velde visited Elgin January 5, 1849, on his trip to Galena. The 26th of May, 1850, the bishop came to Elgin, and said mass in Keogh's house. Confirmation was given at the small unplastered frame church, St. Mary's, at the Barrens in Rutland, the first Catholic church in the county. The bishop visited Aurora the first time September 5, 1850, a thriving town on Fox river. He visited it again February 10, 1851, and purchased a tract of land of nineteen and one-half acres for church purposes. On the 5th of June, 1853, the right reverend bishop gave confirmation in Elgin to fifty-six persons. On the 17th of October, 1853, the right reverend bishop visited Aurora again to make arrangements for building a new church.

Bishop Van de Velde was transferred on his own request on account of sickness to Natchez, where he arrived November 23, 1853, and died November 13, 1855. His successor was Right Rev. Anthony O'Regan, consecrated July 25, 1854. Arrived September 3, 1854, in Chicago, and resigned June 25, 1858.

Father Feely began the erection of the stone church at Elgin in 1851, he having collected the fund. He also began the chuch at St. Charles and one in Blackberry. He died in Elgin in 1864.

The next bishop of Chicago was Right Rev. James Duggan, who was followed by the Right Rev. Thomas Foley. He was succeeded by Most Rev. Jas. E. Quigley, and he by Right Rev. Muldoon, now bishop of Chicago.

In every part of the county the church has prospered and increased in communicants and in beautiful new churches erected.

During the War of the Rebellion no class of people were more patriotic for the Union and more willing to go to the front. The Catholics of Kane county who served in high official places and who stood shoulder to shoulder in the ranks would form a long list. The records show them in every regiment that went from the county. And in the building of the cities that line the Fox they have had an important and continuous part, many of our best lawyers, doctors and business men being of this church.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

In the year 1858 Benjamin Hackney gave a lot on Watson street to this church, which erected a small frame building there. When the Universalists abandoned their old church on Main street near Root it was purchased by this society for $600. It was rebuilt in 1886.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN.

This church was organized December 5, 1853. A building was erected at the corner of Jackson and Benton streets in 1855, which was occupied until 1884, when a new brick church was erected. A parochial school is also maintained by this church.

ST. JOHN'S (REFORMED) GERMAN LUTHERAN.

An offshoot of St. Paul's was organized in 1886 and has since erected a fine church at the corner of North avenue and Fifth street.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

This church bought the old Presbyterian church on Galena street in 1872 and occupied it for about twenty-five years and then erected a neat brick structure on the premises.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF AURORA.

Aurora claims to have not only the first Y. M. C. A. building in the state of Illinois, but the fifth building in the world used exclusively for Y. M. C. A. purposes. The first meeting of citizens of Aurora interested in the subject was held in the office of D. Iliff, Esq., 22 Broadway, on the 28th of April, 1869, at which D. L. Demorest presided and L. J. Allen acted as secretary. On motion of Sanford Hardy this organization was called the Young Men's Christian Association of Aurora. At the second meeting, May 7, 1869, the following men were elected directors: Joseph Denney, of the First Congregational church; L. J. Allen, First Methodist; Wm. Breese, First Baptist; H. W. Hardy, Lake Street Methodist; S. B. Dyckman, Union Baptist; B. F. Hackney, Free Methodist; S. B. Hanley, Episcopal, and Rev. Isadore Liens, German Methodist. Professor T. H. Hazeltine, of Jennings Seminary, was elected first president. J. G. Stolp offered a lot on the island provided they would erect a good brick building upon it. Dr. G. W. Quereau, Ira Fitch and D. J. Pike were appointed a committee to secure plans. K. A. Burnell, Samuel McCarty, D. W. Stockwell, C. H. Reeves, S. Bradley, T. H. Day, J. R. Hanna and James O. Mason were appointed on subscription committees. The sum of $6,000 was raised by July 12, 1870, and work was soon begun on the building, with Martin Miller as superintendent of construction.

J. D. Pike was elected the second president in 1870 and served until 1875. The building was dedicated April 26, 1871, having cost about $9,000. The following men have served as presidents since 1875: E. A. Powell, 1875-76; D. J. Pike again, 1876-77; Sanford Hardy, 1878; H. C. Paddock, 1879-80; Dr. F. S. Pond, 1881; T. H. Day, 1882-84; Sanford Hardy, 1885; W. H. Van Arsdale served from 1886 to 1904, with the exception of a short period in 1894 and 1895, when the general secretary, A. C. Copeland, acted as president. A. C. Ryburn was elected president 1904 and served until December 31, 1907, when Chas. S. Kilbourne was elected. Since its organization one hundred and sixty-eight different men have served on the board of directors.

Many members felt that more room was required for the work of the association and during the winter of 1904 a banquet of the members was held and at this time a building movement was launched to raise $35,000 for a new building; $1,500 was raised among the members present. Nothing further was done until the summer of 1906, when the board of directors appointed a committee of five men to call upon some fifty of the leading business men and ascertain from them if now was the opportune time to raise money for a building. The verdict was unanimously favorable. The board appointed a building committee consisting of W. M. Mercer, chairman; C. S. Kilbourne, J. O. Mason, H. L. McWethy, A. C. Ryburn and W. W. Stevens. The state convention was held in Aurora in October, 1906, the chief note of which was a building. On November 8, 1906, the building committee launched a thirty-day campaign to raise $85,000. The methods employed during this campaign were quite remarkable and deserve mention. Headquarters were engaged in the old Hotel Evans. A dial about five feet in diameter with a movable hand pointing to figures on the face of the dial running up to $85,000 was placed on the front of the building. Every time a thousand dollars was secured the hand of the dial moved up one notch and several factory whistles were blown enthusiastically and every one in the city became interested. At the end of thirty days $90,000 was secured for the Y. M. C. A. and $25,000 for the Y. W. C. A., and in twenty days more the Y. W. C. A. secured $60,000, making a total of $150,000 raised in fifty days. The board of directors sold the old building on the island and purchased a lot at the corner of Fox and LaSalle streets. In October, 1907, they broke ground and on May 3, 1908, laid the cornerstone for the new building, which was completed before the close of the year.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In May, 1893, the Aurora Young Women's Christian Association was organized, being incorporated in July, 1894, with a membership of one hundred and fifty-five. It made its first home at 44 Downer place, where two rooms in the Todd block were rented for a few months. Its first public gathering was a gospel service on Sunday afternoon. In January, 1894, a suite of three rooms in the Bishop building, corner of Fox and Broadway, was leased, where it maintained headquarters for two and one-half years, removing to the Stolp building on the island in July, 1896. Here for five years the association flourished. In July, 1901, it moved to the building of the Silver Plate Company on the island, which is its present home.

During the fourteen years of its existence the association has had four presidents: Mrs. E. M. Walker, from 1893 to 1895; Mrs. E. S. Hobbs, from 1895 to August, 1900; Mrs. Carey Hopkins, from 1901 to 1905, and since that time Mrs. J. O. Mason, the present incumbent (1908). During the first few months there was no employed secretary. Miss Emma L. Esch, the first general secretary, served one year and a half. She was followed by Miss Mary E. Emerson, who served for seven months. Miss Floy E. Rhode was then called, who held the position until May, 1897, since which time Miss Rachel Jones has served.

In its early days the work of the association was limited to social and religious departments. Then the departments of employment bureau and boarding house directory were introduced, followed by the noon rest and educational classes—English, elementary and advanced French, German, literature, elocution, bookkeeping, vocal music and a class in English for foreign-speaking young women has been much appreciated.

Courses of lectures on travel, art and practical subjects have also been a feature of the educational department.

In November, 1897, the physical training department was organized, beginning with but twelve pupils. It has grown to almost three hundred.

In 1902 the departments of domestic science and arts were added to the educational list. The industrial and extension department was organized in 1901, extending the association work into the business center. Regular work has been done in three factories and the cotton mill, also in the stove works district. Two clubs have been formed among the business young women, the majority of whom are employes of the various factories. These young women are members of the association and meet at the rooms for physical work, study and social enjoyment.

In 1904 an extension secretary, Miss Margaret Rohr, was called to take charge of this department, the work of which was previously done by the general secretary. For a time the association conducted a "noon rest" and lunchroom for the young women of the Kabo corset factory in the Old Orchard House. It also furnished a room for emergency cases at the "rest home" and later on the Althea Sanitarium.

For several years the association rooms have been a central meeting place for committees representing the various women's organizations and churches.

The purpose of the association is an all-around womanhood, meeting the demands of her fourfold nature. That it has been true to its purpose is evident from its work. The fact that the citizens have pledged sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) with which to erect an association building goes to show that it has found a large place in our midst.

CLUBS, ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

Aurora has several hundred clubs and societies of various kinds which lack of space prevents describing in detail.

The Waubonsie Lodge, No. 45, of Odd Fellows, was instituted January 3, 1849. Since then half a dozen or more lodges of this order have organized. Jerusalem Temple Lodge, No. 90, was the first of the Masonic lodges to be organized here. Several others lodges have since been instituted here. They occupied the upper part of Stolp's building on the island from 1866 to 1903, when they moved to the Sencenbaugh block, on Broadway.

The Aurora Turn-Verein dates back to 1858; Ancient Order of Hibernians, organized in 1877; Modern Woodmen of America in 1884. Cigar

Makers' Union, organized in 1879, is the oldest labor union in the city. Since then every trade has its union. Clubs for literary studies, card playing and amusements of various kinds are numbered by the hundred, details of which are left to a larger work.

The Aurora Woman's Christian Temperance Union was first organized in 1874 under the name of "The Ladies' Temperance Union," and was recognized in 1882, becoming auxiliary to the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union and taking that name. Those who have served as president of the Aurora Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been Mrs. S. P. Keys, Mrs. C. H. Reeves, Mrs. Thomas Galt, Mrs. H. M. Olds, Mrs. S. E. Huff, Mrs. George E. Sutphen, Mrs. H. Darling, Mrs. E. S. Mansfield, Mrs. Chauncey Mille, Mrs. Belle White, Mrs. M. E. Cromer, Mrs. E. P. Tucker, Mrs. George E. Sutphen having served in periods covering about nine years. In 1892 fourteen members withdrew and organized the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Both organizations have done a large amount of Christian, philanthropic and temperance work. In 1890 the Aurora Union was incorporated, and became possessed of real estate in the southern part of town on which they erected a chapel at a cost of $2,100, which was named "Hercules Chapel," in which mission work, Sunday school and temperance work has been carried on. This union was active in having temperance instruction introduced into the public schools of the state. Cash donations have been made to the Woman's Temple, Chicago; the Frances Willard Hospital, Chicago; the Aurora City Hospital; the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association building funds, etc.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF AURORA.

No modern city is complete without its woman's club, and Aurora is no exception to this rule, and this is the way it came into existence. In the winter of 1889-90 a number of ladies organized an art class and invited a Mrs. Atkins, of Chicago, to give them a course of lectures on art. The class numbered nearly four hundred members, and when the course was completed and all the debts paid the ladies found that they had $386.61 on hand. A permanent organization had been considered for a long time and now appeared the opportune moment for organization. Therefore The Woman's Club of Aurora was formed, with the following officers: President, M. Louise Van Arsdale; vice presidents, Frances P. Forsyth, E. R. Knickerbocker; recording secretary, Alice Maude George; corresponding secretary, Marie Alice Burton; treasurer, Margaret Gray; directors, Marian H. Holden, Fannie Q. Allen, Rachel H. Eurich, Kate M. Hodder, Annie H. Annis, Emma H. Rice, Hattie V. Binnenger, R. N. Forsyth, Addie E. Simpson.

The following ladies were the charter members of the club: Mrs. G. F. Allen, Mrs. F. M. Annis, Mrs. Fred Belden, Mrs. Hattie V. Binninger, Mrs. E. A. Bradley, Mrs. Pierce Burton, Mrs. Charles R. Currier, Mrs. E. B. Eurich, Mrs. J. J. Fishburn, Mrs. William Forsyth, Mrs. Alexander Forsyth, Mrs. William George, Miss Margaret Gray, Mrs. Laura E. Hard, Mrs. M. A. Higgins, Mrs. J. H. Hodder, Mrs. T. N. Holden, Mrs. A. J. Hopkins, Mrs.

OLD LADIES' HOME, AURORA, OPENED 1903.

AURORA PUBLIC LIBRARY, ERECTED 1903.

O. B. Knickerbocker, Mrs. A. C. Little, Mrs. John T. Mason, Miss Jennie L. Plum, Miss Ruth Reising, Mrs. G. W. Rhodes, Mrs. E. W. L. Rice, Mrs. D. W. Simpson, Mrs. W. H. Van Arsdale, Mrs. George R. Wilcox.

The club now numbers over two hundred and fifty representative women as its members, and during its existence it has been a power for good in the city. Among the things it has done are the offering prizes for the best kept school grounds and back door yard in the city, resulting in neat school yards and finely kept lawns in all parts of the city.

The club presented to one room in each school building in the city a number of copies of the best pictures and plaster casts of some of the best statuary, with the result that the children of all the schools have saved their pennies and bought pictures for all the rooms. It has been instrumental in putting manual training and domestic science in the schools on both sides of the river. It has expended several hundred dollars in planting shrubs and vines in unsightly places, along the river banks, etc., and thus aided to make the city beautiful.

In 1905 the club held a bazar and raised over $10,000 for the City Hospital, and in 1907 it held another bazar for the benefit of the Old Ladies' Home and raised nearly $7,000 for this purpose. It has never entered politics and has tried to avoid all questions which might create contention in its ranks.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME.

This institution was incorporated in 1895 with the following persons named as incorporators: Mrs. Maria A. Burton, Mrs. Nellie E. Higgins, Mrs. Emma E. Mason, Mrs. Emily McCarty, Mrs. Fannie Q. Allen, Mrs. Harriet Colby, Mrs. Anna R. Hartz, Ebenezer Denney, A. K. Perry, William E. Holmes, Labam Hayward, Pierce Burton, C. B. Colwell, T. Otto Fisk, E. A. Bradley and A. C. Little. Mrs. Harriet Colby wanted to give a house and lot on Main street for the purpose of aiding in establishing a home for old ladies, and this organization was effected for the pupose of holding the property until a fund accumulated sufficient to justify the opening of such a home. This did not take place until 1903, when the directors purchased of Dr. John E. Hurlbut his fine residence at 421 South Fifth street, exchanging the house they held on Main street and running in debt for the remainder. At this writing (1908) the home is filled with ten old ladies, is out of debt, and, thanks to the Women's Club, has about $6,000 out at interest.

HOSPITALS.

The Aurora City Hospital was constructed in 1886. It was first suggested by the Woman's Christian Association, and was given its first financial boost by a big bazar given in the old skating rink, at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Main street, which cleared some $6,000. Another "benefit" was given in the reconstructed city mills in 1888 at which Sam Alschuler gave an address. The Woman's Club gave another bazar for its benefit in the "Coliseum" on the island in 1905, and cleared about $10,000. The building has been gradually improved and enlarged as the board of directors had funds.

The St. Charles Hospital was established by the Catholics in 1890 by the purchase of the Coulter residence on North Fourth street. In 1902 the present large hospital building was erected at an expense of about $50,000, for which it ran in debt. The debt is being slowly reduced.

MEMORIAL BUILDING.

A "Soldiers' Monument Association" was organized in 1869 with L. D. Brady, president; F. O. White, secretary; Abner Hard, treasurer. This association was reorganized under the new law in 1872 and became incorporated. It was decided in 1875 to build a memorial building with the money on hand, instead of a useless monument. This was completed in 1877 at a cost of $7,187.54. In 1881 the city established a free public library, and the Monument Association turned over Memorial Hall to the library directors, and a subscription was made under the management of Fred O. White to erect an addition to the memorial building to be used for the books, while the room in the old building should be used for a reading room. One condition was that the Grand Army of the Republic should be permitted to add a second story to the new building to be used for their hall. This condition of affairs worked smoothly until the Carnegie library building was completed in 1903, when the entire building was turned over to the Grand Army of the Republic, who took up a subscription, raised the rear of the building, and finished off the basement into a modern kitchen and banquet hall; the first floor into a fine reading room and hall for meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic and Ladies' Auxiliary Societies; and the second floor was finished for a pretty hall and rented to the Woman's Club.

The whole building is heated by steam from the city steam heating plant. The old soldiers now have a very pleasant "loafing room" adjacent to their hall, which is open and occupied every day in the week, while the kitchen and dining room below are scenes of many a joyous festival. No similar organization in the country can boast of more comfortable quarters.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Aurora was early to organize a public library. In September, 1858, "The Young Men's Literary and Historical Society" was organized, with a room in the Odd Fellows' block, used as a library and reading room. A library of over four hundred volumes was donated to the new society, and the reading room was dedicated October 23 of the same year with appropriate ceremonies, the dedicatory address being delivered by B. F. Taylor. In the following December Dr. J. G. Holland lectured before the society for the benefit of the library fund.

The Young Men's Association had been previously organized and had a library of six hundred volumes. These two were united in 1859 under the name of "The Young Men's Literary Association of Aurora." This organization continued during the war, but war was attracting most of the attention of the reading public and the library fell into disuse. But on February 16,

1864, the Illinois legislature incorporated "The Aurora Library Association," twenty-four of the leading citizens of Aurora being the incorporators. Early in the following year this association was organized, Eugene Canfield being its first president. The books of the old association were taken over, some new ones bought, and for many years the library contributed to the literary culture of the community. But there was no money to buy new books. Everybody who wanted to had read the old ones, which were kept in the rear of the postoffice in the city building, free of rent. There was no money to pay a librarian, but the rent of a portion of the room was given to a news dealer for looking after the books, which was an easy task, as but few were taken out. The state legislature had enacted a most excellent law to provide for the establishment of free public libraries, but it required the action of either the township on town meeting day, or an ordinance by the city council to take advantage of the law, which provided for a tax of not over two mills on the dollar for the support of the library. It was not until 1881 that two or three interested persons who thought it was about time to take advantage of this new law, called a meeting to be held in the editorial rooms of the old "Herald" office on the island to consider the matter. After several adjournments, the five or six men who attended, concluded to try to get the city council to adopt an ordinance establishing a free public library, fearing the vote of a town meeting to levy a tax upon the town for the purpose of supporting a library. They were fearful of the results of the city council, which was practicing the greatest economy on account of the financial depression, which still existed in consequence of the recent return to a specie basis. W. W. Bishop, "the watch dog of the treasury," opposed every measure looking to an increase of taxes and he was one of the most influential men in the council, so it was decided to ask him to introduce the ordinance and become "father of the library." The scheme worked beautifully and the ordinance passed levying a tax of one mill on the dollar for a free public library. Travers Phillipps was mayor and he appointed a board of directors consisting of Professor Thomas Clark, Mrs. Thomas Galt, Mrs. Pierce Burton, F. S. Bartlett, J. J. McLallen, W. S. Beaupre, Eb Denney, Isadore Leins, and Fred O. White. Professor Clark was elected president of the board, and James Shaw librarian at a modest salary, which position he holds at the present writing, twenty-seven years since his first election. He is literally a walking encyclopedia, is well up in library management and has no superior as a librarian in the country. The old library was turned over to the new board and the books were moved into the memorial building, which was also put under the control of the library board, together with $1,000 in cash to be used in building an addition. Between $5,000 and $6,000 additional was raised by subscription, and a brick addition was constructed, measuring 44x54 feet, with a hall for the Grand Army of the Republic overhead. Books were issued from the new library in March, 1882, and the new addition was completed in 1885. This was occupied by the library, with the memorial building as a reading room, until the attention of Andrew Carnegie, the great library builder, was called to the fact that this library had outgrown its quarters and needed a new building. He thereupon donated $50,000 for a building on condition that the

city would furnish a lot and spend annually a sum equal to at least ten per cent of this amount for its maintenance. The city was already spending more than this sum annually, but it took over a year to find a lot on which to construct the building. At last a lot on the island, which had been offered by the heirs of the late J. G. Stolp as a donation, was decided on, and a fine building was completed in 1904. It contains elegant reading rooms, a children's room and about twenty-five thousand books, which number is gradually increasing.

SHUTTING UP THE COWS.

During the administration of Thomas E. Hill, in 1876, a movement was started in favor of "the city beautiful." Most of the city lots were surrounded by old board fences, with here and there a picket fence. Dangerous plank sidewalks were in every street. Cows were running at large in the streets, and to keep them out of the gardens and door yards some kind of a fence had to be used. One of the newspapers and a number of the citizens appealed to the city council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the cows from running at large. This action was prevented by Alderman L. W. Gray, a thrifty farmer in the southwestern part of the city, who had cut up his farm into city lots and was selling them to homeseekers. There was considerable grass growing on the side of the streets, which the aldermen did not like to have go to waste, so whenever the question came up in the council he made such effective pleas in behalf of the "poor man's cow" that he made his colleagues believe they would never be returned to the council if they voted to have the "poor man's cow" shut up. Nothing could be done towards beautifying the city while its cows were at large. They would break down all the trees planted by the side of the streets and eat off their tops. They would break into yards and eat up the shrubbery and gardens. Finally K. A. Burnell called a meeting of a few interested citizens at his home on North Lake street to consider the cow question. Petitions were circulated asking the council to shut up the cows, but all to no purpose. Finally, after several meetings, it was decided to ask the council to submit the question to a vote of the people. This was done. Then a massmeeting was called, and Judge Parks was employed to orate in favor of giving the "poor man's cow" the freedom of the streets of the city, but at the special election, held May 6, 1876, the voters decided, by a vote of one thousand one hundred and forty-eight to six hundred and forty-one, to shut up the cows. It then leaked out that Alderman Gray had a half-dozen cows pasturing in the streets, and turned many an honest penny by selling milk.

Immediately after the ordinance went into effect the people of the city commenced to tear down their unsightly fences, plant shade trees on the street parkings, trim their lawns and otherwise ornament their homes until Aurora became noted far and wide for its pretty streets. Since then substantial cement sidewalks have taken the place of the old plank walks and many miles of paving have helped the appearance of the streets.

AURORA NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers are supposed to not only direct public thought, but to reflect the public sentiment of the locality in which they are published. This is particularly true of papers in small places, which, of late, do not aspire to the direction of national policies. Indeed, it is difficult to tell who or what directs the policies of a nation. Principles are living forces which take hold of men and control them, and are not shaped or controlled by men.

On the 30th of January, 1907, James Shaw, city librarian, an old newspaper man, read before the first annual meeting of the Aurora Historical Society a carefully prepared essay on the history of Aurora newspapers. The amount of time and research given to the preparation of this paper, by so able a hand, justifies liberal extracts from it:

Three newspapers were published in Aurora during the fifth decade of the nineteenth century. The first of these, established in 1846, by C. and G. Ingham, was the Aurora Democrat. Number 1 of the Democrat bore date August 6, 1846. In politics it declared itself to be "Democratic as understood by the Jefferson and Jackson school." The Aurora public library is the fortunate possessor of the first three numbers of this paper, presented to it by Mr. George F. Sheldon. Very little information can now be obtained of the Aurora Democrat. Few of the histories of early Aurora mention it. Its life was probably short.

The second paper to be established here was called The People's Platform. It was started later in the same year. In politics the Platform was also Democratic. It found that Aurora was not large enough then to support a paper, and it was soon removed to St. Charles, then a larger and more promising town. It continued to be published in St. Charles, under different names, but ceased publication shortly after the presidential campaign of 1860.

Thus far failure had attended the efforts to establish a newspaper in Aurora. This should occasion little surprise. It was a community then of not exceeding five hundred inhabitants. Its wealth was all in anticipation. Some earnest spirits felt, however, that the place, small though it was, ought to have a paper, and, undeterred by previous failures, on June 1, 1847, M. V. and B. F. Hall, brothers, and bankers, launched the Weekly Beacon.

THE BEACON.

In its early years the Beacon experienced almost every vicissitude that can beset the career of a newspaper. But it survived them all. It proved its right to life by living. In its politics it for some time presented a singular spectacle. M. V. Hall was a bitter whig. B. F. Hall was an out-and-out democrat. Diversity of politics in partnerships in other lines of business, has not been unusual, and it has often been regarded as quite an advantage. But it was certainly a novelty in the newspaper business, the chief object of which, in those days, was to tell the people what ticket to vote.

For some time the Beacon did not know on which side of the political fence it stood; or, rather, it frankly stood on both sides. It presented to its

readers two political departments, in one of which whig principles were advocated, and in the other democratic doctrines were expounded. Finally B. F. Hall disposed of his interest in the paper to his brother. The Beacon then ceased to be "a house divided against itself," and was thenceforward a whig paper till the organization of the republican party, when it warmly espoused the principles of that party.

In the winter of 1853-4 James W. Randall and his brother Dudley purchased the Beacon. Previous to this, the paper had been published on the West side, but the office was now removed to the East side. The Randalls were succeeded by a number of proprietors, who followed each other in rapid succession. Among these may be named William Goldy, a very excellent job printer; N. S. Greenwood, of Waterman, DeKalb county, a farmer of literary inclinations; George Brewster, an erratic Chicago editor.

On September 6, 1856, the Beacon establishment put forth a daily paper with A. C. Gibson as editor, and J. W. Randall and N. S. Greenwood as publishers. That was the year of the Fremont campaign, and no doubt the Beacon people had high hopes of success for their venture, founded on the enthusiasm generated by the first national contest in which the new republican party engaged. But Fremont was not elected president, and a daily paper proved to be beyond the resources of the Aurora of that day.

On the last day of April, 1857, the daily edition of the Beacon ceased publication. Seventeen years passed before a daily paper was successfully established in Aurora; and it was thirty-four years before the staunch old Beacon made another venture in the daily newspaper field.

In July, 1857, the Beacon and the Guardian were consolidated, and the consolidated paper was called The Republican Union, under the proprietorship of James W. Randall and Simeon Whiteley. The panic of that year caused a suspension of this enterprise, but in September of that year Augustus Harman, who had been the editor of Republican Union, and Oscar B. Knickerbocker, who had done the job printing of the office, came into possession of the Beacon material, and under their proprietorship and editorship the Beacon resumed publication, and it has been continuously published ever since.

In 1858 the partnership of Harman and Knickerbocker was dissolved, Harman retiring. On January 1, 1859, George S. Bangs formed a partnership with Mr. Knickerbocker, the firm being known as Bangs & Knickerbocker. Bangs became an active and influential Republican politician. He was postmaster of Aurora under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and afterwards became an officer of the general postoffice department, and was instrumental in organizing the railway mail service.

The firm of Bangs & Knickerbocker continued until March, 1866, when Bangs sold his interest to his partner. It is probable that Bangs went with President Johnson in his scheme of reconstruction; while Knickerbocker adhered to the republican party in its opposition to the president and his policy. In October of that year John H. Hodder purchased an interest in the business, which he retained until his death, a period of thirty-six years. The firm of Knickerbocker & Hodder was a household name throughout Kane and adjoining counties until the death of the senior member of the firm, in

1885. The firm was an ideal one in almost every respect. Each member of it was a strong man, and each possessed attributes and qualifications that supplemented and complemented those of his partner.

The Beacon issued a semi-weekly edition early in the 70's, and this was continued until March 30, 1891, when a daily paper was once more issued. After the death of Mr. Hodder, in 1892, the Beacon was sold to a stock company, in which it is understood that Mr. I. C. Copley now owns a controlling interest. It has one of the best equipped newspaper plants in the state, outside of Chicago, and under the editorial management of Mr. George Stephens, the circulation of the paper was largely increased.

SOME PAPERS OF THE FIFTIES.

We have seen that the first paper to make good its claim to life in the young community was, except for a short period, whig in politics. But the Kane county of that day was democratic, and no doubt the adherents of that party felt that in the largest town in the county they should have an organ as well as their adversaries. The town was growing with a rapidity which we can hardly conceive in these days. In the six years between 1846 and 1852, when the next attempt was made to found a paper here, the population increased five-fold, from five hundred to two thousand five hundred. The paper, and the democrats were eager for a mouthpiece. The anti-slavery agitation had not yet assumed a threatening phase, and no one dreamed that in a few years a new party would arise, with opposition to slavery extension as its main principle, and that in 1860 this party, called the republican, would carry the country and elect its candidate for president.

THE AURORA GUARDIAN.

With these momentous events still behind the curtain of the future, in November, 1852, Simeon Whiteley and Benjamin Wilson brought forth the Aurora Guardian. The paper was soundly democratic. The second number announced with a shout of joy the election of Franklin Pierce, democratic candidate for president. In 1854 Stephen A. Douglas, a senator of the United States from Illinois, introduced his famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri compromise, and throwing open the unsettled territories to the admission of slavery. A storm of protest swept over the northern states. Popular indignation was at white-heat. Senator Douglas, however, a consummate master of every art known to the practical politician, and a tremendous power in debate, pressed forward his bill, and it became a law. He thus precipitated the revolution that drove the democratic party from power, and which only ended when slavery was abolished throughout the country. The Guardian, during the early stages of this agitation, was "Free Soil," as the opponents of slavery extension were called. Upon the organization of the republican party, it became attached to it, and ardently advocated its principles. Thus the democratic party lost its organ in Aurora, and nearly a quarter of a century passed before another attempt was made to establish a democratic paper here.

The panic of 1857 brought ruin to nearly every line of business in the country; the newspaper business suffered with the rest. Retrenchment and consolidation were the order of the day; and, as already stated, it was in this year that the Beacon and the Guardian were consolidated, the new paper being called The Republican Union. The proprietors were James W. Randall and Simeon Whiteley; the editorial work was done by Augustus Harman. The firm of Randall & Whiteley lasted but a few weeks. After the fifth number Randall sold his interest to Whiteley, who then called the paper The Weekly Republican. The paper was reduced in size, and other severe economies were resorted to in the effort to prolong its life. But Mr. Whiteley had become heavily involved financially, and the struggle was unavailing. On November 2, 1858, the Republican, lineal descendant of the gallant old Guardian, breathed its last.

A PERIOD OF "ISMS."

We come now, in the history of the press of Aurora, to a time that may be described as a period of "isms." The mid years of the nineteenth century abounded in projects for the reformation of society and the regeneration of mankind. These projects included dress reform, woman's sufferage, temperance, of course, watercure, vegetable diet, and I know not what else. These ideas and schemes were generalized, in the language of that day, as "isms." When a man or woman embraced one or more of these "isms" the first was to get a press and types, and begin the work of proselyting by means of printer's ink. And so, the country over, there were scores of papers printed in small towns, advocating "isms" of every name and kind, and Aurora had its share.

THE TEMPERANCE MONITOR.

The Temperance Monitor was started in Aurora in March, 1858, by James P. Snell. Little is now known of this paper beyond the fact that its life was brief. It survived about a year. Mr. Snell entered the army at the beginning of the Civil war as a member of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers. He served bravely during that great struggle, and at its close became editor of the Mendota Bulletin.

The Reformer was a sixteen-page paper issued monthly by Augustus Harman, whom we have just seen doing editorial work on the Beacon and the Republican. He was assisted by Ellen Beard, who soon became Mrs. Harman. The Reformer declared itself to be "what its name indicated." It fought ardently for prohibition, dress reform, and other "isms" that were thought by many people fifty years ago to be sovereign remedies for all or most of the evils that afflict human society. Marriage did not interrupt Mrs. Harman's activities on behalf of the Reformer. She continued to assist her husband in the editorial department, besides which, as the historian tells us, she set type, canvassed for subscribers, and advertisements, and lectured as occasion presented.

Mr. Harman must have been a worker of the strenuous kind that would have delighted even President Roosevelt. Not content with the work required

BROADWAY, AURORA, LOOKING SOUTH ABOUT 1868.
JENNINGS SEMINARY IN THE DISTANCE.

MEMORIAL BUILDING, AURORA, ERECTED 1877.

to keep the Reformer going, in April, 1860, he commenced the publication of the Temperance Tocsin, a sheet half the size of the Reformer, intended for local circulation. The labor required for the two papers was too much, however, for human endurance, and the publication of the Reformer was discontinued in the following June. Mr. Harman died in the fall of that year. Mrs. Harman continued the publication of the Tocsin for a short time, and then removed to New York city.

IN THE SIXTIES.

In the eleven years that followed the suspension of the last of the specifically reform journals, six weekly newspapers were started in Aurora. Some idea of the mortality among newspapers may be obtained from the fact that of these six only one survives today. One other led a vigorous life for more than thirty years. The remaining four, without exception, passed off so quickly that with one voice they might have asked, with that other short-lived infant of whom we have heard,

"If so soon to be done for,
What was I begun for."

The Aurora Chronicle was established February 8, 1861, by John H. Hodder, who was a vigorous worker and practical business man. The paper lived about six months, when it yielded to the hard times, and the gloom which the approaching Civil war cast over all business enterprises.

THE HERALD AND EXPRESS.

The Beacon was now the only paper in Aurora, and it held this inviting field alone till after the close of the Civil war. On the close of the war, there came a period of activity. In June, 1866, Thomas E. Hill established the Aurora Herald. Ten years afterwards Mr. Hill became mayor of the city, the second newspaper man to achieve that honor. Mr. Hill was also an author, some of whose works attained wide circulation. He was the author of Hill's Manual, and other works of a useful and educational character. He was succeeded in the ownership of the Herald by the firms of Hill & Gale, Gale & Shaw, Shaw & Bangs, Bangs, Owen & Ford, and Bangs & Owen. In 1871 the Herald plant was purchased by Mr. Pierce Burton, who in 1874 sold a half interest to Mr. James Shaw. Mr. Shaw remained with the paper until 1880, when he resold his interest to Mr. Burton. In the year 1882 Mr. Burton established the Daily Express, and thereafter the Herald was the weekly edition of that paper. The Express was the first paper in Aurora and one of the very first in the country to use what are called, in printer's parlance, "telegraph plates," that is, stereotyped plates containing the morning's news, as published in the city dailies, condensed and revised for publication the same day in country dailies. The hour of publication was also novel, being at noon, possibly the only paper in the country published at that hour. This was before the days of the fast mail and the Express was able to be on the street at the same time as the Chicago morning papers, and thus supplanted them in many homes. The Express had a prosperous career for twenty years.

The Herald was originally republican in politics. Under the editorship of Mr. Burton, however, was mighty independent. It insisted on having its own opinion about men and politics and things in general. In the middle '70s it broke with the "grand old party" on the currency question, the principal political issue of those days. In 1876 it supported Peter Cooper, the candidate of the greenback party, for president; and it advocated greenback principles as long as the party of that name had a national organization.

Mr. Burton retired from business in 1899. After several changes of ownership, the Express ceased publication in 1903, and with it perished also the Herald.

Mr. Burton was the very last of that school of country editors who think of their work as something more than a business. To him it was an opportunity for popular instruction. The editorial chair he regarded as a sort of secular pulpit. Every number of the old Herald carried "leaders," as they were called, commenting on the topics of the day, and on old themes that were made fresh by new treatment. Theology was a favorite field of discussion with Mr. Burton, and many people who never attended church or heard a sermon enjoyed his pithy treatment of matters of church policy and belief. The politics of the day, of course, received due attention, and foreign affairs even were not neglected.

This school of editors in the smaller cities and towns has long since passed away. In their land, we have the reporter, who aims to tell an interesting story about something that happened perhaps in the next block; and you are lucky if that something did not happen in your own family. We thus have a more intimate reflection of the life of the community, all of which is interesting no doubt to some one. We may have gained something by the change; but I cannot help thinking that there is a distinct loss in the passing of that type of editor who, from a trained and well stored mind, gave the people wise counsel and sane comment on the events of the day—the type of which Pierce Burton was the last representative in Aurora.

THE AURORA WEEKLY.

In June, 1867, Dudley Randall established the Aurora Weekly. Randall represented the broad farce element in the newspaper world of Aurora. He probably founded more papers than any other man in the country. Some obtained considerable circulation, but "Dud," as he was universally called, lacked business habits, and was unable to bring any of them to maturity. He had a sense of humor that was often expressed too broadly for refined ears; outside of that, he had natural ability; but with it all there went an ingrained weakness of character that spelled failure for every enterprise he undertook.

AURORA ARGUS.

The Aurora Argus was in some sort a successor of the Aurora Weekly, after the latter had been published for several months. Possibly there was a change of name only. Randall being still the editor and nominal proprietor,

with an erratic colonel by the name of Brainard for assistant. Whatever the reason for the change of name, it did not serve to prolong the existence of the paper, and the Argus soon followed the weekly into the realms of oblivion.

THE VOLKSFREUND.

In 1868 Aurora saw its first paper printed in a foreign language. In that year Peter Klein and Jacob Siegmund established the Aurora Volksfreund. In 1871 Mr. Klein purchased the interest of Mr. Siegmund, and has since continued to be the sole proprietor of the Volksfreund. The paper was republican in politics till 1884, when it supported Grover Cleveland for president. Before the next presidential election, however, it returned to the republican fold, and never again wandered from it. The Volksfreund has been an able and faithful representative of the large German population residing in Aurora. May 27, 1895, Mr. Klein began the publication of a daily edition of his paper, and the venture proved to be a profitable one from the start. Mr. Klein is now the Nestor of the editorial profession in Aurora, having been in business as publisher, editor and proprietor for more than thirty-eight years.

CITY LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

In 1871 Dudley Randall was again in evidence with a fresh newspaper venture. It was called City Life Illustrated. The art of engraving was in a very crude state then, as compared with what it is today. Photo-engraving and the half-tone were unknown, and newspaper cuts were often hacked out with a jack-knife. Dud's illustrations must have been of this character. The Life's career was merry, but short. It attained quite a large circulation for a country paper in those days, but its founder was not the man to make it a permanent success; and it went to the grave in the same year that saw its birth.

THE DAILY THAT LIVED A DAY.

Few people in Aurora know that there was once such a paper in the city as the Daily Globe. This is not to be wondered at, since the Globe had perhaps the shortest life of any paper that was ever actually born. It lived but one day. The Globe was projected by one Turner, who has disappeared so completely from our knowledge that even his full name is not known. He was a printer, and at the time was employed in the Beacon office. But he had ideas above setting type, and one of these was that a small daily paper, that could be printed on an ordinary job press, and which could thus be produced at a very small expense, might be made a paying enterprise. He induced Jacob Siegmund to do the mechanical work, and after publishing one issue, had an urgent call to go east, since which he has not been heard from. Mr. S. took the advertising accounts for his pay and they aggregated so much that he concluded to start a daily paper himself. So with the aid of Charles M. Faye he started the Daily News, which was first printed on a small job press about

10x14 inches in size. Mr. Faye proved to be an able newspaper man, and soon required a larger press for his paper. In September, 1875, Mr. Faye sold his interest in the News to his partner and went to Chicago, where he in a few years afterward became manager of the Chicago Daily News.

February 1, 1876, Mr. Willis B. Hawkins purchased a half interest in the plant. It will interest those who have heard that in the year 1906 $70,000 was offered for the Daily News plant to know that Hawkins, about thirty-one years ago, paid just $800 for a half interest in the News plant of that day.

In 1884 Mr. Hawkins sold his interest in his paper to his partner, Mr. Siegmund, who for a time published the paper with Richard W. Corbett as editor. In 1884 the establishment was sold to E. D. Northam and E. F. Beaupre, who published the paper for several years, and then sold it to John F. Dewey. In 1891 Mr. Dewey disposed of the establishment to the late Walter S. Frazier. On the death of Mr. Frazier a controlling interest passed to his son, Lincoln B. Frazier. Under the proprietorship of the Fraziers and the editorship of A. M. Snook, the News has become a highly prosperous and influential paper.

THE EVENING POST.

One more daily paper was established in Aurora within the period to which we are limited. This was the Aurora Evening Post, established in 1878. Its founder was a wandering printer named Welch, who, like most wandering printers, lacked capital. From Welch's hands it passed to those of Louis A. Constantine, who possessed a wonderful tenacity of purpose; and Mark Tapley himself could not have presented a more cheerful front to adverse fortune. These qualities enabled Constantine to keep the Post on its feet for nearly twenty years. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Aurora, being the fourth newspaper man to hold that position, his predecessors being Bangs, Knickerbocker and Hodder. Soon after this happy event in Mr. Constantine's life, the Evening Post gently passed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no newspaper returns.

The Evening Post's chief claim to fame, perhaps, is the fact that it gave to Frank A. Vanderlip his first lessons in newspaper work. It was on the Post that he served an apprenticeship as a reporter and man of all work. He wrote locals, solicited advertising, visited the police courts and all the other places that were supposed to be sources of items. Possibly it was on the Post that he acquired that faculty for clear statement and cogent reasoning which is now often called into requisition when some important announcement is to be made to the financial world.

THE INDEPENDENT.

In 1878 the Aurora Independent, a weekly paper, was established by Edward Keough, formerly of the Elgin Times. The Independent was started as a democratic paper; but it was a mistake to think that an Elgin man could succeed in an enterprise that no Aurora man cared to undertake. Possibly the democrats of Aurora had outlived their desire for an organ, since they

made a pretty good fight on election days without one. The Independent's life was brief.

THE AURORA BLADE.

This was the name of a weekly paper started in 1882 by C. W. Putnam, formerly foreman of the old Herald office. Its chief object was the humorous presentation of local happenings in Aurora and vicinity, at which he was very successful. He sold out after a few years and the Blade "blayed aud," as he expressed it.

The latest newspaper venture is The Fox River Leader, weekly, established March 31, 1904, by Charles Connors and John G. Badey. A labor paper, official organ of the Aurora Trades and Labor Assembly, Aurora Building Trades' Council and Elgin Trades' Council. It is well managed, ably edited and bids fair to achieve a long and useful existence.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The old soldiers who took part in the war of the Rebellion are slowly disappearing from among us. Many have already spread their tents on "Fame's Eternal Camping Ground," and a history of Aurora can do no better service than to help perpetuate the names of those now living here who took part in that great struggle.

The objects to be accomplished by this organization are as follows:

1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

2. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to the national constitution and laws; to discountenance whatsoever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency or permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

Aurora Post, No. 20, was mustered into the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic on the evening of June 10, 1875, by Department Commander Hillard.

The following names appeared on the post charter:

E. C. Beardsley.
Joseph Boyle.
J. M. Conway.
J. S. Drake.
J. F. Harral.
A. C. Little.
P. B. Page.
T. R. Polglase.
M. M. Robbins.
C. M. Ross.
F. L. Thayer.
Thomas Bexon.
T. B. Coulter.
H. B. Douglas.
A. C. Ferre.
T. E. Hornby.
J. Kautenberger.
E. Perrigo.
L. C. Porter.
I. W. Rice.
W. H. Scragg.
W. H. Watson.
M. D. Yager.

PAST COMMANDERS.

T. B. Coulter.	W. H. Watson.	A. Quinton.
H. B. Douglas.	John J. Hubbard.	O. Wilson.
J. H. Freeman.	J. F. Harral.	M. Hughes.
Eb. Denney.	John L. Walker.	Melvin Tarble.
M. D. Yager.	D. B. Lincoln.	C. B. Rukgaber.
J. M. Kennedy.	N. J. Thomas.	Theo. Howard.
F. L. Thayer.	G. Aucutt.	Chris Zimmer.

The following are the names of the members in 1907:

Gus Aucutt, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

J. M. Allen, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry.

Avery Ames, Company H, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry.

Seth H. Adams, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

J. L. Backus, Company A, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry.

Thomas S. Bates, Company C, Busteed's Battery.

Samuel Beales, Company M, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

James Bedford, Company A, Sixty-first Massachusetts Infantry.

J. C. Beede, Company K, Eighteenth New Hampshire Infantry.

N. M. Bell, Company C, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry.

V. H. Beher, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

George W. Bartholomew, mustered in Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

J. M. Bigger, First Arkansas Cavalry.

Joseph Boyle, Company I, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

F. H. Bowran, Company H, Eleventh New York Cavalry.

Frederick Brown, Company M, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

J. Blakely, Company L, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

G. P. Briggs, Company K, Sixteenth New York Artillery.

H. F. Breese, Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry.

James G. Butler, Company C, Thirty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.

J. Becker, Surgeon, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry.

J. C. Caldwell, Company B, First Ohio Cavalry.

H. C. Campbell, Company A, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry.

W. E. Carpenter, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

E. Campbell, Company C, Seventh Illinois Infantry.

C. W. Card, Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Infantry.

G. S. Case, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

William Caton, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.

Benjamin F. Carns, Company C, Fourth Illinois Cavlary.

John B. Chase, Company C, Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry.

W. L. Chase, Company B, Twelfth Michigan Infantry.
C. B. Colwell, Company C, Ninety-eighth New York Infantry.
Thomas B. Coulter, Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
J. M. Conway, Company K, Second Connecticut Infantry.
E. J. Clapp, Company D, Second Indiana Infantry.
Thomas Clark, Company B, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
John Carl, Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry.
G. M. Cowdry, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
A. D. Crabb, Company C, Twentieth New York Cavalry.
H. A. Davenport, Company A, Fifty-fourth New York Infantry.
Milt Davenport, Company E, First New York Cavalry.
George C. Day, navy; ship "Brooklyn."
Daniel Davis, Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
J. W. Darrough, Company F, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.
Eb. Denney, Company K, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry.
I. Desotell, Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
Peter Dickes, Company D, Seventh Kansas Cavalry.
S. A. Donalson, Company H, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.
Marshall Dorr, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.
Joseph Dorn, Company E, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry.
H. B. Douglas, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry.
J. H. D'Lamatter, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry.
J. R. Dyckman, Company G, Fifty-first New York Infantry.
E. E. Dyer, Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
W. H. Dyer, Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
H. H. Evans, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.
G. C. Edmonds, navy; United States ship "Vandalia."
S. M. Farwell, Company F, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.
Henry Farquah, Company I, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.
C. B. Fisher, Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
B. Flanders, Company I, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry.
Michael Fleury, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
J. H. Freeman, Company G, Twenty-third Maine Infantry; Company H, Fourteenth Maine Infantry.
J. F. Freeman, Company G, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry.
A. M. Foster, Company G, Third Wisconsin Infantry.
M. V. Fuller, United States Navy.
Henry Grimm, Company A, Forty-eighth New York Infantry.
J. C. Goodale, Company C, Second Massachusetts Artillery.
John Guinang, Company F, Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry.

A. J. Graves, Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry.

E. H. Gale, assistant surgeon, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

James Halkyard, Company G, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

J. F. Harral, Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

C. F. Harral, Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry.

Geo. Harrington, Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry.

B. Harris, surgeon, United States Army.

H. T. Hardy, Third Vermont Light Artillery.

Thos. Hartless, Company D, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

W. D. Hawkins, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry.

S. S. Hawks, Company B, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

J. H. Hamlin, Company I, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry.

W. M. Hanna, Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

John Herman, Company F, Second Missouri Infantry.

N. Hettinger, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry.

S. Hitchcock, Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

John Hollering, musician, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

T. N. Holden, Company C, Seventh Illinois Infantry.

Chris. Harren, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

E. S. Holm, Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

John Holzbach, Company G, Second Kentucky Infantry.

F. H. Hotz, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Theo. Howard, Company B, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

J. H. Hubbard, Company C, Seventh Illinois Infantry.

C. E. Hubbard, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Morgan Hughes, Company E, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

J. F. Iliff, Company E, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

Joe Ingham, Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

Joseph Johnston, Company A, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

Joel H. Jenks, Company C, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry.

A. J. Joslyn, Company G, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

A. T. Judd, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

R. Kapferer, Company K, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

John Kaiser, Company B, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

Peter Karp, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

J. A. Kelley, Company D, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

J. W. Kendall, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

J. M. Kennedy, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry.

C. L. King, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

WEST AURORA AND PART OF THE ISLAND ABOUT 1868.

H. L. Krahl, Company H, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

John Kramer, Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York Infantry.

J. B. Lawrence, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.

Jacob Lent, Company L, Eighth New York Cavalry.

A. C. Little, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

H. C. Loveland, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

Josiah Lyke, Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-first Illinois Infantry.

M. Moloney, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

John Martzolf, Company E, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

O. J. McCollum, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

J. J. McNair, Company B, Second Missouri Infantry.

Chauncey Miller, Company K, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry.

Carl Miller, musician, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

M. Millen, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

G. N. Minott, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry.

H. J. Mostow, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

James Monahan, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

H. C. Muzzy, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

William H. Noble, Company B, Thirty-first Maine Infantry.

M. C. Newman, Company I, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

John Ott, Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

P. B. Page, Company D, Eleventh New Hampshire Infantry.

Alonzo Page, Company D, Eleventh New Hampshire Infantry.

J. E. Painter, Company A, Seventeenth Connecticut Infantry.

Silas I. Parker, Company B, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry.

E. S. Perrigo, Company H, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

Jerome Phillips, musician, First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

C. Pierce, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

W. H. Pierce, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

C. H. Plimpton, Company G, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.

E. D. Pinney, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

Arthur Quinton, Company B, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry.

J. G. Ralph, Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry.

I. W. Rice, Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry.

George Rich, Company L, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

M. C. Richards, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Geo. W. Reed, United States ship Wachusetts.

John H. Riley, Company A, One Hundred and Seventieth Illinois Infantry.

William Ray, Company I, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

C. B. Riddle, Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry.

M. M. Robbins, assistant surgeon, Davids Island.

C. B. Rukgaber, Company C, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

J. B. Roussel, Company D, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry.

R. A. Robertson, Company K, Ninth Iowa Infantry.

J. C. Schmidt, Company L, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

D. D. Schryver, Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

H. S. Seymour, Company C, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

Ed. Shepard, Company K, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

James Shaw, Company H, Sixteenth New Hampshire Infantry.

M. Z. Simms, Company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Infantry.

J. R. Simpson, Company K, Sixth Iowa Infantry.

Septa Slosson, Company E, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

David Smith, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

John Stanton, United States ship Matansas.

C. H. Starkey, Company I, Forty-Second Illinois Infantry.

B. F. Stephens, Company B, First Illinois Artillery.

E. C. Strossman, Company C, Seventh Illinois Infantry.

B. L. Streator, Company G, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

R. Solfisburg, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Sam'l Solfisburg, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

C. C. Scrafford, Company H, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

John H. Steel, Company H, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

Morris Steward, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Ira N. Sweet, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Infantry.

L. Sylvester, Company G, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry.

M. J. Tarble, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

Geo. L. Taylor, Company C, First Missouri Engineer Corps.

L. S. Tanner, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

N. J. Thomas, Company B, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry.

Louis Thon, Company I, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

J. W. Thompson, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

Wm. H. Tilton, Company H, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

Jas. F. Towner, Company C, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

B. F. Van Doozer, Company I, First New York Cavalry.

Wm. Van Ohlen, Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

G. C. Van Osdel, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

F. C. Van Vlack, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

William Verner, Company I, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

C. H. Vaughn, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Infantry.

A. A. Velie, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Infantry.

Jason Wallace, Company F, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Wm. Wallace, Company E, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

John L. Walker, Company I, Eighty-first New York Infantry.

S. E. Walker, Company C, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

J. R. Walker, Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry.

Morris H. Walker, Company K, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

P. M. Waite, Company M, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

Chas. W. Ware, Company E, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Dan'l Watkins, Company A, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

W. H. Watson, Company G, Eightieth Indiana Infantry.

Joel Wagner, Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Joe E. Way, Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Geo. T. Ward, Company I, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

Val. Webber, Company A, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry.

H. A. Webb, Company D, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry.

J. Webster, Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-third New York Infantry.

D. A. Wedge, Company E, Eighth Illinois Infantry.

Geo. W. Weit, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Andrew Welch, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

S. F. Welch, Company F, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York Infantry.

A. L. West, Company E, Eleventh Illinois Infantry.

P. A. West, Company E, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Thos. F. White, Company M, Tenth Illinois Cavalry.

F. L. Wells, Company B, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

John W. White, Company B, Third Illinois Cavalry.

D. C. Wilson, Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

Wm. Wilson, Company D, Tenth Illinois Infantry.

W. M. Williams, Company I, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

F. E. Westover, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

J. W. Willis, Company H, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry.

Fred Winn, Company E, Eighteenth United States Infantry.

M. D. Yager, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Henry C. Young, Company A, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Chris. Zimmer, Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

It is claimed that Aurora Post, No. 20, has the most comfortable and best equipped headquarters of any similar organization in the United States. It happened in this way: Soon after the war a Soldiers' Monument Association was organized and about seven thousand dollars raised for the erection of a monument. Then some wise heads thought it would be foolish to put so much money into a useless monument and induced the association to erect a memorial building instead, where mementoes and war relics could be kept. Later on, in 1881, the city established a free public library, which needed a building, and the Monument Association turned over the memorial hall to the library board, which raised by subscription some eight thousand dollars more to build an addition to be used for the library, while the hall should be used as a reading room. Stipulations were made with the G. A. R. that they were to build a second story to the library for an assembly room and have the use of the same as long as seven members of Post No. 20 should remain. Then the entire building was to become the property of the library board. In 1903 Andrew Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to the city for the construction of a new library building, which was occupied by the library when completed, and the old building was turned over to the G. A. R. They raised by subscription and a bazaar eight thousand dollars, which was used to raise the old library and dig a basement under the whole structure, which was finished off into a model kitchen and dining room, capable of seating several hundred guests. The old library room was finished off into a fine hall for all the meetings of the G. A. R. and auxiliary associations, and the hall on the upper floor was leased to the Woman's Club at a good rental, which goes into the coffers of the G. A. R. The front room in the original memorial building was fitted up for a reading room for the old soldiers and is kept open every day, where the "old boys" drop in, read, play cards, checkers, etc., whenever they feel inclined. They thoroughly enjoy it and visiting comrades say there is nothing like it elsewhere. The "old boys" can occupy this building not only as long as seven remain, but as long as there is one left to tell the story of the war of the Rebellion the building is his.

The following appears in the G. A. R. Directory for 1907 and is properly a part of the history of Post No. 20.

MEMORIAL ROLL

includes members of Aurora Post who have died since the organization of the Post.

> There is no death! What seems so is transition:
> This life of mortal breath is but a suburb of the life Elysian,
> Whose portal we call death.

Peter Albert, Company G, Fourth Indiana Light Artillery; died August 19, 1899.

M. V. Allen, Company E, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry; died February 12, 1899.

Henry Ankel, Company B, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry; died July 16, 1894.

John Arthur, Company B, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry; died June 7, 1891.

Thos. O. Athow, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry; died October 11, 1906.

Chas. G. Ayers, Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry; died December 9, 1902.

Thomas Bexon, Company H, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry; died January 13, 1879.

John E. Bevier, Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry; died August 22, 1895.

Jesse E. Becke, Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry; died June 7, 1891.

W. L. Beckwith, Company H, Thirteenth New York Infantry; died October 16, 1905.

Miles D. Beach, Company G, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; died May 19, 1905.

Henry J. Bird, Company B, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry; died December 20, 1903.

J. H. Blackmore, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry; died June 29, 1893.

Alex. C. Brown, Company C, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry; died October 5, 1892.

R. S. Breese, Company H, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry; died September 12, 1892.

G. J. Beverly, Second Illinois Artillery; died October 18, 1897.

J. H. Burley, Company G, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry; died January 12, 1892.

A. D. Bunnell, Company F, Second Connecticut Infantry; died June 29, 1897.

O. M. Bunnell, Company I, Sixth Ohio Cavalry; died March 14, 1896.

Hiram Calkins, Company B, First Wisconsin Cavalry; died June 20, 1893.

Jas. L. Cary, Company D, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry; died June 16, 1882.

Tim Chase, Company K, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry; died October 25, 1903.

J. H. Cleveland, Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry; died May 7, 1897.

Wm. Cowdry, Company D, Fourth Illinois Cavalry; died July 4, 1891.

A. E. Coon, Company I, First Vermont Cavalry; died May 29, 1892.

Chas. B. Conant, Company B, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry; died December 30, 1904.

R. E. Covalt, Company I, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry; died December 13, 1906.

D. V. Crandall, Company A, Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry; died April 12, 1906.

Ferd. Dapprich, musician, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry; died January 28, 1904.

Salom Dennison, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry; died January 28, 1891.

W. H. Downing, Company G, Sixteenth Vermont Infantry; died May 14, 1900.

L. A. Duncan, Company H, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry; died September 6, 1888.

Jacob Etzel, Company B, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry; died July 26, 1891.

John Fairbanks, Company H, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; died June 15, 1906.

A. C. Ferre, Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry; died May 27, 1888.

N. C. Fessenden, Company G, First Maine Cavalry; died May 26, 1897.

Joseph Flurey, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry; died September 3, 1904.

Uriah Foster, Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry; died August 11, 1906.

Thos. Freeman, United States Navy; died June 26, 1904.

R. Bruce Gates, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry; died March 30, 1881.

Oscar B. Gates, Company E, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry; died December 30, 1906.

Jacob Geick, Company I, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry; died January 4, 1892.

W. P. Gibbs, Company H, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry; died July 5, 1899.

Nichs. Greusel, colonel, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry; died April 25, 1896.

A. C. Graves, Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry; died November 1, 1901.

Sid. B. Hawley, surgeon, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry; died November 26, 1877.

King S. Hammon, Company A, Seventh New York Cavalry; died April 3, 1889.

Abner Hard, surgeon, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; died March 20, 1885.

Wm. H. Hartless, Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry; died July 13, 1890.

E. W. Hall, Fourth Wisconsin Artillery; died August 4, 1896.

Sam'l Harding, Company C, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; died March 7, 1902.

A. P. Hatch, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry; died May 6, 1901.

E. E. Hewett, First Engineer Corps; died November 29, 1897.

Wm. Heun, musician, Fourth Illinois Cavalry; died August 11, 1905.

Chas. Holslag, Company B, First New York Artillery; died February 15, 1897.

J. M. Hoffman, Company F, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry; died September 24, 1899.

John Hozell, Company B, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry; died February 2, 1905.

Geo. W. Horr, Company D, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry; died October 12, 1905.

Stephen Hiller, Company E, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry; died January 21, 1896.

C. H. Hitchcock, Company K, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry; died June 28, 1905.

G. C. Inman, Company F, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry; died May 29, 1897.

Fred D. James, Company A, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry; died February 10, 1882.

R. B. Johnson, Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry; died February 15, 1889.

F. S. Jones, Company B, Fourth Michigan Cavalry; died March 24, 1890.

John Kautenberger, Company H, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry; died April 10, 1901.

M. B. Kenyon, Company I, Forty-second Illinois Infantry; died July 2, 1898.

J. R. King, Company D, Fourth California Infantry; died December 29, 1898.

Geo. W. King, Company K, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; died December 23, 1901.

John A. Kinley, Company K, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; died August 17, 1898.

James Lanigan, Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry; died December 6, 1886.

C. S. Lewis, Company K, Forty-second Illinois Infantry; died September 30, 1888.

Elisha Lilley, Company C, Fourth Illinois Cavalry; died February 23, 1890.

D. B. Lincoln, Company K, Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry; died April 28, 1906.

Curtis Lord, Company E, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry; died March 19, 1901.

R. D. Marlett, Company A, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; died April 2, 1900.

C. G. Metzner, Company F, First Wisconsin Cavalry; died April 26, 1879.

A. N. Merrill, musician, Forty-second Illinois Infantry; died April 8, 1881.

Wm. Mears, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry; died June 2, 1884.

F. P. Mighell, Company K, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; died September 5, 1906.

F. W. Moore, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry; died June 11, 1904.

Geo. McCann, Company F, First Rhode Island Artillery; died January 12, 1905.

N. H. Norris, Company F, Eleventh Maine Infantry; died December 13, 1894.

Chas. Perkins, Company F, Fourteenth Vermont Infantry; died September 25, 1896.

Edwin Pierce, Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry; died November 9, 1901.

Joe C. Porter, Company D, Eleventh Iowa Infantry; died December 5, 1900.

E. L. Porter, Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Infantry; died September 10, 1902.

E. S. Purdy, Company H, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry; died April 21, 1896.

J. O. Raymond, Company E, Sixtieth New York Infantry; died November 20, 1898.

A. W. Raymond, Company M, Second New York Cavalry; died November 21, 1902.

Anthon Ramer, Company I, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry; died January 16, 1904.

Van Wyke Race, Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry; died June 13, 1905.

Geo. J. Rickert, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry; died May 13, 1895.

Chas. Roberts, Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry; died February 13, 1899.

C. M. Ross, Company A, Fifteenth Wisconsin; died December 31, 1903.

L. E. Ruch, Company E, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Infantry; died March 11, 1896.

H. D. Rudel, Company I, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; died May 20, 1904.

Wm. H. Scragg, Company D, Ninty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry; died October 24, 1891.

J. M. Scott, Company A, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry; died February 19, 1898.

John F. Schick, Company B, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry; died December 26, 1893.

Sam'l B. Shearer, major, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry; died July 16, 1892.

Chas. Sibolt, Company C, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry; died June 16, 1879.

E. A. Sibell, United States Navy; died June 20, 1894.

W. A. Smith, Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; died October 30, 1884.

OLD FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, AURORA, BUILT 1852.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND CENTRE SCHOOL HOUSE, AURORA.

J. H. Smith, Company K, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry; died April 26, 1898.

H. G. Smith, Company A, First Wisconsin Cavalry; died April 12, 1906.

C. H. Snediker, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry; died April 1, 1898.

Thos. Spicer, Company K, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry; died June 8, 1904.

W. C. Squiers, Company A, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; died September 21, 1905.

Eugene Stetler, Company E, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry; died July 7, 1888.

Wm. H. Stebbins, Company B, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry; died March 21, 1902.

R. S. Stolp, Company I, Second Illinois Light Artillery; died February 7, 1905.

John St. Martin, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry; died January 4, 1897.

Melvin Tarble, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

J. H. Terry, Company H, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry; died January 27, 1903.

F. L. Thayer, Company C, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry; died June 23, 1896.

Eleazor Todd, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry; died April 17, 1903.

A. P. Vaughan, Company F, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry; died December 19, 1904.

Jas. Van Sickle, Company G, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry; died January 18, 1903.

A. F. Wade, Company D, Second Wisconsin Infantry; died February 28, 1896.

K. L. Walker, Company C, Fourth Illinois Cavalry; died March 9, 1898.

F. O. White, Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry; died May 30, 1892.

J. T. Wilkinson, Company I, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry; died July 25, 1895.

A. G. Wilbur, Company B, Forty-first Ohio Infantry; died July 29, 1897.

Wm. D. Wilson, Company F, Two Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry; died February 17, 1906.

N. B. Wood, Company H, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry; died January 15, 1898.

H. C. Wood, Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York Infantry; died February 26, 1896.

H. C. Woodwarth, Company D, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; died April 26, 1901.

J. T. Wormley, Company C, Fourth Illinois Cavalry; died June 2, 1904.

I. K. Young, Company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry; died June 21, 1899.

AURORA RELIEF CORPS NO. 10.

This society was organized July 15, 1884.

The mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the late Rebellion, and other loyal women are banded together, auxiliary to the G. A. R. to accomplish the following objects:

1. To assist the G. A. R. in preserving and strengthening those kind, fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines of the late Rebellion, and to inculcate love of country and patriotism among our members and children.

2. To assist Aurora Post, No. 20, G. A. R., in all its measures of kindness and charity to comrades in arms and to their families who may need aid; to extend aid to widows and orphans of fallen comrades, and to aid in perpetuating their memory.

PAST PRESIDENTS.

Clara Harral
Rebecca Lewis
Myra K. Stolp
Cynthia Woodard
Florence V. Poole
Hattie Vaughn
Rae Parr Logan
Mae Lincoln
Amelia Bartholomew
Millie Phillips
Ella A. Scragg
Lizzie Hubbard
Mary P. Gale
J. May Ricker
Anna C. Reilein
Eva Windett
Rose Johnson
Elizabeth Kapferer
Mabel Clark

DIRECTORY.

Abbott, P. E.
Allen, Naomi
Allison, Anna
Atchison, Rena
Atherton, Addie
Athow, Mary
Avery, Naomi
Bartholomew, A.
Bacon, Ida
Bain, Ida
Bates, Antoinetta
Battles, Minnie
Barnes, Letitia
Bexon, Temperance
Bell, Rose
Ball, Sophia
Beck, Hattie
Beck, C. E.
Berry, L. G.
Berscheidt, Gertrude
Bent, Lizzie
Bigger, Louise
Blackstone, Myrtle
Blair, Emma
Bowditch, Sarah
Bowron, Clara
Blakley, Emma
Bronson, Delia
Bristol, Mary
Britz, Mary
Bullis, Anna
Bedford, Mary
Case, Alida
Castaline, Jennie
Castler, Rae
Cassem, Maggie
Clark, Emma
Clark, Mabel
Clapp, Eliza
Chambers, Alice
Carnes, Emma
Chapman, Emma
Cole, Jennie
Conant, Mary
Conant, Gertrude
Cook, Ester
Courtright, L.
Colliver, Althia
Cowdry, Lizzie
Crittenden, L. A.
Culp, Julia
Crane, C. M.
Corlett, Sarah
Denney, Mary
Dodds, Mary
Drake, Orphia
Downs, Elizabeth
Duncan, Linnetta
Durant, Eunice
Durant, Lucy
Dwyer, Mary
Ebersoll, Maggie
Eberly, Mae

Eby, Florence
Eastwood, Emily
Eardley, Jennie
Ellsworth, Emma
Erickson, Nellie
Farnsworth, Jessie
Fish, Mary
Foster, Ada
Foster, Fannie
Frances, Ella
Gale, Mary P.
Garrey, Emma
Geyer, Carrie
Geyer, Marie
Gillispie, Ella
Gillette, Hattie
Goodale, Lida
Goldsmith, Emma
Goodsell, Amelia
Green, Jessie
Green, Henrietta
Gregory, Emily
Gray, Cora
Gould, Alice
Harral, Clara
Hawley, Mary
Hammond, Eliza
Hanson, Anna
Haner, Mattie
Hanson, Lucy
Hamilton, Alice
Hartman, Kate
Hayford, Jennie
Houze, Lydia
Harris, Addie
Heckman, Carrie
Henderson, Fannie
Herrin, M. A.
Hellgren, Helen
Healy, Libbie
Healy, Jennie
Hinckley, Mary
Holmes, Carrie
Hudson, Alice
Hughes, Lavina
Hubbard, Lizzie
Hubbard, Mahala
Halkyard, Alice
Hubbard, Maud
Hubbard, Laura
Iliff, Sadie
Ingham, Elizabeth
Jamieson, Mattie
Jackson, Ada
James, Emma
Judd, Sarah
Johnson, Carrie
Kapferer, Elizabeth
Kelley, Anna
Kennedy, Mary
Killian, Louisa
King, Harriet
Knapp, Ella
Knight, Mary
Knight, Euty
Kuter, Amanda
Lake, Mae
Lackner, Emma
Lannigan, Jane
Lee, Jennie
Lee, Ida
Lewis, Rebecca
Lewis, Stella
Lincoln, Hannah
Lincoln, Mary
Logan, Rae
Lossing, Mary
Long, Mary
Love, Ella
Mason, Emma
Mahaffey, Flora
Megher, Emma
Meredith, Eliza
Mileham, Anna
Miller, Nellie
McLaughlin, Carrie
McConahy, Emma
Moses, Cora
Mombleau, Sarah
Miller, Maggie
Newhall, Caroline
Ochsenschlager, K.
Olds, Mary
O'Meara, Helen
Olhaver, Alice
Parmalee, Agnes
Pease, Helen
Palmer, Emily
Parker, Margerite
Parker, Malinda
Peet, Celinda
Perry, C. R.
Phillips, Millie
Plummer, Matie
Pfrangle, Sadie
Raymond, Kate
Raymond, Sophia
Raymond, Frances
Reilein, Anna
Reilein, Julia
Reid, Minnie
Ricker, J. May
Riddle, Jennie
Riser, Mary
Rolfe, Maud
Robertson, Anna
Rosbeck, Anna
Rosencrans, Maggie
Ruddy, Anna
Ruddy, Nettie
Rukgarber, Lue
Solomons, Stella
Scragg, Ella
Scragg, Daisy
Schoeberlein, Mary
Scott, Margaret
Scharschag, Amelia
Segars, Mary
Shepherd, Mary
Shields, Marion
Shornden, Minnie
Shoger, Mary
Shambo, Elida
Stolp, Myra
Smith, Winnie
Smith, C. V.
Smith, Huntoon
Smith, Laura
Smeley, Laura
Solfisberg, Maranda
Spier, Margaret

Slater, Catherine	Thomas, Hattie	Westover Maggie
Stebbins, Maria	Vaughn, Hattie	Wideman, Anna
Stevens, Jessie	Van Sickle, Anna	Wilcox, Minnie
Stedman, Catherine	Van Vlack, Edna	Wilder, Flora
Stickles, Anna	Virchow, Bertha	Winchell, Mary
Swartz, Mamie	Virchow, Nellie	Woodard, Cinthia
Sylvester, Celinda	Ward, Anna	Woodruff, Helen
Tanner, Elizabeth	Ward, Alice	Worthington, Effie
Tanner, Anna	Walker, Mary	Wormley, Ida
Tarble, Elizabeth	Welch, Mary	Wormley, Libbie
Thompson, E. P.	Welch, Lulu	Wollong Effie
Trapp, Emma	White, Mary	Wormley, Anna
Trauten, Hope	White Lavina	Yager, Maggie
Trahy, Sadie	White, Grace	Young, Lottie
True, Minnie	White, Ellen J.	Youker, Mary
Tyres, Sophia	Westmark, Emma	Zimmers, Emeline

Paid out for relief since organization.....$3,312.80
Turned over to G. A. R. Post, No. 20..... 1,136.72

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CIRCLE, NO. 2.

Objects.

1. To unite with loyalty, love for each other; to practice the precepts of true fraternal feeling towards all members of the order; thus emulating the spirit which unites our fathers, husbands and brothers to honor the memory of those fallen, and to pepetuate and keep for ever sacred "Memorial Day."

2. To assist the Grand Army of the Republic; to encourage and sympathize with them in the noble work of charity, and to inculcate love of country, and patriotism among the children of our land. It is also the mission of the Ladies of the G. A. R. to place upon the breast of each dead comrade a silken flag.

3. All loyal mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, nieces and granddaughters of the late Rebellion and ex-army nurses are eligible to membership in this order.

PAST PRESIDENTS.

Olive Quinton	Annie Wilcox	Annie Caseur
Mary Wallace	Catherine Page	Emma Slick
Carrie Scott	Mary Frost	A. B. Culver
Carolyn Hathron	Sarah Moon	Mary H. Phillips.

DIRECTORY.

Brown, Flora	Beverly, Mercy	Briggs, Clara
Breese, Iwanona	Bevier, Theresa	Brundage, Abbie

Barnes, Lititia S.
Boyle, Relia
Black, Nancy E.
Casner, Annie
Cramer, Mary L.
Cronk, Mary
Campbell, Hannah
Chase, Alice
Cook, Sarah A.
Cowdry, Alice N.
Chambers, Alice
Carnes, Emma
Corghan, Grace
D'Lamatter, Lizzie
Davenport, Martha
Davis, Clara O.
Edmunds, F. B.
Everet, Louise
Eaton, Edna
Frost, Mary
Foster, Anna
Farrell, Margaret
Farwell, Mattie
Ford, Polly
Fleunner, Ella
Farreau, Ada
Foster, Louise
Fredendall, Anna
Grey, Diantha
Greenman, Margaret
Gustason, Nellie E.
Grey, Louise J.
Grey, Mary J.
Hoyles, Elvira
Harral, A. M.
Hathron, Carrie
Hazel, Mary
Hoffman, Fannie
Hatch, Marion
Hamlin, Josephine
Harris, Addie
Heun, Rhoda
Harrington, Eloise
Hull, Mary
Hall, Abbie B.
Hamlin, Georgetta
Halter, Grace F.
Jenks, Fannie
Kramer, Mary
Kellogg, Adelade
Kessell, Helen
Kittie, Alice
Kelly, Julia
Keith, Mary E.
King, C. L.
Kinney, Margaret
Lawrence, Rose
LaSuer, Hannah
Logan, Myra
Lund, Mary
Lord, Clara
Miller, Jennie L.
Maher, Fannie
Maloney, Rose
Mullen, Margaret
Morey, Stella
Nickson, Annie
Nary, Catherine
Newman, Mary
Page, Catherine
Pierce, Ella D.
Perrigo, Mae
Piedlow, Kate
Poling, Josephine
Potter, Lucy P.
Phillips, Mary
Picot, Mary
Quinton, Olive E.
Robinson, Julia
Reagan, Maria
Rice, Linda A.
Rilter, Ellen
Riddle, Jennie
Russell, Annie
Riddle, Mary E.
Russell Almina
Richardson, Susie
Raymond, Sarah
Riley, Jane
Rees, May
Ray, Mary
Scott, Carrie
Slick, Emma
Seaward, Catherine
Scrafford, Fannie
Squires, Hattie B.
Stanton, Francis
Slosson, Helen
Sylvester, Celinda
Stinson, Georgia
Solfisburg, J.
Streeter, Hattie
Thompson, Lillie
Tarble, Elizabeth
Tremain, Anna
Townsend, Cora
Vaughan, Jane
Vaughan, E. J.
Ware, B. C.
Walker, Jane
Weston, Lottie
Wheeler, Edna
Wheeler, Ella H.
Williams, Jane
Winn, Julia
Wilcox, Annie
Webb, Sarah
Wilkinson, Mary
Wilson, Sarah
Young, Sarah
Zilsburger, Mary.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

The objects of the order are as follows:

1. To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union.

2. To aid and assist the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in their caring for helpless and disabled comrades, to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans, to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and eventually to take up their work in the proper observance of Memorial Day, and teach a love of patriotism to the youth of America.

3. To aid and assist all worthy distressed brothers of the order.

4. To inculcate a veneration among all classes for the men who gave their lives that this country might live, and to spread the gospel of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all men.

AURORA CAMP, NO. 21.

Aurora Camp, No. 21, was mustered into the ranks of the Sons of Veterans in 1885, by Commander Eb. Denney, of Aurora Post, No. 20, G. A. R.

In the twenty-two years of its life Aurora Camp has had many ups and downs, but today is one of the most prosperous and best working camps in the Division of Illinois.

It has the active support of the members of Post No. 20, G. A. R., and is bound to grow larger and more useful as the years go by.

PAST COMMANDERS.

C. E. Colwell
P. A. Durant
W. K. Dillon
C. W. Brookins
D. E. Hinman
W. F. Thayer
C. S. Hagadone
C. S. Harkison
F. C. Hewitt
A. G. Sylvester
A. R. Chamberlain
H. E. Covalt
R. G. Covalt*
H. J. Lawrence
P. G. Lincoln
Geo. German
Bert E. Gould

ROSTER.

Ames, Fred A
Atchison, Robert B.
Bennett, Fred
Black, Geo. D.
Brown, Aden
Colwell, Dr. C. E.
Chamberlain, A. R.
Covalt, Harry E.
Clark, Roscoe C.
Durant, Pliney A.
Duncan, Louis A.
Donaldson, H. W.
Durant, H. L.
Durant, Samuel
Edmunds Ed. E.
Evans, Arthur R.
Elder, David
Edmunds, Geo. C.
Egleston, Franklin P.
German, George
Gould, Bert E.
Hewitt, Frank C.
Hawk, Arthur T.
Harkison, Chas. S.
Herrick, S. J.
Halter, Frank
Hinman, Ed. D.
Horr, Robert
Hoffman, Peter L.
Johnson, Vern
Lawrence, Harry
Lincoln, Percy G.
Lord, Harry J.
McNair, John J.
Manning, Geo. C.
Porter, E. G.
Riddle, Geo. H.
Riddle, Frank H.
Riddle, John H.
Ralph, Frank H.
Spurrier, Harry B.
Smith, Allen
Streeter, M. E.
Sweet, Clifford G.
Stolp, Ray N.

* Deceased.

Stephenson, Harry	Thompson, G. F.	Wormley, O. L.
Stephenson, Geo.	West, Arthur D.	Yager, M. E.
Sherman, F. C.	Westover, Fred S.	Yager, Clarence L.
Todd, Bert C.	Windish, William	Zimmer, William C.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY, NO. 7.

OBJECTS.

1. To assist the Sons of Veterans in keeping green the memories of our soldiers, and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union.

2. To aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for their helpless and disabled Veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of the Memorial Day.

3. To aid and assist the Sons of Veterans in all their objects, both financially and otherwise.

4. To aid and assist worthy and needy members of our Society.

5. To inculcate true patriotism and love of country, not only among our membership, but all the people of our land, and to spread and to sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.

PRINCIPLES.

1. A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, and a realization that under His beneficent care and guidance the free institutions of our land—by the assistance and sacrifices of our soldiers—have been preserved, and the integrity and life of the nation maintained.

2. True allegiance to the government of the United States of America, and a respect for, and devotion and fidelity to, its constitution and laws, with a firm opposition to anything that may tend to weaken loyalty, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our National Union.

PAST PRESIDENTS.

Celinda Sylvester	Fanny Henderson	Rebecca Lewis
Stella Lewis	Eva Windett	

DIRECTORY.

Members in Good Standing.

Ames, Ella	Ballard, Julia	Desotell, Mary
Brown, Flora	Clapp, Liza	Drake, Orpha
Barnes, Letitia	Covalt, Lottie	Dunn, Elnora
Briggs, Clara	Covalt, Verna	Edmunds, Nora
Biddulph, Anna	Davenport, Martha	Evans, Cenia

Farwell, Mattie
Fredendall, Anna
German, Carrie
Gould, Effie
Gray, Mary J.
Harman, Mary
Henderson, Fanny
Henry, Clyde A
Hubbard, Lizzie
Kendall, Jennie
Kendall, Lucy
Lewis, Stella
Lewis, Rebecca
Lincoln, Elnora
Maloney, Rose
McNair, Mary
Newman, Mary
Parker, Lottie
Phelps, Bessie
Picott, Mary
Phillips, Mildred
Reynolds, Minnie
Riddle, Evelyn
Ricker, Mary
Riddle, Jennie
Russel, Almira
Stephenson, Mary
Stephenson, Frances
Stolp, Myra
Sylvester, Celinda
Shepard, Mary
Wormley, Jennie
Wormley, Libbie
Woodward, Edna
Young, Sarah

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Motto: "The Flag Our Fathers Saved."

LUCY WEBB HAYES TENT, NO. 9.

Organized December 6, 1905.

1. The object is to perpetuate the memories of our fathers and brothers, their loyalty to the Union and their unselfish sacrifices for the perpetuity of the same; and to keep green the memory and history of those who participated in that heroic struggle for the maintenance of one free government.

Also about the same objects as other similar organizations.

DIRECTORY.

Andrews, Nola H.
Bexon, Lula
Biever, Theresa
Bishop, Daisy
Briggs, Nora
Butler, Anna
Chambers, Alice L.
*Chambers, Ethel
Cooper, L. May
Duncan, Linnetta
Farwell, Mattie
*Farwell, Jessie M.
Graham, Jessie M.
*Gramly, Stella M.
Hamlin, Josephine
Holslag, Bessie
Holslag, Celia
Horton, Clara E.
Kennedy, Carrie
Kennedy, Mabel
Lawrence, Edith
Lindsey, Linnie J.
Lord, Caroline
Lund, Maud
Morey, Stella
Newell, Mabelle
*Parker, Charlotte
Perrigo, May
Prindle, Ida
Raymond, Julia M.
Ricker, J. May
Russell, Mattie
Slick, Emma R.
Stone, Belle
Young, Bessie M.

AURORA IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The following interesting historical sketch of the two Aurora companies in the Spanish-American war was written by John C. Weiland, a private in Company D, now assistant cashier in the German-American Bank of Aurora:

* Granddaughter

LOOKING UP FOX STREET HILL, AURORA, ABOUT 1868.

On April 26, 1898, in response to the call of President McKinley for volunteers to aid in the war with Spain, Companies D and I, of Aurora, of the Third Regiment Illinois National Guard, departed from their home to assemble in Springfield with the Illinois troops. Quarters were taken in the Exposition building at the State Fair Grounds. On May 7 the regiment recruited to its full strength, was examined by army surgeons, and in the evening was mustered by Captain Roberts, U. S. A., into the United States volunteer service, being the first regiment in the country to be so honored.

On May 14 the regiment was ordered to proceed by train to Chickamauga Park and arrived there on the 16th. Camp was pitched among the trees near Kelly Field and the regiment assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Life in the open air maintained the health of the men, and drills, marches and maneuvers hardened them. They improved their idle hours by visiting all corners of this historic ground and the neighboring Lookout mountain and National cemetery. On July 14 Governor Tanner and staff reviewed all Illinois regiments and found them in the best condition. The same afternoon news was received of the surrender of Santiago. One week later, upon returning from a long practice march, orders were received to break camp and to board trains for Newport News, Virginia. The men were jubilant at the prospect of an early brush with the enemy. Through the pretty scenery of Kentucky and the mountainous Virginias the trains sped and arrived at their destination on the 24th. "Camp Brooke" was made on the sandy shore of the James river, in sight of Fortress Monroe and the ocean.

On July 28 they embarked on the auxiliary cruiser "St. Louis" for Porto Rico, and after a pleasant voyage entered the harbor of Ponce on the night of the 31st. It was a beautiful sight, the dim outlines of the battleships of Sampson's squadron, the signal and searchlights, and the big navy guns. The next evening they steamed forty miles east along the coast and reached a point off Arroyo in the early morning of August 2, and waited for the "St. Paul" and "Cincinnati." The "Gloucester" and "Wasp" already lay nearer shore. The town surrendered after a few shots and the Spanish garrison fled to the mountains. The troops were landed in the early evening under the protecting fire from the warships, and outposts were established on the roads near the foothills. Through the night desultory firing was kept up by both sides and the bullets swished the air above the boys, who lay hidden in the canefields. The body of a Spanish officer was found next morning by a sentry. Daylight revealed a beautiful country, dotted here and there with picturesque old houses and sugar-cane sheds, the hills and mountain sides covered with many-colored foliage, and cultivated fields of cane, coffee and tobacco.

On August 5, under command of General Brooke, the larger town of Guayama, five miles west and inland, was taken by the Third Illinois and Fourth Ohio Regiments, the Illinois boys on the right and opposed to the Spanish cavalry. The enemy, after a short, sharp fight, were driven through the town and into the hills beyond. The Aurora companies were then detailed as patrols in the town. The Spaniards hid among the trees in the hillsides

and fired upon our sentries at intervals in the next two days, without fatal results, however.

On the morning of the 9th a battalion of Fourth Ohio men, bent on reconnoitering duty among the hills, was ambushed in a deep cut and eight men wounded. They were rescued by a detachment of the Illinois boys, including the Aurora companies, who hurried out on the double-quick and were now placed on outpost duty near the enemy's lines. The next day the heavy Springfield rifles were exchanged for Krag-Jorgensens, the regular army rifle. A bit of excitement was caused by the report that a spy was concealed in a house near Company D's quarters and they searched the house, without, however, discovering the Spaniard. A Spanish corporal and a refugee were captured while prowling near the outposts and brought in. Orders were issued in the evening that sentries be doubled and prowlers be shot, as a night attack on the town was expected. Ten days' rations were issued to each man and word was given that the movement across the island would begin before daybreak next morning, the 13th. There was hurried preparation and loading all night and no sleep for the men. After an early cup of coffee the start along the mountain road was ordered with Companies D and I in the advance of the Third Illinois, which with the Pennsylvania and Missouri batteries formed the main column. From their elevation they saw an enchanting prospect, the solid road winding along the mountain sides, valleys and ravines below, with a clear view of the sea and the transports lying idly at anchor, the town partly hidden by the hills. But soon the sun's glare became fiercely hot, and men began to drop out of ranks. Progress was slow, as time must be allowed for the Ohio and Pennsylvania regiments to come up on the right and left flanks. At noon, the big five-mile bend in the road had been reached, which was guarded by a blockhouse a hundred yards up the mountain side, and a halt was ordered. General Brooke, himself in the advance, ordered the gunners to unlimber and load. In the midst of these preparations, Lieutenant McLaughlin, of the signal corps, was espied riding at top speed up the road toward the soldiers, and shouting: "Stop!" He reported to General Brooke that the president had decreed a protocol; the general hesitated a moment, then said: "Lieutenant, you should have shown more consideration for your horse!" Thus dramatically, ended the war in Porto Rico; and fortunately, too, for it was afterward discovered that the road had been mined under the line of march, and that masked batteries on the hillsides could have worked deadly havoc, had an action been begun.

The men were marched back to a field near town, where camp was pitched, and made as comfortable as possible. Patrols were sent out, and outposts established, some of the Aurora boys being stationed within speaking distance of the enemy, and establishing a friendly intercourse. These outposts were maintained until the last of August. Now began the rainy season, and camp was moved several times. The hospital lists grew larger daily, until less than half the men were fit for duty, and their health was endangered by the greatly increased amount of work. The hospital ships, "Relief" and "Missouri" came to take the sick men back to the United States, and transports brought food and supplies. On September 3 General Brooke and staff departed

on their ride of thirty-five miles across the island, to institute the provisional government at San Juan. The mail was often ten days or more in arriving, and was eagerly devoured upon its receipt. Fresh beef and bread were obtained occasionally, and served to relieve the monotony of hardtack and bacon. Drills and marches and dress parade were held daily, to maintain the health of the men, and divert their thoughts. General Fred Grant took command of the brigade. On the 18th, at dress parade, a message from the president, complimenting the Third Illinois on its record, was read and cheered. Many rumors were spread about that the regiment would soon be relieved, which put heart back into the men.

On October 1 the army paymaster came on his long-deferred visit, and made the boys happy with the first pay they had received in three months. The native merchants reaped a harvest by trebling their prices for all fruits and vegetables, which were in great demand by the soldier boys. On October 26 the Forty-seventh New York regiment arrived to relieve the Illinois boys, and on November 3 the Third Illinois boarded the "Roumanian," of the transport service, and bade good-by to Porto Rico, after having given three months of able foreign service to their flag. The steamer arrived in New York harbor on November 9, and the regiment disembarked and boarded trains, leaving Hoboken at night, and arrived in Chicago at noon of November 11. Colonel John Lambert, of Joliet, had provided a feast at the Great Northern hotel for his old friends, Colonel Bennitt and the Third Illinois, to which, you may be sure, they did full justice. Companies D and I arrived home in the early evening, and were welcomed with open arms. They were banqueted and accorded receptions by various organizations and by the citizens.

The companies were granted a sixty-day furlough and at its expiration were mustered out, January 18, 1899.

Company D was fortunate throughout the campaign, but was saddened to learn, a few days after arriving home, that Private Henry B. Damon had died in a Chicago hospital, to which he had been moved from the train, too weak to go farther. Company I suffered the loss, by fatal illness, of Sergeant Robert M. Dyer, at Chickamauga, June 8, 1898, and at Guayama, Porto Rico, Fred Shaw, August 22; Oscar Smith, August 26; Chris Hennis, September 21, and Charles Church, October 10.

The rosters of the companies follow:

COMPANY D.

Captain.

John L. Graves

First Lieutenant.

Fred L. Thatcher

Second Lieutenant.

Charles F. Spicer

Sergeants.

Dale E. Lanigan	Warren O. Lintner	Frank Davis
William Snyder	John H. Simmons	Fred D. Graves

Corporals.

Ellis Ames
George Fauble
Arthur Russell
James Sherwood
Frank Drew
John F. Holslag
Archie G. Sylvester
Charles Phillips
James Dunlap
Howard C. Carpenter
George McKee
Charles Wagner

Musicians.

Harry W. Marvin
Charles Smith

Wagoner.

Alex. Menz

Privates.

John W. Althen
Lester C. Allen
Charles E. Brown
Groves W. Breese
Thomas Blair
Charles W. Barnum
Frank Burns
Martin Bickler
Claud C. Colie
James M. Cornell
Henry B. Damon
Harry Dyer
Lester L. Davis
Bert C. Drake
Lester Drake
Jess C. Eatinger
Harry H. Elmore
Roy Fisk
John E. Farrell
William Flaherty
John Gabrielson
William Gleason
Walter C. Grant
Chester C. Goddard
Oscar Hamilton
Claud E. Hayford
William Haywood
Rudolph Hanson
Dennis Hennessey
Harry Howard
Charles Jeffries
Gus Johnson
Nelson Johnson
Bert Kaiser
Edward Karl
Clarence Knight
John Kramer
Gus A. Kruger
Maurice Kundert
Fred Lackey
Emil Larson
Alfonso LaPointe
Claude La Suer
Dan W. Lehman
Charles Leidberg
Anthony Love
John Maher
Emil Matson
William McCarthy
Edwin McGinnis
Frank McQueeney
Otto Messner
James E. Moore
Eugene Moreau
John Murphy
Richard Nass
John J. Nepomuck
Herman C. Niss
Robert A. Ostrander
Frank E. Pagel
Charles H. Pruett
Frank W. Pruett
George R. Pulford
Michael Rausch
James Robinson
Frank E. Rossetter
Edward Runge
Jacob Schrepfer
John Schrepfer
Edward Schairer
John Soost
Charles F. Soules
William Stratton
Arthur Streed
Charles Swahn
Hugh G. Taylor
Adam Thiel
Ernst Thill
Otis E. Walbaum
John C. Weiland
Ray White
Charles Zimmerman

COMPANY I.

Captain.

Charles H. Greene

First Lieutenant.

William Kline

Second Lieutenant.

Albert Lindsey

Sergeants.

Albert W. Hendricker
John J. Burkel
Edward Pfister
Charles O. Hendricker
William H. Bronson
George A. Law
Robert M. Dyer

Corporals.

Fred Dano
Thomas Manion
Charles O. Miller
Monte L. Robinson
Ralph Gharet
George Gharet
Philip S. Clauser
Edward Russ
Fred Eardley
Lawrence Krantz
John Dehn
George Dunn

Musicians.

Clarence O. Davis
Louis E. Shoger

Wagoner.

James E. Goodwin

Artificer.

William E. Ferriere

Privates.

Louis Andrews
Robert L. Angell
Alfred Bedard
James A. Bedford
Adolph Bergeman
Stephen Boone
William Callahan
Charles Church
Charles Coon
John Custer
Alexander Dissell
Seth Dyer
Charles Eccles
William Edwards
Arthur H. Fuller
Henry Greiner
John L. Gulig
George Hamell
Henry Hedin
Oscar Hegland
Chris Hennes
William F. Herlehy
Albert Hippe
Cornelius Holdren
John Jackson
William Jerl
Charles Johnson
Joseph Johnson
Peter Johnson
Charles Joslyn
Charles Klingberg
John Kolf
Roy E. Knight
Charles Kuehn
Fred Landberg
Rufus Lincoln
George H. Lippold
John Lorang
Lee Loria
John Mahoney
Adolph Martin
Fred Martin
Fred A. Martin
James McCallum
John McCarthy
William McNally
Frank H. Michaels
Charles Monroe
Wilmot C. Munson
Lester K. Oakley
Fred Park
John Paulus
Earle Petticord
Charles Pfister
Elmer Phillips
A. Eugene Pierce
John W. Pitzer
Alex. Plant
John Rentner
Byron Rogers
Hardin Rossman
John Roussell
Henry Rowcliff
Henry Russ
Lee Ryan
Matthew Schmit
George Schneider
Walter Shackley
Fred Shaw
Frank Siegmund
Oscar Smith
Frank Sperry
Fred Stilson
August E. Swanson
Jacob C. Trumbull
John Wantz
Clare Weaver
Frank Wellman
George S. White
Edward Whitmore
Henry A. Winkler, Jr.
Fred Yound

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE CITY OF ELGIN.

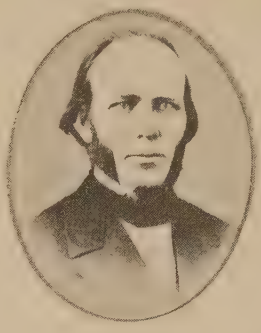
In 1872 a writer wrote as follows:

"The thriving city of Elgin is beautifully and picturesquely located upon both banks of the Fox river, forty-two miles west by north from Chicago, at the point where the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad crosses the river. The first settlement of the town was made by James T. and Hezekiah Gifford, in April, 1835. Mr. H. Gifford had visited the country the previous year and explored it from where Elgin now stands, to Yorkville, in Kendall county, and was so much pleased with it that he induced his brother, James T. Gifford, to sell out his property and migrate west. James T. lived at Dundee, and Hezekiah in Oneida county, both in the state of New York. From Chicago they proceeded to Milwaukee, then called 'Milwaukie bay.' Not finding any good opening at this point they crossed the country to Fox river, and explored it as far south as the head of the 'Little Woods,' and finally concluded to settle on the site where Elgin now stands. Returning to Chicago for their teams, which had been left there, they again returned to their new home, this time accompanied by Mr. Joseph Kimball, whom they met in Chicago.

"The Giffords immediately proceeded to choose and mark out claims, James T. claiming the land now included in the plat of Elgin bearing his name, and Hezekiah the land south of it, and including that on which the National Watch Factory now stands. James T. Gifford built the first log cabin on the original town plat, near where now is the corner of Prairie and Villa streets, in front of the present residence of G. B. Raymond. Hezekiah built a log cabin sixteen feet square in April, 1835, on what is now called Sherman's addition to East Elgin. Mrs. Hezekiah Gifford arrived at the settlement on the 12th day of May, 1835. (This spot is now owned by the Bowen family, on St. Charles street. This was the first cabin built in what is now Elgin. This is shown by the fact that the cabin of James T. Gifford, above mentioned, was not completed until July or August, 1835, Mrs. J. T. Gifford arriving at that time.) For six weeks she was the only white woman there.

"Messrs. S. J., G. W. Russell, and Jonathan Kimball, and Isaac Stone, arrived in the latter part of April of the same year, and the little colony began to improve quite rapidly. Mr. Joseph Kimball died while on a trip east for his family. His son, Samuel J. Kimball, came in his place, and claimed the property afterward owned by his sons, Joseph and Walter, the former of whom was the first child born in Elgin, his birth dating November 28, 1836.

"Jonathan Kimball claimed the land on the west side, later owned by Hon. S. A. Wilcox and others. These two names, Gifford and Kimball, were the most prominent in the early history of Elgin.



THE MAKERS OF ELGIN.

HENRY SHERMAN.

REV. A. J. JOSLYN.

A. J. WALDRON.

B. W. RAYMOND.

DR. JOSEPH TEFFT.

"A road was staked and 'blazed' to Meacham's Grove, now Bloomingdale, in the early summer of 1835. In June of this year two more ladies, Mrs. P. J. Kimball and daughter, arrived and joined the settlement. The same season, also, the wife of James T. Gifford, accompanied by his sister, Miss Harriet E. Gifford, arrived in the colony. The latter lady taught the first school opened in Elgin, in the fall of 1835.

"The town was named Elgin by Mr. James T. Gifford, who took a great liking to the old Scotch names. The first Fourth of July celebration took place in 1836, the settlers celebrating the nation's anniversary by opening the new road between Elgin and Meacham's Grove.

"The precinct, as the townships were then called, was known as the Lake Precinct, and included the two towns of Elgin and Dundee. The first election for the precinct was held at the house of Thomas H. Thompson, which stood on what is now the Captain Turner farm, within the limits of Dundee, July 1, 1836. At this election eighteen votes were polled, the majority of them belonging to Dundee. Jonathan Kimball was elected justice for Elgin, and Wanton Parker for Dundee. S. J. Kimball and Seth Green were elected constables—Kimball for Elgin, and Green for Dundee. This seems to have been a sort of informal election. The first election in the town of Elgin, properly speaking, was held at the public house of Hezekiah Gifford, October 10, 1836, according to Mr. Gifford's recollection, and was probably the first formal election held after the organization of the county, which was effected in 1836. An election occurred in August, 1836, at the house of Thomas H. Thompson, for congressmen, state senator and representative, county commissioners, sheriff, recorder, surveyor, and coroner. On the 7th of November, 1836, another election was held at Mr. Thompson's house, for presidential electors, at which forty-two votes were polled. In October, 1837, James T. Gifford was elected justice and Eli Henderson constable.

"During the year 1836, James T. and H. Gifford, with S. J. Kimball as surveyor, marked out a road from Elgin to Belvidere, which has been a great thoroughfare ever since.

"The first resident physician in Elgin was Dr. Joseph Tefft, who settled here in 1835 or 1836. The first marriage was celebrated at the house of Jonathan Kimball, Esq., whose daughter Martha was united to Mr. Sidney Kimball. The first death in the colony occurred in May, 1836—Miss Mary Ann Kimball, a daughter of P. J. Kimball.

"Hezekiah Gifford built and opened the first hotel, or tavern, in the month of October, 1836. This was sold to Eli Henderson the ensuing year. A dam and bridge were constructed in 1837. A saw-mill was also put in operation. The dam and saw-mill were built by the company, Messrs. William C. Kimball, James T. Gifford, and S. J. Kimball.

"The first building used for a school was built in 1837. It was of wood, twenty-four by thirty feet. It had a small bell in its tower, probably the first one ever heard in the valley, and was used both for school and church purposes. The first district-school building was erected in 1847. It stood on the corner of DuPage and Chapel streets, and was built of brick. Some time

after two brick school buildings were put up on the west side of the river, and in 1858 the city high-school building was built on Kimball street.

"The Elgin academy was chartered in 1839. In 1848-9 the Free Will Baptists made an effort to establish a college. The present academy building was commenced by them, but pecuniary embarrassments compelled the abandonment of the project. In 1854 a new organization was effected, under the academy charter of 1839, to whom the shareholders of the proposed college transferred their interest, and in 1855 the building was completed and opened as the Elgin Academy.

"The first religious society was organized in May, 1836, by Rev. N. C. Clark, Congregationalist, who had figured quite extensively already at Naperville and St. Charles. Mr. James T. Gifford was the most prominent member of this church. The society occupied the little chapel already spoken of, until 1843, when they built a house on the corner of Center and Fulton streets, seventy by forty feet. This building was completed in 1846. The Baptists organized at the house of Hezekiah Gifford, in 1838. The Rev. J. E. Ambrose was their first pastor, and continued until 1844. The Episcopal Methodists organized a church in 1837, and built a house in 1840, which, with subsequent additions, was occupied until 1866, when the splendid Centenary church was erected, at an expense of $25,000. The Free Will Baptists and Unitarians erected houses of worship in 1846. In 1851 the Catholics erected a church upon a lot (on the corner of DuPage and Gifford streets), presented to them by Mr. James T. Gifford. The Universalists erected a very neat and tasteful house in 1866, and the same year the Free Methodists built a plain, but substantial and commodious house. In February, 1853, a Presbyterian society was organized, and in May, 1855, a Reformed Presbyterian society was formed. There is also a German Lutheran society in the city. They own and occupy the church erected by the Free Will Baptists in 1846, on the corner of Division and Spring streets.

"Elgin, like all western towns, has been prolific in hotels. In addition to the first building erected by Hezekiah Gifford, in 1836, there have been the Elgin house (that stood at the northeast corner of Center and Chicago, the site now occupied by the First Congregational church), long the stopping place of the celebrated Frink & Walker line of stages between Chicago and Galena; Shaw's, or the City hotel, centrally located (that stood where the Sherwin block now stands); the Kimball house, near the East depot; and the Waverly, on the West side, the last well known, far and near, as one of the best hotels in the country. In addition, we might state that there have been a number of German and other hotels at various periods, among which the Chicago house, on Douglas avenue, is perhaps the most prominent."

Soon came a demand for the necessaries of life. Bread had to be obtained, and the settlers having gathered in their first crop of corn, the question arose, how was it to be ground. Journeys to Ottawa, Joliet and Chicago for this purpose were frequent, but they were long and tedious, and it was evident that the place then called "State Road" by a few settlers, in the hope, it is to be supposed, that a state road would some time or other

get to it, must have a mill. Mr. J. T. Gifford constructed one by hollowing out a large stump and fitting into it an immense stone, which was raised and depressed by means similar to those once used in raising water out of wells. A sort of powerful mortar and pestle were thus formed.

The year 1836 saw the first religious organization of Elgin firmly established. Before this date services had been held in the Messrs. Giffords' cabins. In February, of the year alluded to, Rev. John H. Prentiss, of Joliet, and Rev. N. C. Clark, then of Naperville, but afterward for many years one of the most honored citizens of Elgin, met at Mr. J. T. Gifford's house, by invitation, and spent a Sabbath there. Mr. Prentiss preached on the occasion, and it was concluded to organize a church as soon as possible. In May, 1836, a Congregational church was formed.

The first marriage—rare in those days—was celebrated at the house of Jonathan Kimball, when his daughter Martha, was united to Sidney Kimball.

The first death, too, in Elgin, that of Miss Mary Ann Kimball, daughter of P. J. Kimball, Sr., took place in May of this year. The deceased was buried in the then newly formed cemetery, where John Newman's residence now stands. The Channing street cemetery was not used until 1844, and on its establishment many bodies had to be transferred to it from the old burying ground. A perfect record of interments has been kept, that is almost invaluable.

Emigrants now commenced passing into the western country in great numbers. The Indians had, in 1836, received their last payment in Chicago and were moving off. The Elgin people no more heard their importunities for "pennyack," "quashkin" and "goonatash," yet, in this year, the settlers received a severe scare from a report brought into the village by a courier from the north, that the Indians were coming back to slay and scalp all before them. A public meeting was at once called, and a committee of defense appointed, but the red men did not put in an appearance.

The village was growing now. Dr. Joseph Tefft built a house on the ground afterward used as a hay and wood market, now the city hall. A man named Stowers, too, had built a store. Mr. Gifford had got the name of the village legally authenticated in Washington, and the mail and stage route west, located through Elgin. People no longer had to send horsemen to Chicago for letters and papers. Settlers, including the Knox, Gilbert, Tefft and other families, had come in on the trail that led up the Fox from the direction of Joliet.

Travelers, at this period, poured into and through Elgin, and every house in the village was a place where strangers might be entertained. In the fall of 1836 a frame addition was made to Gifford tavern, which remained standing, though not on its original site, until April, 1875. Some time after this, the Elgin house, for years kept by a person named Tibballs, was built. It stood on the northeast corner of Chicago and Center streets. It was at one time considered one of the finest hotels in the West; but after the departure of Mr. Tibballs, it was converted into a female seminary, and for years, under the management of the Misses Lord, held a first-class reputation.

In 1838 Henry Sherman settled about two miles west. Jason House, Elgin's first blacksmith; B. Healy, the first harness maker; John and Vincent Lovell, Alfred Hadlock, William Shaw, Solomon Hamilton, Burgess Truesdell, Harvey Raymond and many others, came about the same time. The productions of the country found a ready market in Chicago, then just commencing her wonderful career. Wheat never sold for less than thirty cents per bushel, nor corn for less than twenty cents, and pork was often firm at $1.50 per hundred.

In 1838 B. W. Raymond, of Chicago, in connection with his partner, S. N. Dexter, bought one-half of J. T. Gifford's claim, and in 1840, Mr Gifford sold one-half of the remainder to Dr. Root, father of Anson Root, still living. Elgin is greatly indebted to B. W. Raymond for its early and later prominence. Although not an actual resident, he made large investments here and furnished the material for many of the most important enterprises. His contributions for the establishment of the Academy were liberal, and he was one of the first, and for many years one of the leading merchants. He was a partner in the foundry of Augustus Adams & Co., the first manufacturers of corn shellers, in this part of the west, and was chiefly intsrumental in the establishment of the woolen factory, built by S. N. Dexter in 1842 (now the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium). He assisted in the erection of a large tannery, and in securing the location of the watch factory here, of which company he became the first president.

During the Christian occupancy of the little frame building, the several denominations worshiping there divided the time harmoniously among them, and the Sunday school officers were chosen from different denominations. In July, 1837, a great religious meeting was held in a large tent, near the site of the Centenary church, and in September of that year the Congregationalists secured the services of Rev. Mr. Clark, on alternate Sundays, he being then a resident of St. Charles. At this time he divided his services with the Dundee church. At this time, also, Rev. Mr. St. Palais, a missionary from Indiana, occasionally visited the Catholics in Elgin. This gentleman afterward was bishop of Vincennes, in that state.

Elgin's first bridge, built in 1837, was a wooden structure, reaching from Mr. Healy's place of business (now Healy block) to the Lynch block on the west side. It was carried off by a freshet in 1849, and was succeeded in that year by a substantial wooden bridge, which lasted until 1866, when it was removed and an iron bridge built. This structure fell beneath a drove of cattle, and a new iron bridge was constructed. This bridge fell on July 4, 1869, under a crowd watching a tub-race, and was replaced by an iron structure that was destroyed by the ice and flood in 1881. In the early years the raceway ran across Chicago street and entered the river south of where DuBois opera house now stands. All the land from the Seybold factory south is made land—the process of filling still going on, on both sides of the river. A pile bridge was used for many years. During its construction people were ferried across the river in a ferry boat about thirty feet long and twenty feet wide, attached to a cable strung across the river by means of trolleys or pulleys. The push of the strong current against the ferry, aided by a man

with a pole, forced the contrivance across. One morning in April, 1881, a ferry started from the landing, just opposite the Milwaukee depot, heavily loaded. When it reached midstream the current swayed it, and the occupants, becoming fearful, moved toward the outer edge. The result was to sink the boat under water, throwing the passengers (some fifteen or twenty) into the river. Many were drowned.

The first bridge at National street was constructed in 1870; the one at Kimball street about 1885.

So the village continued to grow, with what is now Villa court, as a business center, and in 1840 contained a population of nearly one thousand persons. That year marked a change in the business district, and began the movement toward the river, which in ten years saw Center street practically abandoned and Chicago street the main thoroughfare. The beginning of this change was the erection of a cobble-stone store at the southeast corner of Spring and Chicago streets by B. W. Raymond, which he long occupied as a general store. The building was not removed until 1906, when it was torn down to give place to the present Leitner block. By 1855 Fountain square had become the center of the village, then having a population of about three thousand, and it has so continued until the present day. Home bank block was built in 1860.

The years from 1840 to 1866 show but little permanent advancement toward the making of the city that has arisen. The railroad on the east side was built in 1848, the depot being at Chicago and Spring streets, where the Stewart block now stands. For two years this was the terminus of the railroad, and the only avenue to the lands further west. Every train was filled with homeseekers, who must be accommodated here. The old city hotel, afterward the Commercial, on the site of the present Sherwin block, was built about 1844.

About 1850 the Galena branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad on the west side, was constructed and travel instead of stopping here continued westward. The panic of the '40s struck the town about this time and dealt it a staggering blow. Its residents were, however, made of persevering temper and did not lessen their efforts to build up a city.

In 1843 the woolen factory was built. (The building is now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium.) This was the first manufacturing enterprise of consequence that had located here, and as an earlier writer has said, "through it Elgin received its first lesson in the great advantages to be derived from the location of manufacturing establishments. From that time to the present the lesson has never been forgotten in the community. Elgin knows that every stride it has taken has been owing to the building up in its midst of productive establishments." The woolen mill was enlarged in 1866 and long employed a large force of hands. It went out of business in the early '80s, and was succeeded by the Cook Publishing Company.

Elgin was incorporated as a city in 1854, the following being the first officers:

Mayor—Joseph Tefft.

Aldermen—First ward, C. S. Clark and R. L. Yarwood; Second ward, L. C. Stiles and P. R. Wright; Third ward, E. A. Kimball and G. P. Harvey.

The crisis of 1857 soon followed and stagnation resulted in the young city. Said a former writer: "Property tumbled to fabulously low figures; the manufacturers, like all other enterprises, stopped, and stores were unrented. Elgin was a sort of Illinois Pisa, with grass growing in its thoroughfares, and its people employing their energies in providing for life's wants. Thus it continued for some years, and many predicted it would long continue."

The opening of the Rebellion found the city hardly recovered from the depression, but it became alive at once on the beginning of hostilities. One week after the news reached Elgin, the first company (A) for the first regiment (the Seventh) left the city for Springfield, and was the first company mustered in Illinois. This first company was made up of the old Continentals, who had been the "crack" militia organization west of Chicago. Edward S. Joslyn (afterward lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-sixth) was captain of these first volunteers who were mustered in on April 15, 1861. (For members of this company see Seventh Regiment in military history.)

The old "Continentals" of Elgin were originally organized in 1855. They early adopted the old Revolutionary uniform with cocked hat. The late Col. E. S. Joslyn was captain of the company, and General John S. Wilcox a lieutenant. Following is a copy of a program of a ball given by this company in 1859:

GRAND MILITARY BALL.

THE
WASHINGTON CONTINENTALS.
WILL GIVE A GRAND MILITARY BALL.
On Friday Evening, January 7, 1859,
AT THE
WAVERLY HOUSE, ELGIN,
In honor of the 43d Anniversary of the
Battle of New Orleans.

YOUR COMPANY WITH LADIES IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HONORARY MANAGERS.

Gen. E. Wilcox	Col. B. F. Lawrence	Hon. John Hill
Maj. G. W. Renwick	Col. C. J. Hawkins	Hon. C. H. Morgan
Maj. R. H. Adams	Capt. E. S. Joslyn	Hon. C. S. Clark

Committee of Arrangements.

Lieut. W. A. Carpenter. Lieut. J. S. Wilcox. Lieut. T. W. Grosvenor.
Corp'l W. S. Smith. Serg't L H. Yarwood.

Floor Managers.

Capt. E. S. Joslyn. Lieut. T. W. Grosvenor. Lieut. J. S. Wilcox.

THE MAKERS OF ELGIN.

WILLIAM C. KIMBALL. SYLVANUS WILCOX.

JAMES T. GIFFORD.

GEN. GEORGE M'CLURE. LUTHER HERRICK.

MUSIC: GREAT NORTH-WESTERN BAND.

Military are requested to appear in uniform.

Tickets (*Including Supper*) $2.50.

Gazette print, Elgin.

WASHINGTON CONTINENTALS BALL RECALLS DAYS BEFORE THE WAR.

The above is a reproduction of an invitation to one of the most fashionable society events given in Elgin before the Civil war. The original copy is the property of General John S. Wilcox, who at that time was a lieutenant in the Washington Continentals. A perusal of the names of the various managers and committees will be of especial interest to many of the older residents as well as to the younger generation.

General Elijah Wilcox, one of the honorary managers, was the father of the present General Wilcox and the Hon. John Hill was a brother-in-law of the general. Captain E. S. Joslyn is well remembered as the father of Attorneys Frank and Waite Joslyn. Among the members of the old Washington Continentals was Joseph Hemmens, father of Postmaster H. D. Hemmens and Walter Kimball, at present a member of the Elgin police department. It will be noticed that the invitation was printed by the Gazette Print of Elgin, which was the forerunner of the News-Advocate.

Although it is understood that there are a number of these invitations still in existence they are preserved with great care by their owners. When the old high-school building was razed the workmen found one of the invitations under the flooring.

On the 25th of July, 1861, Elgin furnished a company to the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and still another company to the Fifty-second regiment, mustered September 14, 1861. In October of the same year a company left the city for the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers. Elgin contributed a very large quota to the Fifty-eighth regiment, which was organized in 1862, and in June of that year a company was also organized there for the Sixty-ninth Regiment of three months' men. On September 5, 1862, two companies left the city for the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers. The Elgin Battery was formed in the fall of 1862, and mustered into service in November of that year. In February, 1864, extensive barracks were built on the Lovell property, in the north part of the city, which received the designation of Camp Kane, and in February, 1864, these were temporarily occupied by the Fifty-second Regiment, then at home for a short time. The regiment received large accessions from the place on its redeparture for the front in March of the same year, and in the June following the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, marched from Camp Kane, Elgin contributing two companies to the regiment. Besides these mentioned, Elgin contributed many soldiers to other organizations, and from the day, in the early spring of 1861, that the first

company left it, until the happy midsummer, four years after, that the war's last veteran marched proudly home, Elgin was never derelict to the calls of the struggling, but at last victorious republic.

ELGIN'S LOSS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Seventh Infantry.

John Bradford Company A; died March 31, 1862.
Corporal John C. Day, Company A; died March 14, 1862.
*Eri H. Densmore, Company A; died June 1, 1861.
*George P. Gilbert, Company A; died February 4, 1862.
Henry C. Hassan, Company A; died October 5, 1864.
Sergeant James R. Kinney, Company A; died in 1863.
Captain Samuel G. Ward, Company A; died April 6, 1862.
*William H. Wheeler, Company A; died August 16, 1861.

Seventeenth Infantry.

*Corporal Edmund V. Barker, Company G; died April 6, 1862.

Nineteenth Infantry.

*Henry E. Gates, Company D; died January 23, 1862.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Albert Andrews, Company A; died October 10, 1862.
*First Lieutenant Edward S. Chappel, Company A; died October 16, 1861.
Corporal Cyrus F. Deane, Company A; died January 15, 1863.
Alexander F. Henderson, Company A; died January 16, 1863.
Charles Olszceski, Company A; died in 1865.
Sergeant Alexander Robertson, Company A; died May 27, 1864.

Fifty-second Infantry.

Walter Ahle, Company G; died August 27, 1864.
*First Sergeant Samuel Anderson, Company I; died April 6, 1862.
*First Sergeant James S. Ellis, Company K; died February 23, 1862.
*James B. Hoagland, Company K; died April 30, 1862.
Daniel L. Holgate, Company G; died April 6, 1862.
Michael Ketsell, Company K; died April 6, 1862.
Col-Sergeant John Murray, Company K; died October 3, 1862.

Fifty-Fifth Infantry.

Corporal Jacob Flatro, Company E; died September —, 1862.
Corporal Joseph Lightfoot, Company E; died March 6, 1863.
John Smith, Company E; died June 22, 1863.
Sergeant William Short, Company E; died December 28, 1862.

Fifty-eighth Infantry.

Kelly Bartholomew, Company A; died February 15, 1862.
David Bradley, Company I; died December 29, 1864.
A. B. Foster, Company H; died February 28, 1863.
Michael Gartland, Company I; died March —, 1862.
William Hamilton, Company B; died July 21, 1865.

* Buried in Elgin.

Sergeant James Heffernan, Company I; died April 6, 1862.
John Jones, Company I; died December 4, 1862.
*Thomas Rosney, Company I; died January 3, 1863.
John Sheedy, Company B; died May 25, 1864.
Sergeant Fred Schultz, Company D; died April 6, 1862.

Eighty-ninth Infantry.

Thomas Rogers, Company K; died October 25, 1863.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Sergeant Henry T. Adams, Company I; died September 11, 1864.
James H. Bartlett, Company C; died July 7, 1863.
*Musician Joseph E. Corby, Company I; died January 25, 1864.
William D. Daggett, Company C; died June 29, 1863.
Col-Sergeant Alex. Dennis, Company C; died July 28, 1864.
Sergeant Ora B. Douglas, Company I; died July 28, 1863.
Robert A. Duck, Company C; died July 16, 1864.
Corporal Benjamin Hewitt, Company C; died December 3, 1863.
*Theodore N. Hoagland, Company C; died January 22, 1863.
Albert Inglesby, Company C; died September 15, 1864.
Alfred Johnson, Company C; died April 8, 1863.
William Nicholson, Company C; died September 22, 1863.
*Thomas Parkin, Company C; died August 30, 1863.
Corporal Julius C. Pratt, Company I; died July 19, 1863.
Hercules P. Rice, Company C; died February 22, 1863.
Captain John S. Riddle, Company C; died July 18, 1862.
John Saunders, Company C; died September 1, 1863.
Corporal Charles Schroeder, Company I; died September 25, 1863.
*Charles Seidel, Company I; died September 30, 1862.
Fred Sother, Company I; died February 22, 1863.
John Taylor, Company C; died December 4, 1862.

One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry.

John Batterman, Company C; died September 18, 1864.
*Benjamin F. Webster, Company C; died July 20, 1864.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry.

*Albert S. Force, Company C; died September 18, 1865.

Twelfth Cavalry.

Erastus Roberts, Company H; died October 15, 1863.

Fifteenth Cavalry.

*Joseph M. Corron, Company A; died March 18, 1862.
Corporal Charles B. Prindle, Company G; December 3, 1863.

First Light Artillery.

Samuel Hadlock, Company A; died July 20, 1864.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

No child can be born into it; no proclamation of president, edict of king or czar can command admission; no university or institution of learning can issue a diploma authorizing its holder to enter; no act of congress or parlia-

* Buried in Elgin.

ment secures recognition; the wealth of a Vanderbilt cannot purchase the position; its doors swing open only upon presentation of a bit of paper, torn, worn, begrimed it may be, which certifies to an honorable discharge from the armies and navies of the nation during the war against the rebellion, and, unlike any other association, no "new blood" can come in; there are no growing ranks from which recruits can be drawn into the Grand Army of the Republic. With the consummation of peace through victory its rolls were closed forever.

OBJECTS.

The objects to be accomplished by the Grand Army of the Republic are as follows:

1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

2. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the national constitution and laws; to discountenance whatsoever tends to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who served during the late rebellion, between April 19, 1861, and August 20, 1866, is eligible to membership. No person shall be eligible who has at any time borne arms against the United States.

MUSTER ROLL OF MEMBERS.

(Unless otherwise stated, infantry was the arm of service in which the comrade served.)

Alden, A. F., Company I, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts.

Ahle, Charles E., Company C, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois.

Arnold, Erwin L., corporal Company B, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts.

Andrews, H. R., Company B, Twelfth Iowa.

Atchison, W. D., chaplain, Forty-fifth Illinois.

Austin, L., Company G, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

Bangs, G. O. W., Company E, Fifty-fifth Illinois.

Burzell, Ezra, Company L, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Brintnall, H. C., Company G, Fifty-second Illinois.

Beebe, D. R., commissary sergeant, Company B, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

Balch, Edwin E., sergeant, Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

Bunnell, Mark, corporal, Company D, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
Brydges, William H., Company K, Seventy-fourth Illinois.
Burr, John B., Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois.
Bode, Richard, Company E, Fifth Missouri Cavalry.
Busche, George, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois.
Bulger, James, Company G, Twenty-sixth Iowa.
Bouck, Sylvester, Company A, First Nevada Cavalry.
Brown, D. C., captain, Company A, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.
Bunnell, A. W., Fifth Illinois Artillery.
Brown, Alfred Q., corporal, Company H, Eleventh Michigan.
Brown, Hiram J., corporal, Company A, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.
Carr, J. W., corporal, Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.
Cloudman, W. H., sergeant major, Sixteenth Massachusetts.
Clark, A. L., surgeon, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.
Claude, John P., Company D, Eighteenth Pennsylvania.
Colie, George, Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.
Carte, Nelson, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois.
Carpenter, E. C., Company B, Ninety-sixth Illinois.
Cameron, J. G., captain, Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York.
Cowdin, John F., corporal, Company K, Eighty-eighth Illinois.
Claybrook, John W., corporal, Company C, One Hundred and Seventh United States Cavalry.
Dumser, J. S., Company K, Fifty-second Illinois.
Davenport, W. H., Company I, Fifty-second Illinois.
Dougherty, E. C., first lieutenant, Company I, Thirty-fourth Iowa.
Delaney, Thomas, Company G, Thirty-ninth Ohio.
Dickson, Sheridan, Company C, Fifty-second Illinois.
Downer, A. N., First Light Artillery.
Dodge, Royal L., Company E, Twelfth Maine; Fourth Maine Light Artillery.
Earin, Milton G., Elgin Battery.
Eakin, R. J., Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.
Fowler, E. K., Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.
Farrington, George E., commissary sergeant, Third Vermont.
Frazier, Hans, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois.
Foote, George H., Company G, Ninety-sixth Illinois.
Follmier, Henry, corporal, Company I, Fifty-second Illinois.
Freeman, Chauncey, Company H. One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois.
Foster, Daniel L., Company A, Third Minnesota.
Gustason, A., Company H, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.
Gable, John, Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.
Getch, Anthony, Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois.
Getzelman, W. C., Company K, Fifty-second Illinois.
Goff, Carlos D., corporal, Company D, Ninety-fifth Illinois.

Gould, L. J., Company I, Thirteenth Wisconsin.
Gifford, S. J., Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois.
Groce, Henry A., Company F, Forty-third Massachusetts.
Griggs, Eugene H., Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.
Glines, Andrew B., corporal, Company C, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois.
Hewitt, John A., sergeant, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois.
Heideman, George F., assistant surgeon, Fifty-eighth Illinois.
Hinsdell, Robert H., Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois.
Hawthorne, R. J., sergeant, Company G, Seventh Connecticut.
Harper, John G., Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio.
Hunt, R. R., Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois.
Hollister, Booth B., gunboat engineer.
Hennessey, D. J., Company I, Twenty-third Illinois.
Hutchins, O. C., sergeant, Company K, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.
Hill, Josiah, sergeant, Company F, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.
Hauslein, M., Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.
Jackman, L. N., adjutant, Third New Hampshire.
Jones, Alonzo A., Company A, Forty-eighth Wisconsin.
Kaiser, Christian, corporal, Company E, Third New York.
Kinehan, James, first lieutenant, Company A, First Vermont Cavalry.
Kincaid, E. C., Company K, Twenty-seventh New York.
Kelley, L. M., captain, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois.
Kimball, Walter H., sergeant, Company A, Seventh Illinois.
Kinnear, George L., first lieutenant, Company A, Fifty-second Illinois.
Kent, E. C., Company E, Eleventh Indiana.
Kemler, Paul, corporal, Company H, Twenty-fourth Illinois.
Kilbourn, Myron, Company A, Nineteenth Connecticut.
Knott, George H., Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.
King, Joseph L., Companies E and G, Forty-fourth New York.
Kendall, George S., Company I, Fifty-second Illinois.
Kemp, William H., corporal, Company I, Fifty-second Illinois.
Leatherman, A., corporal, Company F, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois.
Long, William B., Company G, Twenty-third Illinois.
Lee, A. A., sergeant, Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.
Lawrence, O. F., Company G, Fifty-second Illinois.
Lawrence, Thomas E., principal musician, Fifty-second Illinois.
Leator, George D., Company E, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lane, James B., Company E, Twenty-first New York Cavalry.
Lawson, Sylvester, Company I, Ninety-fifth Illinois.
Lawrence, Dennis, Company D, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
Long, W. S., Company A, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois.
Leach, William H., Company F, First United States signal service.
Murray, P., Company K, Fifty-second Illinois.
Mead, F. W., Battery M, First Illinois Artillery.

MEMBERS OF G. A. R., ELGIN, TAKEN MAY 30, 1908.

Marshall, George F., first sergeant, Company B, Thirtieth Massachusetts.
Miller, James C., Company I, One Hundred and Tenth New York.
Manahan, Alexander, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois.
McQueen, J. A., second lieutenant, Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.
Monk, John H., corporal, Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York.
Myerhoff, Ernst, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois.
Michael, Charles M., Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.
Neirman, C. A., Company F, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.
Newhall, William E., Company H, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
Norton, Samuel, Company F, Fifteenth Illinois.
Outhouse, William, sergeant, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois.
Parkin, R. R., corporal, Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.
Perkins, Frank B., Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois and Company K, Fifty-second Illinois.
Peck, George M., commissary sergeant, Fifty-second Illinois.
Patchen, H. N., captain, Company K, Fifty-second Illinois.
Palmer, J. A., commissary sergeant, Company H, Fourteenth Iowa.
Parker, William H., sergeant, Company D, First Connecticut Cavalry.
Peasley, F. G., Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.
Pendergast, A. L., second lieutenant, Company B, Forty-third Ohio.
Pygus, A., sergeant, Company A, Forty-ninth New York.
Parker, B. S., second lieutenant, Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois.
Powers, John, Company K, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.
Pendleton, D. B., first lieutenant, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.
Runge, Henry F., Company G, Fifty-second Illinois.
Rickert, J. D., Company D, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
Rigby, A. E., sergeant, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois.
Rohrrsen, Henry, Company A, Second Iowa.
Ross, Christopher, Company A, Fifty-second Illinois.
Raymond, Henry, Company H, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
Sylla, William F., quartermaster sergeant, Sixty-seventh Illinois.
Stoner, W. H., bugler, Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.
Silver, Tim, sergeant, Company K, Fifty-second Illinois.
Sherman, George D., major, Thirty-sixth Illinois.
Smailes, William, sergeant veteran reserve.
Sheppard, George, Company D, Fifty-second Illinois.
Swan, Henry C., Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois.
Stevens, D. W., corporal, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second New York.
Sterling, B. B., sergeant, Company L, Fifth New York Artillery.
Smith, Lyman H., corporal, Company I, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
Stone, Charles C., Company A, Seventh Illinois.

Snellgrove, Henry, Company B, Fortieth New York.
Sayers, Warren M., Company F, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois.
Stewart, E. V., Company E, One Hundred and First New York.
Salisbury, C. F., Company E, Twenty-second New York Cavalry.
Stiles, Charles B., musician, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois.
Smith, Jacob, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois.
Silver, Edward, corporal, Company A, Seventh Illinois.
Tucker, Clark, Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.
Theis, Adolph, Company G, Fifty-second Illinois.
Thoms, A. P., Company D, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
Thomas, Hiram, Company D, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts.
Townsend, M. S., sergeant, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois.
Todd, William F., sergeant, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois.
Van Nostrand, G. Y., first sergeant, Company E, First Nevada Cavalry.
Vollor, Joseph, first lieutenant and quartermaster, Forty-second Illinois.
Watson, E. B., Company K, Eighty-ninth Illinois.
Wilcox, George, corporal, Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Illinois.
Wilcox, John S., colonel, Fifty-second Illinois, and brevetted brigadier general, Volunteers.
Wilcox, William H., captain, Company G, Fifty-second Illinois.
Woodworth, John, second lieutenant, Company C, Eighth Wisconsin.
Wallis, George, sergeant, Company D, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
Worden, Alex., Company A, United States engineers.
West, James R., sergeant, Company F, Sixteenth Wisconsin.
Wilson, W. H., Company C, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois.
Williams, R. A., Company H, Sixty-ninth Illinois.
Wilcox, Vernon O., quartermaster sergeant, Eighth Veteran Reserve Corps.
Wahl, F. C., Company I, Fifty-second Illinois.

MUSTERED OUT.

Apple, Andrew O., corporal, Company I, Twelfth West Virginia; died June 7, 1890.
Adams, Beman, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois; died July 24, 1897.
Brown, D. W., Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois; died August 7, 1890.
Becker, William F., corporal, Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois; died December 31, 1891.
Bachelor, W. H., commissary sergeant, Company H, Seventh Ohio Cavalry; died April 3, 1895.
Batterman, Henry F., Company K, Fifty-second Illinois; died December 2, 1896.
Ballard, Julius F., corporal, Company K, One Hundred and Twelfth New York; died August 3, 1897.
Burdick, H. C., corporal, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois; died May, 1899.

Childs, H. F., veterinary surgeon, Company B, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; died March, 1893.

Christie, W. J., Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry; died June 11, 1898.

Dickinson, Charles D., sergeant, Company K, Eighth Wisconsin; died June 6, 1885.

Dexter, E. L., Company B, Eighteenth Massachusetts; died August 27, 1889.

Freeman, Chauncy, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois; died November 4, 1897.

Gronberg, Otto, sergeant, Company E, Fifty-second Illinois; died September 24, 1892.

Guptill, C. W., sergeant, Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois; died June 17, 1897.

Hoyt, Otis, captain, Company C, Sixteenth Massachusetts; died June 2, 1885.

Hall, John H. C., Company B, Twenty-ninth United States C. T.; died July 30, 1890.

Hannegan, Alpheus, Company A, Fifty-second Illinois; died March 19, 1890.

Hadlock, Henry, corporal, Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois; died March 1, 1896.

Joslyn, E. S., lieutenant colonel, Thirty-sixth Illinois; died October 6, 1885.

Jones, Thomas, Company A, Fifty-eighth Illinois; died December 18, 1896.

Kee, James L., captain, Company D, Sixty-fifth Illinois; died February 28, 1887.

Kelsey, A. F., Company D, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin; died October 20, 1895.

King, George, Company A, First Illinois Artillery; died July 17, 1898.

Lightfoot, Joseph, sergeant, Company K, Fifty-second Illinois; died September 16, 1888.

Lynch, David J., captain, Company B, Fifty-eighth Illinois; died August 19, 1890.

Lynd, W. R., Company G, Fifty-second Illinois; died March 24, 1899.

McCartney, John C., One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois; died May 9, 1885.

Mathews, L. B., Company I, Thirty-third Wisconsin; died August 25, 1894.

Mark, James, Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York; died October 26, 1897.

Ostrander, George, corporal, Company K, Fifty-second Illinois; died January 22, 1892.

Prouse, John, sergeant, Company E, Ninety-fifth Illinois; died November 30, 1886.

Peterson, Peter, Company D, Fifty-second Illinois; died October 2, 1893.

Pflug, August, Company B, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; died November 16, 1893.

Reatl, Edward C, Company G, Forty-sixth Illinois; died March 14, 1890.

Rose, William, Company H, Fifty-second Illinois; died August 29, 1891.

Rogers, Albert, Company C, Fifty-second Illinois; died July 24, 1896.

Spencer, Loren A., sergeant, Company C, Eighth Vermont; died May 12, 1888.

Sutton, Andrew J., Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio; died July 21, 1890.

Stuff, George L. S., chaplain, Forty-second Illinois; died May 11, 1893.

Sharp, Pattison, captain, Company D, Thirtieth Illinois; died January 23, 1894.

Stone, Edwin, Company C, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois; died April 24, 1893.

Shaw, John E., sergeant, Company I, Fifty-second Illinois; died September 20, 1895.

Sexton, J. H., captain, Company E, One Hundred and Seventeenth New York; died December 28, 1895.

Smith, George A., corporal, Company A, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois; died April 28, 1897.

Shannon, Hugh, Company K, Fifty-second Illinois; died May 15, 1897.

Smith, John B., wagonmaster, Fifty-eighth Illinois; died May 8, 1899.

Stark, Charles H., Company F, Thirteenth Wisconsin; died June 1, 1899.

Underhill, George W., Company K, Fifty-second Illinois; died March 10, 1894.

Wyllie, William R., corporal, Company G, Fifty-eighth Illinois; died November 1, 1892.

Wolcott, Morgan L., sergeant, Company F, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois; died April 3, 1893.

Wiltheis, A., Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania; died August 13, 1896.

Zanders, Sr., L. V., Company E, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin; died April 13, 1897.

SINCE 1899.

Benham, W. R., Company G, Forty-fifth Illinois.

Cook, Frank, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois.

Daniels, George H., Company E, New York Marine.

Guilfoil, M., musician, Fifty-fifth Illinois.

Grow, Freeman, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois.

Hobart, A. C., Company F, Forty-third Massachusetts.

Hinsdell, O. A., Company A, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois.

Hintze, William H., Company A, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois.

Hoxie, E. E., corporal, Company B, Sixty-ninth Illinois.

Lewis, A. T., corporal, Company A, Thirty-first Wisconsin.

Loomis, Henry S., Company F, First Rhode Island.

Lovell, E. C., captain, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois.

McCarthy, I. C., sergeant, Company K, Nineteenth Illinois.

Marsh, Samuel, Company I, Forty-second Illinois.

Magden, William M., Company E, Fifth New York.

Mann, Adin, major, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois.

O'Flaherty, P. T., corporal, Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.

Shepherd, F. P., corporal, Company K, Nineteenth Illinois.

Siddons, T. P., Company K, Fifty-second Illinois.

Schraeder, Theodore, Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.

Shaw, George, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois.

Underhill, Monroe, Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.

Weld, S. E., hospital steward, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois.

Wilburn, A. W., captain, Company I, Fifty-second Illinois.

Woodcock, V. A., musician, Twenty-first Maine.

Zanders, Jr., L. V., Company B, Third Wisconsin.

COMPANY C, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

Reminiscences by George H. Knott.

Forty-five years ago on a bright September day eight hundred and eighty-seven men, with uplifted hands, swore to uphold the constitution and laws of this government of the United States. Then days of camp life until the frosts of November came, we bade good-by to aged father and dear mother; blessed wife and darling babes, or to the blushing sweetheart whose pledge some boy in blue held in hopeful love; a parting to many—the last—and it was well they knew it not. At Cairo on the steamer "Emerald" we took passage, and on the 13th of November we landed at Memphis, Tennessee, and joined the First Brigade, Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps; a brigade division and corps that at the close of the war had a record for miles marched, battles fought and victories won unequaled by any other in the western army. The latter part of November we started out to invite Generals Price and VanDorn to a Thanksgiving dinner, but they did not come to time as gentlemen, but from the planters on the line of march we received many contributions of chickens, hams and sweet potatoes. The regiment learned experience in marching and many knapsacks became lighter; and we learned a soldier needs but little here below. The clothes he wore, forty rounds in his cartridge box and sixty

more in his breeches pocket were the needful in going after the enemy. On Christmas day we received our baptism of fire at Chickasaw Bayou, and the first of our heroes was killed.

Then we were transferred to Arkansas post. On Sunday, January 11, 1863, we had the proud honor to be foremost in the assault and one of the first to plant "old glory" upon the rebel works. Then back to Vicksburg, to pass long weary days on Young's point doing fatigue duty on the canal across the peninsula. Here sickness and death made havoc in our ranks. Then the relief of Commodore Porter's gunboat fleet from Shel's and the Back bayous; and finally, on July 4, came the surrender of Pemberton's army and Vicksburg was ours.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was called the "Slap Jack" regiment, because our quartermaster drew rations of flour instead of hard tack and we mixed the flour with Mississippi water flavored with salt, and I can assure you that the pancakes were a hard lot of baked dough. The march to Chattanooga and the relief of Burnside at Knoxville left a trail of blood, from feet shoeless, with strips of blanket wound around their feet, yet with eager hearts and powder dry they pressed on. Then the mighty march, and on to capture the gateway of the south, Atlanta. A hundred days of battles, repulses and captures, the loss of our beloved McPherson, and then temporary disaster, the repulse of the rebels and the recapture of the lost ground the 22d of July, 1864, will ever be memorable in the history of our beloved country. In this battle the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh served with distinguished bravery. The regiment had advanced and occupied the strong line abandoned by the rebels just outside the more important lines surrounding the city. From the roof of the Howard mansion could be seen the spires of Atlanta, and we felt as if our work was almost done. But Company K was on the skirmish line—that was ominous—for Company K on the skirmish line generally meant trouble, and soon it came. About noon Tom Kellett, in command of the company, was wounded, and while his wound was being dressed by Dr. Clark, just in the rear, there came the dull sound of a gun from rebel works, and a solid shot crashed through the trees, tearing off great branches, some of which fell upon poor Tom, who thought he was called for. In a moment all was confusion, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and two other regiments of the brigade were ordered on the double quick to the threatened rear. Away they tore over that dusty road on that hot July day. Just as they were taking position, up came General Logan, his black horse on the dead run, the general's hat gone, his long black hair flying in the wind, his eyes flashing, a very god of war: "Colonel Martin, double quick your men back and recapture your works." Again over that same road they ran, General Logan at the head. Honor was at stake, the Fifteenth Corps had lost its works. No other corps must be allowed to retake them for us. So, rushing pell-mell, all regimental order lost, went the three regiments into the works to be driven out by the deadly rebel fire. Under the cover of the hill they reformed. "Get into line! Get into line anywhere!" is the cry. Officers drop their swords and seize the Springfields and in a moment move up over the hill. With a dash and hurrah goes the line, and the works are won. Quick as thought Lieutenant Richmond,

SPEECHMAKING AT FOUNTAIN SQUARE, JULY 4TH, ABOUT WAR TIME.

DECORATION DAY, FOUNTAIN SQUARE, ELGIN, IN THE '70S.

of Company E, with the aid of two or three others, wheel around a deserted gun of one of the captured batteries and fire it into the disordered ranks of the retreating foe. The ground in our front is literally carpeted with enemies slain and wounded. The end of the campaign was the capture of Atlanta. And now let us say, "Hail to the future! To the past we can never say farewell."

Following the Civil war Elgin took a new lease of life and entered into an era of prosperity that has not since abated. The immediate cause of this new beginning was the location here of the watch factory, which had been secured in 1864, and went into its first building on the present site in 1866. It first occupied a building on the river bank, just back of where the First National Bank building now stands.

A group of men, including B. W. Raymond, A. J. Joslyn, S. Wilcox, Dr. Joseph Tefft, Henry Sherman and others, became the factor at this time in advancing the industries of the growing city. In 1868 they secured the location of the asylum, and had placed the Elgin Academy on a firm basis. Common schools were also established. Elgin now saw its destiny as an industrial city. The possibilities for dairying also now began to be seen, and everything took an upward turn. New buildings began to be erected in the business district and new merchants to open their stores.

In 1866 the Borden Condensed Milk Factory was located here and in 1870 employed forty persons. The Elgin Iron Works employed twenty-five operatives. The Elgin Butter Factory opened in 1870. The Elgin Packing Company began business about 1869 and sold three hundred thousand cans of packed fruits and vegetables that year. The Phoenix Foundry was then operated by William F. Sylla. Spillard's tannery employed twelve persons. A plow factory was started in 1870. In 1873 Wilder & Joslyn began making brick, and in 1875 made three million. A shoe factory was opened in 1873 by Groce Bros. & Co. A chewing gum factory was started by Vollor & Co. in 1875; a soap factory by W. H. Herrick; a cotton batting establishment by G. W. Renwick & Son.

A fine fountain was, in 1873, placed on Fountain Square (before that time known as Market Square). Town's block was built about 1873, but the north half was destroyed by fire in 1874 and at once rebuilt as it now stands. A library was established in 1872. In 1873 a writer of that year wrote: "A meeting of citizens has been held at the courthouse in which the unsuitableness and ruinous condition of the old buildings now used as schoolhouses was characterized in strong terms, and an informal recommendation made to build two schoolhouses worth together seventy-five thousand to eighty thousand dollars." Three thousand dollars for a library was collected in 1873 by taxation. From 1870 to 1875 new churches were built on every side. In 1871 the Chicago & Pacific Railway (now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway) was run through the city. In 1871 a gas company was organized, and the old candles and lamps discarded. The village was becoming a city in fact

as well as by incorporation. The people had become confident the place was to be a city of consequence—not a country town.

In 1871 the population was five thousand, four hundred and forty-one. In 1873 it was given as seventy-three hundred; in 1874 as eight thousand. Elgin had now cast off her swaddling clothes and was a well advanced youthful city. It continued to grow by natural increase of its factories and business. The watch factory nearly every year added to its force and buildings, other small industries came in, and by 1880 Elgin had become a city of ten thousand people.

In 1882 the D. C. Cook Publishing Company removed their entire plant to Elgin and occupied the old woolen mill. This was the first large industry to be located since the watch factory and gave an impetus to the city. It at once employed three hundred and fifty people.

In 1871 there came to Elgin a young man (then twenty-two years of age) who was to have a large and continuing influence upon the growth of the city. He engaged in the grocery business with success until 1882, when he began a series of public operations that not alone enriched himself but gave to the city a larger industrial scope and a much increased population. That young man was William Grote, who was born in Germany in 1849—a striking example of what may be accomplished in this land of the free by men of perseverance and capacity. Through the impetus given by the efforts of William Grote in the early '80s more factories were located in the city from 1882 to 1892 than have been located here before or since that time. Mr. Grote and his associates, A. B. Church, E. D. Waldron, and others, are chiefly credited with this acquisition.

Since 1892 Elgin, though suffering severely from the depression of 1893-97, which closed many of its factories and put the rest on short time, has continued to grow in population and business enterprises. Today every store and every office is occupied, and despite the panic of 1908 is advancing in public improvements and in the enthusiasm of its citizens. This year large paving contracts have been given and the system of sewerage inaugurated under the administration of Carl E. Botsford successfully completed. A commercial club comprising already nearly three hundred members, paying annual dues of ten dollars each, has been launched. A specialist will be employed as a secretary, whose work it will be to secure industries for location here and in every way advance the interests of the community. Backed by the best citizens, this organization promises great good.

Elgin, with its present population of twenty-five thousand, bids fair within the next ten years to increase to forty thousand, and continue as she has been these many years, the Queen City of the Fox.

The advancement of the city in the matter of parks and public playgrounds, thanks to the generosity of the late Mr. George P. Lord and his esteemed wife, Mary Carpenter Lord, and the late William H. Wing, has been unsurpassed. Mr. and Mrs. Lord gave to the city the splendid Lord's park east of the city and expended much money during their lives to make it the beautiful place it is. They also contributed largely to the Young Women's Christian Association building and the Young Men's Christian Association

building. They gave to the Young Men's Christian Association the block occupied by Hall's drug store. Mr. Lord also gave the city the small park (Central park) on the west side, opposite the Old People's Home, which was built by Mr. and Mrs. Lord on the old Lord homestead. Mrs. Carpenter Lord also built the fine Congregational church at Carpentersville in memory of her first husband, Julius A. Carpenter, by whose efforts much of the wealth she generously and wisely distributed was accumulated.

William H. Wing, who died leaving no immediate heirs, gave to the city the magnificent park on the northwest side, now named Wing park. It contains nearly two hundred acres, and has room for a race course and a golf grounds (both of which have been laid out), and is destined to become one of the most attractive playgrounds in the city.

ITEMS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

Formerly what is now Grove avenue south of Prairie street intersected Prairie street at a point several rods east of River street, thus making an unseemly turn in the road and interrupting the view. Efforts were made as early as 1870 to have those streets connected in a straight line, but owing to the opposition of property owners it was not effected until 1873. Then the two-story brick house of Mr. R. Beckwith, which stood in the way, was raised with screws and removed several rods to the west of River street, where it now stands. This was the first exhibition of this kind of modern engineering skill ever accomplished in Elgin. Grove avenue thus became a part of South River street and is now one of the finest drives in the city.

Much feeling was manifested and discussion had as to the propriety of the appropriation for building the new bridge, now National street. It was claimed that the expenditure was not then called for by any existing general public interest, but was beneficial, if at all, to local interests merely. Promises from private parties interested to aid in the expense of erecting the bridge have not yet been realized, though private property has been largely enhanced in value thereby. The plea that such extension of available residence property is an indirect benefit to the city is neutralized by the fact that the population was not yet crowded in other quarters already accessible.

In 1870 the late Dr. P. W. Pratt commenced the culture of fish and enclosed a park of some seventy acres of what was known to the early settlers as the "cedar swamp," lying on the east side of the river, one and a half miles above the city. The numerous springs in this "Trout Park" feed the ponds in which are reared the young *salmonaide*. This park was also at one time stocked with elk and deer. Some of the springs are believed to have valuable medicinal properties. This park has since become a popular resort for pleasure seekers, especially Germans from Chicago. Dr. W. A. Pratt continued to improve it after the death of his father in 1872.

In the same year Mr. D. S. Hammond, of Hammond Station, on the Chicago & Pacific Railway, near the southeast corner of the city limits, commenced the business of pisciculture in a scientific way by building a system of capacious tanks and ponds of solid masonry, fed by bounteous springs of pure

cold water, gushing up in a beautiful dell, surrounded by a grove of magnificent forest trees. Hammond's grove is also a popular resort for picnic parties from Elgin and Chicago.

The Franco-German war, which commenced in the spring of 1870, aroused the sympathies of our German fellow citizens and liberal donations were sent from Elgin to the fatherland during this year to aid in assuaging the sufferings always caused by war.

The census of Kane county was taken this year, when it was found to contain a population of thirty-nine thousand, an increase of nine thousand since 1860. The census of this city, giving five thousand, four hundred and forty-one, was taken this year. This shows an increase of nearly three thousand in about five years.

On Monday, the 9th of October, 1871, when the news came flashing over the wires that the city of Chicago was still in flames and thousands of her people were driven homeless and hungry into the open air or crowded into the remaining houses of the suburbs, the citizens of Elgin at once called a mass meeting at DuBois Opera House and appointed a committee to visit every bakery in the city and set them at work preparing bread for the outcasts. Of the names of the committee we have learned positively only two—Messrs. A. B. Fish and John Coburn. So many others acted in concert with these gentlemen, and such was the eagerness and enthusiasm of all without regard to appointment or priority in the generous rivalry of doing something to provide for the terrible exigency of fellow mortals in distress, that no one now can remember, for certain, whether he acted by authority as one of that committee or not. We could give the names of a score of citizens who were constantly on the alert for several days and nights in providing, shipping and delivering the donations of the people. Certain it is that "the ovens were heated seven times quicker than was their wont," and all night long on Monday night not only every bakery in the city was worked to its utmost capacity but at private houses women and men were busy baking bread, meats, beans and cooking all kinds of portable provisions, so that by half-past four o'clock on Tuesday morning the first carload of "relief" that was shipped from any point on that memorable morning was dispatched to the scene of suffering and distributed to the famished and frightened refugees from the flames. Over two thousand loaves were thus sent by lightning express on this first train, and as the day broke over the supperless, shivering, shelterless crowds, who had all night long looked despairingly up into the face of the cold sky, over which hovered the smoke of their smoldering homes, they must have fancied that the old-time fable of bread dropping from heaven had been realized. We note the fact of our priority in providing bread to break the fast of that starving multitude more from pride in the general impulses of human nature than to give any particular credit to our single city, though in that connection it is an item worthy of the historian's pen. To boast of being first in performing a charitable act, which was so spontaneously and universally seconded by the entire civilized world, would be invidious as an estimate of our benevolence, while it may be no more than a just meed of praise to the spirit of practical activity and "push" which pervades our community. The first carload was followed

by another batch of bread and provisions on the seven o'clock a. m. train, and by another full carload in the afternoon containing clothing and blankets as well as food. Three times a day for over a week fresh provisions were sent in with citizens in charge to see them safely and properly bestowed. The whole energies of the entire people were virtually given up to the task of assisting the sufferers from this great calamity. The amount of value in dollars and cents thus contributed by the citizens of Elgin, in money, time and material, was never computed nor accounted. But aside from this fully one thousand dollars in cash was raised by citizens and paid over to the bakers and victualers, who charged only for the bare material. Though our gifts were small in comparison with the gratuities which flowed in from every quarter of the globe in such liberal streams, amounting to millions in the aggregate, yet we think this an appropriate place to chronicle the fact that, both in amount and in promptness, the citizens of Elgin have cause to remember with pride their preeminence on this occasion.

We also note with pleasure the following complimentary item:

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1871.

G. P. Lord, Esq.,

Dear Sir: * * * We have been duly placed in possession of the truly generous donation of $1,591.50, from the liberal and sympathizing employes of the National Watch Company. * * *

(Signed)

GEO. M. PULLMAN,
C. G. HAMMOND,
Treasurers Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

It is further stated, in a note from T. M. Avery, president of the National Watch Company, acknowledging this remittance, that "it was made up to a considerable extent by contributions from young ladies who necessarily had to make great sacrifices for the accomplishment of so noble a charity." What higher praise could be paid to the liberality and intelligence of our industrial population?

The question of granting license to liquor saloons has at various times agitated the people of Elgin. In 1868 the experiment had been tried of refusing license. Litigation followed, and either through the fault of the law or the apathy of its supporters, it failed to secure the results anticipated.

On the 16th of May, 1873, a petition was presented to the common council, signed by one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven persons, praying them "not to grant license to saloonkeepers." The petition was reported upon adversely by two of the members of the committee on license, giving at length the arguments against any attempt to prohibit the traffic and recommending a license at $100 per annum. Ald. R. P. Jackman moved to substitute $300 for $100. Lost, 10 to 2. The report adverse to the petition was then adopted by a vote of 11 to 1.

On Monday morning, March 23, 1874, Elgin was visited by one of the most destructive fires which ever occurred here. The ground burned over was the two prominent business corners of the city, fronting on Chicago street, Douglas avenue and Fountain place. The total loss was estimated at $150,000. Insurance on this property, buildings and goods was paid to the amount of nearly $100,000, and by October of the same year the entire ground, with the exception of one lot in Chicago street, was entirely rebuilt in a much more substantial and ornamental style.

In the spring of 1874 what was known as the temperance crusading wave reached Elgin. Mass meetings were held in the churches and at DuBois Opera House, at which the pledge was circulated and signed by large numbers of our citizens. The ladies were especially active in promoting the cause of temperance during the spring and summer of this year. On the 15th of April a petition was presented to the city council by a committee of prominent ladies, praying that no license to sell liquor be granted. The petition was considered at the next meeting of the council, April 22, and rejected by the casting vote of the mayor—six aldermen voting in favor and six against it.

About the first of May, 1874, the Elgin Gazette, which had been published longer than any other paper ever started here, ceased to exist, from mismanagement and consequent financial difficulties. Its office and a portion of the material on which it was printed were soon after secured by Mr. S. L. Taylor, proprietor of the Elgin Advocate, who has made it one of the best country newspapers in the state. Mr. E. Keogh, the last editor of the Gazette, immediately after its demise started the Elgin Times.

On the 4th of June, 1874, the old settlers held their annual gathering at the fair grounds, where speeches were made by several of the old residents of the vicinity, and by Governor Beveridge, who was present by invitation.

In the month of November, 1874, an agent from Smith county, Kansas, visited Elgin, and presented the claims of the sufferers from drought and grasshoppers in that region. The agent being known to Dr. Joseph Tefft, of this city, the appeal was met by the citizens of Elgin in the most liberal spirit. Upward of $1,000 worth of goods, clothing, etc., were donated and shipped to Smith county, and $530 in cash was raised and paid over to the agent for that purpose.

Building operations in Elgin during 1874 were unusually active. In addition to rebuilding the burnt district a large number of other business buildings and private residences were erected. Not far from half a million of dollars were expended in this way, including $150,000 upon the asylum.

On the evening of May 13, 1875, a large meeting of citizens was held at the courthouse to hear a report from the board of education relative to the contemplated new schoolhouses. They recommended an expenditure of $90,000 for this purpose, and ere long Elgin was provided with school buildings which were an honor to the city and attracted hither persons who had children to educate.

OLD CITY HOTEL, ELGIN.

From information lately received we are able to correct a statement that has heretofore been current that the first white child born on the site of our present city was Joseph Kimball. It appears that Louisa, the daughter of John and Lydia Kimball, and Charlotte, daughter of Sidney and Martha Kimball, were both born in the spring of 1836, and consequently saw the light sooner, by some months, than Joseph. After having borne these natal honors for so many years, putting on airs in the belief that he was the first of his race in Elgin, it seems hard to strip the laurels from his brow and bind them upon the forehead of the feebler sex.

Another item to which we allude with melancholy interest is the death of the first white woman who ever saw the banks of the Fox river at this point. This lady was Mrs. Mary Jane Gifford, wife of Hezekiah Gifford, whose name is familiar in these pages. Her death occurred on the first day in January, 1874, just thirty-eight years and a half from the date of her first appearance upon the spot where her career was ever afterward marked with all respect and esteem due to a brave pioneer, as well as a pious, kind and gentle woman.

Gail Borden died on the 13th of January, 1874, in Borden, Texas, where he had gone but a few days before from this place and after having made arrangements to permanently reside here.

The annual city election was held on the first Monday of March, 1875. License or no license was to some extent an issue, and although the complexion of the common council on this subject was not materially changed, they soon after raised the price of license from $125 to $300, and the number of licensed saloons has been reduced about one-half. The city sexton's report was read at the first meeting of the new council, showing the number of deaths in the city during the past year to have been one hundred and eight. This, in a population of eight thousand, speaks well for the health of the place. With the commencement of this year R. W. Padelford, who had been clerk of the council ever since the establishment of the city government in 1854, and had given universal satisfaction, ceased to act as such, and W. F. Sylla was appointed in his place.

The Chicago & Pacific Railroad, to which Elgin is so much indebted, was during this month completed to Byron, on Rock river, fifty-eight miles west of our city.

The deaths of William C. Kimball and Roswell Smith, the former aged sixty-nine and the latter sixty-one, and both of them old residents of the city, occurred at nearly the same hour on the 6th of May, 1875.

The property known as the Lovell farm, on the east side of the river, was this year (1875) platted and brought into market. A large number of new streets and residences are now situated upon a portion of it. This property, lying along the track of the Fox River Valley Railroad, is admirably adapted to become the site of some of the new mammoth manufacturing establishments, which are seeking locations among us. (This prophesy came true when the D. C. Cook Publishing Company built on thirteen acres of this land in 1900.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1840—LAKE PRECINCT.

Elgin, Plato, Dundee.

Abbott, Jesse
Abbott, N. K.
Adams, Halsey
Adams, Mark
Adams, Guy
Adams, Benjamin
Ambrose, Joshua E.
Bailey, Aaron
Bailey, Erastus
Bascomb, Franklin
Bateman, Thomas
Bean, Folsom
Barney, Aurelius
Bellows, W. M.
Benham, Horace
Branham, Berry
Branham, Christopher
Burbanks, Thomas
Burdick, Samuel P.
Burdwick, Joseph S.
Burk, Owen
Burritt, Benjamin
Burritt, Peter
Calvert, Thomas
Calvert, John S.
Carr, Calvin
Cawood, Abraham
Clark, Amos
Clark, N. C.
Clark, Elijah
Corran, Joseph
Corlis, David
Cromer, John
Daggett, Nathan E.
Dike, Simon
DeLong, Stephen
Duncan, Craig
Dyer, George R.
Eaton, Lewis
Earl, Ira
Flynn, John
Fuller, Almond
Fuller, Judah H.
Frazier, Finley
Gage, Harvey
George, Hiram
Gifford, Hezekiah
Gifford, James T.
Gifford, Asa
Gifford, Abel D.
Goodrich, P. M.
Gray, Moses
Green, Seth
Grow, Ralph
Guptill, John
Guptail, Daniel
Gurtean, Alfred
Hadlock, Alfred
Hall, Calvin
Hammer, George
Hammer, George W.
Hammer, David
Hammer, Isaac
Hamilton, Solomon
Hamilton, Solomon H.
Harwood, Aaron
Hart, Wolcot
Hassan, George
Hatch, Philo
Hayden, Charles H.
Heath, Sidney
Heath, Horace
Heath, Richard A.
Herrick, Luther
Hewett, Artemus
Hindsdale, Asahel B.
Hill, John
Hinman, Gould
Hinckley, Otis
Hoag, A. W.
Hoag, James
House, Jason
Howard, William B.
Howard, James M.
Huckins, Humphrey
Hunting, Samuel
Jenne, John
Kimball, William P.
Kimball, A. S.
Kimball, Joseph
Kimball, Charles
Kimball, Samuel
Kimball, Jonathan
Kimball, Russell F.
Kimball, George W.
Kimball, P. J., Jr.
Kimball, William C.
Kimball, Samuel J.
Kipp, Caleb
Leatherman, Abraham
Leatherman, Daniel
Lee, Rowland
Leonard, Anson
Lovell, John
Lovell, Vincent S.
Mann, Adin
Mann, E. K.
Mann, William R.
Mappa, Charles W.
Merrill, Asa
Merrill, Chaplin W.
Merrifield, Charles
Miltimore, E. A.
Minard, Samuel
Mitchell, Thomas
Moulton, William A.
McMillen, D. B.
McMillen, Alexander
Olds, Ransom
Ordway, Alfred C.
Otis, Isaac
Parker, James
Parker, Samuel
Parker, Orange
Phillips, Anthony
Pierce, Abel
Plummer, Alexander
Porter, Addison R.
Porter, Aaron

Ranstead, John
Ranstead, Marcus
Ray, Lewis
Raymond, Harvey
Rockwood, Lyman
Rosenkrans, Halsey
Rosenkrans, Asa
Rowley, James H.
Rowley, George W.
Sargent, Philip H.
Sawyer, George
Scoville, John B.
Scott, James H.
Shaw, W. S.
Sherman, Henry
Smith, Myron
Smith, George E.
Smith, Byron
Smith, Jarvis
Sprague, Elisha
Stephens, Perry
Stephens, Josiah
Stephens, Norman
Stone, Isaac
Stone, Amos
Stowers, Justice
Stowell, Ralph
Stowell, Seth
Stiles, Luther C.
Sutherland, James
Switzer, John W.
Sylla, Philo
Taylor, Daniel B.
Taylor, George F.
Tefft, Jonathan
Tefft, Amos
Tefft, Jonathan, Jr.
Tefft, Joseph
Ternorth, John
Tibbals, Charles S.
Tobin, Pierce
Todd, James
Truesdell, Burgess
Tucker, Charles B.
Tupper, Lewis
Tyler, Lattimer S.
Underwood Whitman
Underwood Anson
Walker, Abel
Waterman, Elijah
Wanzer, Moses
Waterman, Samuel
Welch, William W.
Welch, David
West, James
West, Isaac
Wells, Francis
Whipple, Alphonso
Whipple, Lorenzo
Williams, Hiram
Williams, Lyman
Williams, Benjamin
Wolcott, S. A.

ELGIN ELECTION, 1844.

Abbott, Ephraim
Abbott, Jesse
Adams, Abel
Adams, Ashley
Adams, Augustus
Adams, Beman
Adams, Edward
Ambrose, Robert L.
Andrus, Amos E.
Armstrong, Daniel
Atkins, Henry
Attix, William C.
Avery, Gilbert
Baker, David W.
Ballard, Ezekiel
Bangs, David W.
Barber, Horace A.
Bateman, Thomas
Bean, Folsom
Black, Lyman
Bogue, V. B.
Boynton, H. S.
Bradley, James
Bradley, Leverett
Brannon, Thomas
Brewster, Jacob W.
Brown, James A.
Burbank, Thomas
Burbank, Thomas, Jr.
Burbank, Aaron
Burbanks, Asa W.
Burdick, Ezra
Burke, Michael
Burnage, John
Burns, William
Cahoon, Mark
Calvert, John S.
Carr, Calvin
Carlin, William
Case, John
Caton, Edward
Chamberlain, Jos. B.
Chase, William A.
Clark, Elijah N.
Clark, Lewis
Clark, Thomas
Clark, N. C.
Clark, George
Cleveland, F. W.
Cobb, Asa
Collins, Marshall
Corron, Joseph P.
Costello, Patrick
Costlow, John
Daggert, Nathan E.
Davis, Erasmus
Dennison, John W.
Dunn, Thomas
Durand, John
Eaton, Lewis S.
Favor, Isaac
Fay, Elijah
Fellows, Samuel
Force, Jonathan
Foster, John K.
Frazure, Thomas
French, George W.
Fuller, Judah
Fuller, Almond

Gaynor, Thomas L.
Garland, Enoch O.
George, Hiram
Gifford, Hezekiah
Gifford, James T.
Gifford, Asa
Gilbert, Truman
Gilbert, P. C.
Gilbert, Albro
Gleason, John
Graham, Andrew
Gray, Moses
Grow, Ralph
Hall, David B.
Hadlock, Alfred
Hall, Merrill
Hall, Calvin
Hamilton, Solomon
Hamilton, Solomon H.
Hampton, John
Hammond, R. L.
Hammond, David S.
Hansey, Patrick
Harvey, Edward E.
Hassan, George
Hatch, Philo L.
Hatch, Philo
Heath, Sidney
Henman, Gold
Hennessey, William
Hesselgessin, James
Hewitt, Artemus
Hewitt, Obed
Hoag, James
Horton, Abraham
House, Jason
Hickey, George W.
Hill, Ladue
Hinman, Justis
Hunting, Samuel
Hubbard, Stephen
Hubbard, William G.
Hurley, James
Jackman, Levi
Jemmerson, Smith
Jenne, Reuben
Kardner, Charles
Kardner, K. J.
Kardner, Kynon
Kellogg, Marcus D.
Kellogg, Silas O.
Kellogg, F. E.
Kelley, Thomas
Kenney, Henry B.
Keyes, Stephen P.
Kimball, P. J., Jr.
Kimball, Samuel
Kimball, Charles B.
Kimball, Jonathan
Kimball, George W.
Kimball, Benjamin F.
Kimball, Edson A.
Kimball, Joseph
Kimball, Cyrus A.
Kimball, William C.
Kimball, Russell F.
Kimball, Samuel J.
Kimball, William P.
Knapp, James
Knapp, Stephen D.
Knox, Colton
Larkin, Cyrus
Leonard, Anson
Lightfoot, Goodrich
Lloyd, Thomas
Longley, David
Lumbart, Dan
Mann, E. K.
Mann, Leonard W.
Mann, William R.
Mann, Adin
Mallory, James H.
Marsh, James H
Marks, John
Martin, Thomas
Merrill, Asa
Merrill B.
Merrill, Gillman H.
Merrill, Chaplin W.
McGrath, Dennis
McLean, John R.
McMillen, D. B.
McMillen, Alex.
McMillen, James E.
McMillen, Arthur
McNinny, Patrick
McQueen, George
Montgomery, Charles
Morgan, Joshua P.
Morgan, John W.
Murphy, John
O'Brien, Patrick
O'Burk, John
Olds, Ransom
Ordway, Alfred
Owen, E.
Owen, J. D.
Padelford, R. W.
Padelford, Manly
Parker, Samuel
Parker, Amasa
Patterson, Philo S.
Pendleton, Chas. H.
Perkins, H. E.
Phelps, Joseph
Phillips, Nathan
Phillips, Anthony
Phillips, Welcome H.
Porter, Addison R.
Potter, M. P.
Pratt, Calvin
Primrose, Charles
Ransom, William
Raymond, Augustine
Renwick, George W.
Rhodes, Arnold F.
Roach, John
Root, Anson
Root, Anson W.
Rosenkrans, Halsey
Rowland, Marcus P.
Russell, Ruel
Sacket, Noadiah
Sanders, John
Sargent, Philip H.
Scott, Horace
Scott, I. P.
Shaw, George W.
Shepherd, Thomas L.
Sherman, Henry
Smith, James B.

Smith, Jarvis
Smith, Jerome B.
Spencer, E. P.
Starks, Julius A.
Stevens, Charles
Stiles, Luther C.
Stone, Isaac
Stow, Cyrus C.
Stowell, Seth
Stringer, George
Switzer, John W.
Sykes, Byron
Sylla, Philo
Tanner, David
Taylor, Sylvester
Tefft, Joseph
Tefft, Jonathan
Tefft, Eli A.
Tefft, Erastus
Temont, Michael
Teter, Lewis
Tucker, George
Tibbals, C. S.
Thompson, Nathan
Tobin, John
Tobin, Pierce
Todd, James
Todd, William G.
Todd, William
Truesdell, B.
Tupper, Lewis P.
Tyler, L. S.
Underwood, Whitman
Van Patten, Henry
Van Doren, Ralph
Vincent, Phillip
Walker, M.
Warner, Zelotes
Webster, Charles
Weld, Francis
Wells, Carmi
West, Isaac
White, G.
Whiteman, Thomas F.
Wilber, John
Williams, Lyman
Williams, Nathan
Williams, Hiram
Williams, Leonard
Williams Benjamin
Willard, William R.
Willoughby, Samuel
Wilcox, Elijah
Wilcox, Daniel
Wilson, I. G.
Wilson, Moses H.
Wilson, Samuel
Wilson, Jabez
Woods, Patrick
Wright, Paul R.

THE SOLID MEN OF ELGIN IN 1864.

Below we give, as a matter of curiosity and interest, the incomes for 1864, on which the five per cent special war tax was paid by such of our citizens as were supposed to be liable to it. It will be remembered that $600 of income were exempt from taxation, as well as sundry payments for repairs, taxes, etc., so that the amount set opposite the names is only the excess above exemptions. There were undoubtedly many others whose income rendered them liable to taxation but who escaped by the neglect of the assessor or the evasions of themselves:

Joseph Pabst	$ 500	E. Gifford	$ 360
Joseph Berg	340	P. Heelan	240
Geo. A. Bowers	1,004	Wm. G. Hubbard	200
D. F. Barclay	675	W. J. Hunter	300
J. T. Brown	240	Joseph Hemmens	193
S. N. Campbell	412	Elisha Jones	92
E. W. Cook	415	A. J. Joslyn	775
E. Cummings	324	Patrick Jones	263
J. H. Davis	53	John Pruden	419
R. W. Dawson	100	G. Rosenkrans	273
O. Davidson	962	C. D. Sprague	25
Geo. Douglas	243	Robert Stringer	206
A. B. Fish	200	Geo. Stringer	848
F. Gifford	120	Geo. D. Sherman	240
Frank F. Gilbert	540	J. Tefft, Sr	393
A. Gulick	355	W. M. Taylor	360

S. Wilcox	$1,297	Lansing Morgan	$ 500
A. D. Wright	500	Thos. Mitchell	357
E. S. Wilcox	200	M. McNeil	37
E. Winchester	360	R. M. Martin	500
Theo. S. Knox	45	Chas. A. Connor	360
Addison Keys	120	S. McOsker	600
Caleb Kipp	300	E. Merrifield	360
S. J. Kimball	539	J. P. Perkins	215
F. Kothe	244	W. L. Pease	4,677
Wm. F. Lynch	540	Anson Root	1,311
Timothy Lynch	710	Henry Sherman	1,110
L. A. Littlefield	300	J. A. Stringer	156
O. F. Lawrence	430	Isaac Stone	109
B. F. Lawrence	6,097	J. Tefft, Jr	650
C. H. Larkin	305	Thos. Todd	300
Amasa Lord	637	A. J. Waldron	1,225
David Lynch	240	Hiram Wilson	344
M. Mallery	954	W. H. Wilcox	240
Wesley Miller	267	J. S. Wilcox	540
F. L. McClure	513	H. E. Perkins	215

CITY OFFICIALS.

LIST OF OFFICERS FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION, FEBRUARY 28, 1854, TO 1908.

1854. Mayor, Dr. Joseph Tefft; aldermen, Charles S. Clark, R. L. Yarwood, Luther C. Stiles, Paul R. Wright, E. A. Kimball, Geo. P. Harvey; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, M. C. Town; marshal, Geo. W. Renwick.

1855. Mayor, Dr. Joseph Tefft; aldermen, Charles S. Clark, E. S. Joslyn, Paul R. Wright, L. C. Stiles, E. A. Kimball, George P. Harvey; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, M. C. Town; marshal, George Hassan.

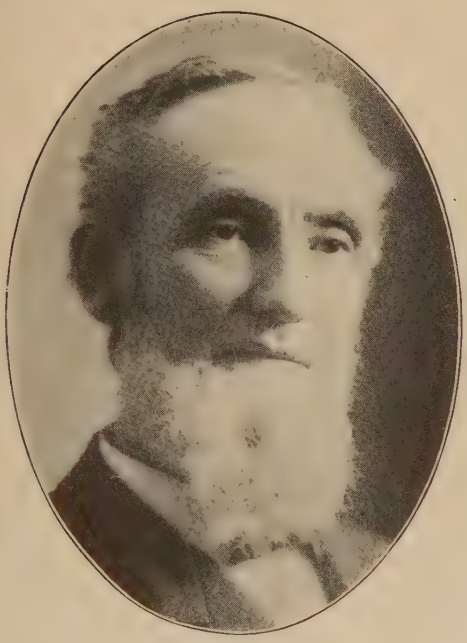
1856. Mayor, Samuel J. Kimball; aldermen, E. S. Joslyn, James Knott, L. C. Stiles, Burgess Truesdell, George P. Harvey, Mason M. Marsh; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, O. Davidson; marshal, Jonathan Kimball.

1857. Mayor, Samuel J. Kimball; aldermen, James Knott, E. S. Joslyn, Burgess Truesdell, John Morse, Mason M. Marsh, George P. Harvey; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, O. Davidson; marshal, Jonathan Kimball.

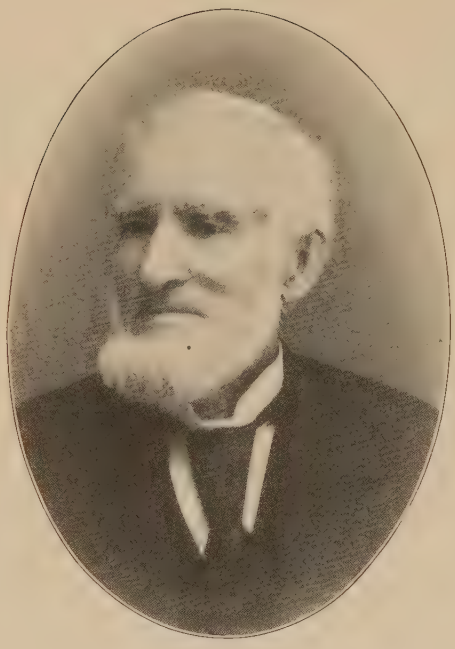
1858. Mayor, John Hill; aldermen, E. S. Joslyn, A. B. Fish, John Morse, V. C. McClure, George P. Harvey, Mason M. Marsh; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Henry Sherman; marshal, George Hassan.

1859. Mayor, Andrew J. Waldron; aldermen, William Saunders, A. B. Fish, William Owen, V. C. McClure, Anson W. Root, W. L. Pease, Charles Tazewell, Carlos L. Smith; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Fulton Gifford; marshal, L. H. Westover.

1860. Mayor, Andrew J. Waldron; aldermen, William Saunders, Joseph B. Walter, A. W. Root, Asahel B. Hinsdell, Walter L. Pease, George P. Harvey, Carlos L. Smith, George B. Adams; attorney, E. S. Joslyn; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Fulton Gifford; marshal, Edward S. Chappell.



W. F. SYLLA.



R. W. PADELFORD.

THE ONLY CITY CLERKS ELGIN HAS EVER HAD.

1861. Mayor, Edward S. Joslyn; aldermen, Joseph B. Walter, William Saunders, Asahel B. Hinsdell, George B. Raymond, Walter L. Pease, John Spillard, George B. Adams, Carlos L. Smith; attorney, John S. Riddle; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Fulton Gifford; marshal, Robert Morrison.

1862. Mayor, Walter L. Pease; aldermen, Joseph B. Walter, William Saunders, Latimer S. Tyler, George B. Raymond, George P. Harvey, John Kizer, James Sterricker, Carlos L. Smith, John S. Riddle; attorney, Michael J. Dunne; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, James R. Yarwood; marshal, Fred C. Kothe.

1863. Mayor, Joseph Tefft; aldermen, Joseph B. Walker, Edward S. Joslyn, Latimer S. Tyler, M. C. Town, John Kizer, James Sterricker, David F. Barclay, William Lloyd, John S. Riddle, Louis H. Yarwood; attorney, James Coleman; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, James R. Yarwood; marshal, Thomas W. Tefft.

1864. Mayor, Walter L. Pease; aldermen, Edward S. Joslyn, Joseph B. Walter, M. C. Town, Ebenezer W. Vining, John Kizer, David F. Barclay, William Lloyd, John Salisbury; attorney, James Coleman; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, B. F. Lawrence; marshal, Henry A. Straussel; city sexton, John B. Newcomb.

1865. Mayor, Edward S. Joslyn; aldermen, Joseph B. Walter, Stephen Lasher, Latimer S. Tyler, George A. Bowers, John Kizer, John Spillard, E. W. Cook, Carlos L. Smith; attorney, James Coleman; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, B. F. Lawrence; marshal, Calvin Tyler; city sexton, John B. Newcomb.

1866. Mayor, Joseph Tefft; aldermen, Stephen Lasher, Henry Bierman, George A. Bowers, Orlando Davidson, John Kizer, James A. Carlisle, E. W. Cook, Edward S. Wilcox; attorney, Silvanus Wilcox; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, B. F. Lawrence; marshal, A. J. Messenger; city sexton, John B. Newcomb.

1867. Mayor, John S. Wilcox; aldermen, Henry Bierman, Josiah M. Pyle, Orlando Davidson, Charles E. Mason, James A. Carlisle, Marcus Mallery, Edward S. Wilcox, Lansing Morgan; attorney, John G. Kribs; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Henry Sherman; marshal, S. D. Wilder; city sexton, John B. Newcomb.

1868. Mayor, Joseph Tefft; aldermen, Josiah M. Pyle, Edward S. Joslyn, Charles E. Mason, A. J. Joslyn, Marcus Mallery, David J. Lynch, Lansing Morgan, David S. Babbitt; attorney, John G. Kribs; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Henry Sherman; marshal, A. C. Lynd; city sexton, David Haynes.

1869-70. Mayor, Melvin B. Baldwin; aldermen, Edward S. Joslyn, Augustus Heidemann, Samuel D. Wilder, John S. Adams, David J. Lynch, John Kizer, David S. Babbitt, David F. Barclay; attorney, W. H. Wing; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Henry Sherman; marshal, M. B. Joslyn; city sexton, David Haynes.

1870-1. Mayor, Melvin B. Baldwin; aldermen, Augustus Heidemann, Robert M. Martin, John S. Adams, Samuel D. Wilder, John Kizer, David J. Lynch, David F. Barclay, William Lloyd; attorney, Edward S. Joslyn; clerk,

R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Walter L. Pease; marshal, John Powers; city sexton, David Haynes.

1871-2. Mayor, Wm. C. Kimball; aldermen, Robert M. Martin, Edward S. Joslyn, Samuel D. Wilder, Luther L. Fenn, David J. Lynch, Charles H. Coffee, William Lloyd, Moses H. Thompson; attorney, J. W. Ranstead; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Wm. DuBois; marshal, John Powers; city sexton, David Haynes.

1872-3. Mayor, George S. Bowen; aldermen, Edward S. Joslyn, Robert M. Martin, Luther L. Fenn, George B. Raymond, Charles H. Coffee, William F. Lynch, Moses H. Thompson, William Lloyd; attorney, John W. Ranstead; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Walter L. Pease; marshal, John Powers; city sexton, David Haynes.

1873-4. Mayor, George S. Bowen; aldermen, Robert M. Martin, Edward S. Joslyn, George B. Raymond, Richard P. Jackman, Wm. F. Lynch, Joseph C. Kimball, William Lloyd, Salem E. Weld; attorney, Eugene Clifford; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Walter L. Pease; marshal, John Powers; city sexton, Harvey Hubbard.

1874-5. Mayor, David F. Barclay; aldermen, Edward S. Joslyn, Robert M. Martin, Richard P. Jackman, Increase C. Bosworth, Joseph C. Kimball, Eugene Lynch, Salem E. Weld, William Lloyd, Wm. F. Lynch, Sidney Wanzer, George S. Heath, Wm. F. Sylla; attorney, Eugene Clifford; clerk, R. W. Padelford; treasurer, Wm. H. Hintze; marshal, John Powers; city sexton, Henry B. Waters.

1875-6. Mayor, David F. Barclay; aldermen, R. M. Martin, Fred Fehrman, Edward S. Joslyn, Increase C. Bosworth, Richard P. Jackman, Eugene Lynch, Thomas H. Foster, William Lloyd, I. C. Towner, Wm. F. Lynch, Sidney Wanzer, D. N. Turner, George S. Heath, Wm. F. Sylla (resigned), Charles D. Dickinson (to fill vacancy); clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; treasurer, Andrew C. Hawkins; marshal, John Powers; street commissioner, Alecsius C. Joslyn; city sexton, Henry B. Waters; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, George F. Lewis.

1876-77. Mayor, David F. Barclay; aldermen, Edward S. Joslyn, Fred Fehrman, Richard P. Jackman, John H. Moulton, Thomas H. Foster, Henry Westerman, I. C. Towner, Wm. P. McAllister, D. N. Turner, John Kizer, Henry Geister, Charles D. Dickinson, George S. Heath; attorney, Eugene Clifford; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; treasurer, Andrew C. Hawkins; marshal, John Powers; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, George F. Lewis; street commissioner, Alecsius C. Joslyn; city sexton, Henry B. Waters.

1877-8. Mayor, Edward C. Lovell; aldermen, Fred Fehrman, Aurora B. Fish, John H. Moulton, George E. Farrington, Henry Westerman, Thos. H. Foster, W. P. McAllister (died), Thomas Stewart, Henry Geister, John Kizer, George S. Heath, Charles D. Dickinson; attorney, Alonzo H. Barry; clerk, Wm. H. Sylla; treasurer, E. Dunbar Waldron; marshal, John Powers; city physician, Dwight Burlingame; fire marshal, George F. Lewis; street commissioner, Samuel Chapman; city sexton, Henry B. Waters.

1878-9. Mayor, Edwin F. Reeves; aldermen, Frederick Fehrman, Aurora B. Fish, George E. Farrington, John H. Moulton, Thomas H. Foster,

Henry Westerman, Thomas Stewart, Denison R. Jencks, John Kizer, Finla L. McClure, Charles D. Dickinson, John A. Coburn; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, John Powers; acting city marshal, Hugh Murphy; acting city marshal, Palmer Clark; city attorney, Oliver P. Chisholm; treasurer, A. C. Hawkins; street commissioner, Sebastian Ranzenberger; city sexton, Henry B. Waters; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, Richard Parkin.

1879-80. Mayor, George P. Lord; aldermen, Frederick Fehrman, Quincy Gillilan, John H. Moulton, Frank S. Bosworth, Henry Westerman, Thomas H. Foster, Denison R. Jencks, George H. Sherman, Finla L. McClure, John H. Flinn, John A. Coburn, Milo Byington; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, John Powers; attorney, Edward C. Lovell; treasurer, E. D. Waldron; street commissioner, Thomas S. Martin; city sexton, Henry B. Waters; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, Richard Parkin.

1880-1. Mayor, Frank S. Bosworth; aldermen, Quincy Gillilan, Frederick Fehrman, Richard P. Jackman, George E. Farrington, Thomas H. Foster, James L. Kee, George H. Sherman, Denison R. Jencks, John H. Flinn, John Kizer, Milo Byington, Alfred Hall Smith; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, John Powers; attorney, John A. Russell; treasurer, Morris C. Town; street commissioner, Thomas S. Martin; city sexton, Henry B. Waters; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, Richard Parkin.

1881-2. Mayor, Frank S. Bosworth; aldermen, C. Fred Volstorff, Denison R. Jencks (resigned), Alecsius C. Joslyn, George H. Sherman, Andrew C. Hawkins, Jonathan Welsby, Edgar R. Bolles, Charles H. Coffee, James Wall, John H. Flinn, John Kizer; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, John Powers; attorney, John A. Russell; treasurer, E. D. Waldron; superintendent of streets, Thomas S. Martin; city sexton, Henry B. Waters; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, Richard Parkin.

1882-3. Mayor, Frank S. Bosworth; aldermen, C. Fred Volstorff, Alecsius C. Joslyn, George H. Sherman, Andrew C. Hawkins, Edgar R. Bolles, Jonathan Welsby, James Wall, Charles H. Coffee, John H. Flinn, John Kizer; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, John Powers; attorney, John A. Russell; treasurer, E. D. Waldron; superintendent of streets, Albert Marckhoff; city sexton, Henry B. Waters; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, Theodore Schroeder.

1883-4. Mayor, David F. Barclay; aldermen, Alecsius C. Joslyn, I. C. Towner, A. C. Hawkins, D. E. Wood, Jonathan Welsby, Edgar R. Bolles, Charles H. Coffee, Alfred J. Mann, John H. Flinn, Caspar Schmidt; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, John Powers; attorney, Robert S. Egan; treasurer, Morris C. Town; superintendent of streets, Thomas S. Martin; city sexton, Henry B. Waters; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, Theodore Schroeder.

1884-5. Mayor, David F. Barclay; aldermen, Ithiel C. Towner, Denison R. Jencks, Delmont E. Wood (resigned, Ethan Bullard elected to fill vacancy, January 13, 1885), Joseph T. Garrison, Edgar R. Bolles, Jonathan Welsby, Alfred J. Mann, Charles H. Coffee, Caspar Schmidt, John H. Flinn; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, John Powers; attorney, Robert S. Egan; treasurer, Morris C. Town; superintendent of streets, Thomas S. Martin; city sexton,

Henry B. Waters; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, Theodore Schroeder.

1885-6. Mayor, Henry B. Willis; aldermen, James B. Lane, Edward S. Eno, Franklin L. Shepherd, Denison R. Jencks, Arwin E. Price, John V. Schaller, Ethan Bullard, Joseph T. Garrison, Fred P. McComb, Jonathan Welsby, Joseph Pavey, Delmont E. Wood, James Wall, Charles H. Coffee, John H. Flinn; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, John Powers; attorney, Frank W. Joslyn; treasurer, W. K. Hoagland; superintendent of streets, Alecsius C. Joslyn; city sexton, John B. Newcomb; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, Theodore Schroeder.

1886-7. Mayor, Henry B. Willis; aldermen, Edward S. Eno, James V. Mink, Denison R. Jencks, Franklin L. Shepherd, John V. Schaller, Arwin E. Price, Fred P. McComb, Joseph T. Garrison, Jonathan Welsby, Edgar R. Bolles, Augustus Gustason, James Wall, Caspar Schmidt, John A. Logan; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, John Powers; attorney, Frank W. Joslyn; treasurer, W. K. Hoagland; superintendent of streets, Alecsius C. Joslyn (resigned), Thomas S. Martin (to fill vacancy); city sexton, John B. Newcomb; city physician, Howard L. Pratt; fire marshal, Theodore Schroeder.

1887-8. Mayor, Vincent S. Lovell; aldermen, James B. Mink, John H. Doran, Franklin L. Shepherd, William Heine, Arwin E. Price, John V. Schaller, Fred P. McComb, Joseph T. Garrison, Edgar R. Bolles, Richard R. Parkin, Augustus Gustason, Alfred J. Mann, Charles H. Coffee, John A. Logan; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, Andrew B. Spurling; attorney, Frank W. Joslyn; treasurer, Henry I. Bosworth; superintendent of streets, Orlando Davidson; city sexton, John B. Newcomb; city physician, Dwight E. Burlingame; fire marshal, Theodore Schroeder; water commissioners, George P. Lord, David F. Barclay, William H. Hintze; corporation counsel, Richard N. Botsford.

1888-9. Mayor, Vincent S. Lovell (resigned); acting mayor, Arwin E. Price; aldermen, John H. Doran (resigned), Frank Kramer (to fill vacancy), James B. Mink, William Heine, Denison R. Jencks, John V. Schaller, Arwin E. Price, C. Vincent McClure, J. T. Garrison, Fred P. McComb, Ferrand R. Taft, Richard R. Parkin, Edgar R. Bolles, Alfred J. Mann (resigned), Don Carlos Sweet (to fill vacancy), James Wall, John A. Logan, Caspar Schmidt; clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; marshal, George L. Kinnear; attorney, Frank W. Joslyn; treasurer, W. K. Hoagland; superintendent of streets, John W. Carr; city sexton, John B. Newcomb; city physician, Alban L. Mann; fire marshal, Theodore Schroeder; water commissioners, George P. Lord, David F. Barclay, William H. Hintze; corporation counsel, Richard N. Botsford.

1889-90. Arwin E. Price, mayor; William F. Sylla, city clerk; Richard N. Botsford, corporation counsel; Charles H. Fisher, city attorney; E. Dunbar Waldron, city treasurer; George L. Kinnear, city marshal; John W. Carr, superintendent of streets; Albert Marckhoff, superintendent of cemeteries; board of water commissioners, David F. Barclay, Charles W. Raymond, G. Rosenkrans (resigned), John W. Ranstead; city physician, Alban L. Mann; fire marshal, Andrew O. Apple; aldermen, Frank Kramer, James V.

Mink, William Heine, Denison R. Jencks, †John W. Farnum, *Angus M. Stewart, John W. Schramm, Fred P. McComb, Thomas H. Bruce, Edgar R. Bolles, Frederick A. Quinn, James Wall, John A. Logan, Caspar Schmidt.

1890-1. Arwin E. Price, mayor; William F. Sylla, city clerk; Henry B. Willis, corporation counsel; Charles H. Fisher, city attorney; E. Dunbar Waldron, city treasurer; John W. Carr, superintendent of streets; Albert Marckhoff, superintendent of cemeteries; George W. Renwick, superintendent of streets, from February 16, 1891; George L. Kinnear, city marshal; water commissioners, John W. Ranstead, Charles W. Raymond, Edward S. Eno; city physician, Alban L. Mann; fire marshal, Andrew O. Apple (died June 7, 1890; Theodore Schroeder to fill vacancy;) aldermen, Frank Kramer, Alecsius C. Joslyn, William Heine, William Dettmer, John W. Farnum, William H. Brydges, John W. Schramm, James P. Hackett, Thomas H. Bruce, Joseph Pavey, Frederick A. Quinn, Thomas H. Foster, John A. Logan, Charles Richards.

1891-2. William Grote, mayor; William F. Sylla, city clerk; Charles H. Fisher, city attorney; Henry I. Bosworth, city treasurer; aldermen, Alecsius C. Joslyn, Joshua Given, William Dettmer, Denison R. Jencks, William H. Brydges, William H. Hoar, James P. Hackett, John W. Schramm, Joseph Pavey, Lemuel N. Jackman, Thomas H. Foster, James Wall, Charles Richards, Thomas Fleming; corporation counsel, Eugene Clifford; superintendent of streets, William D. Stedman; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, John F. Bell; city marshal, Theodore Myhre; fire marshal, Theodore Schroeder; water commissioners, Charles W. Raymond, Edward S. Eno and Charles H. Woodruff.

1892-3. William Grote, mayor; William F. Sylla, city clerk; Charles H. Fisher, city attorney; Henry I. Bosworth, city treasurer; aldermen, Joshua Given, Albert Fehrman, Denison R. Jencks, Daniel F. Dumser, William H. Hoar, Frank E. Allen, John W. Schramm, J. Frank Rittis, Lemuel N. Jackman, Robert H. Seidel, James Wall, David R. Beebe, Thomas Fleming, John Kizer; corporation counsel, Eugene Clifford; superintendent of streets, William D. Stedman; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, John F. Bell; city marshal, Theodore Myhre; fire marshal, Theodore Schroeder; water commissioners, Charles W. Raymond, Edward S. Eno, Charles H. Woodruff.

1893-4. William Grote, mayor; William F. Sylla, city clerk; Clarence A. Lawson, city attorney; John H. Williams, city treasurer; aldermen, Albert Fehrman, F. William Seiger, Daniel F. Dumser, Wendell A. Ballou, Frank E. Allen, William H. Brydgs, J. Frank Rittis, John W. Schramm, Robert H. Seidel, Lemuel N. Jackman, David R. Beebe, Louis H. Provost, John Kizer, John Powers; corporation counsel, Eugene Clifford; superintendent of streets, William D. Stedman; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, John F. Bell; city marshal, Theodore Myhre; fire marshal, Theodore

* Alderman A. E. Price resigned and Angus M. Stewart qualified May 28, 1889.
† Alderman John V. Schaller resigned and John W. Farnum qualified January 20, 1890.

Schroeder; water commissioners, Charles W. Raymond, Edward S. Eno, Charles H. Woodruff; park commissioners, George P. Lord, George Hunter, Leslie E. Tefft.

1894-5. William Grote, mayor; William F. Sylla, city clerk; Clarence A. Lawson, city attorney; John H. Williams, city treasurer; aldermen, F. William Seiger, Albert Fehrman, Wendell A. Ballou, Louis Schrader, William H. Brydges, Frank E. Allen, John W. Schramm, Frank Webster, Lemuel N. Jackman, Robert H. Seidel, Louis H. Provost, David R. Beebe, John Powers, John A. Logan; corporation counsel, Eugene Clifford; superintendent of streets, William D. Stedman; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, John F. Bell; city marshal, Theodore Myhre; fire marshal, Theodore Schroeder; water commissioners, Charles W. Raymond, Edward S. Eno, Charles H. Woodruff; park commissioners, George P. Lord, George Hunter, Leslie E. Tefft.

1895-6. Charles H. Wayne, mayor; William F. Sylla, city clerk; Fred W. Schultz, city attorney; Alfred B. Church, city treasurer; aldermen, Albert Fehrman, Charles W. Cornell, Louis Schrader, Fred W. Jencks, Frank E. Allen, Albert F. Alden, Frank Webster, John W. Schramm, Robert H. Seidel, August L. Anderson, David R. Beebe, Henry Snellgrove, John A. Logan, George E. Linkfield; corporation counsel, Clinton F. Irwin; superintendent of streets, Andrew J. Sharp; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, Ora L. Pelton; city marshal, Wendell A. Ballou; fire marshal, John M. Geddes; water commissioners, Charles W. Raymond, Edward S. Eno, Charles H. Woodruff; park commissioners, George P. Lord, George Hunter, Leslie E. Tefft.

1896-7. Charles H. Wayne, mayor; William F. Sylla, city clerk; Fred W. Schultz, city attorney; Alfred B. Church, city treasurer; aldermen, Charles W. Cornell, Albert Fehrman, Fred W. Jencks, Louis Schrader, Alfred F. Alden; Charles L. Kohn, John W. Schramm, Fred B. Allen, August L. Anderson, William Smailes, Henry Snellgrove, Elmer E. Day, George E. Linkfield, John A. Logan; corporation counsel, Clinton F. Irwin; superintendent of streets, Andrew J. Sharp; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, Ora L. Pelton; city marshal, Wendell A. Ballou; fire marshal, John M. Geddes; water commissioners, Charles W. Raymond, Edward S. Eno, Charles H. Woodruff; park commissioners, George P. Lord, George Hunter, Leslie E. Tefft.

1897-8. Arwin E. Price, mayor; William F. Sylla, city clerk; Alfred Bosworth, city treasurer; Charles Abbott, city attorney; aldermen, Albert Fehrman, John H. Williams, Louis Schrader, Fred W. Jencks, Charles L. Kohn, Albert F. Alden, Fred B. Allen, John W. Schramm, William Smailes, August L. Anderson, Elmer E. Day, Thomas W. Tefft, John A. Logan, George E. Linkfield; corporation counsel, Charles H. Fisher; superintendent of streets, William Rundquist; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, H. J. Gahagan; city marshal, John Powers; fire marshal, John M. Geddes; water commissioners, Chas. W. Raymond, Edward S. Eno, Chas. H. Woodruff; park commissioners, George P. Lord, George B. Richardson, Frank Kramer; health officer, Wm. Rundquist, ex officio; city sur-

SNOW STORM IN THE '70S.

SNOW FALL IN THE '80S.

veyor, Adin Mann; city electrician, H. E. Shedd; building inspector, William R. Lynd; inspector of weights and measures, Joseph Kreeger; pound keeper, Harry Corbett; city collector, John L. Davery.

1898-9. Mayor, Arwin E. Price; city clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; city treasurer, Alfred Bosworth; city attorney, Chas. Abbott; aldermen, Albert Fehrman, John H. Williams, Louis Schrader, *Malcolm Heath, †Fred W. Jencks, Albert F. Alden, Charles L. Kohn, John W. Schramm, Fred B. Allen, August L. Anderson, William Smailes, John Henry Carr, George Schmidt, George E. Linkfield, Thomas W. Tefft; corporation counsel, Charles H. Fisher; superintendent of streets, William Rundquist; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, H. J. Gahagan; city marshal, John A. Logan; fire marshal, John M. Geddes; water commissioners, Chas. W. Raymond, C. H. Woodruff and C. H. Potter; park commissioners, George P. Lord, George B. Richardson, Frank Kramer; city surveyor, Adin Mann; city electrician, H. E. Shedd; building inspector, William R. Lynd; inspector of weights and measures, Joseph Kreeger; pound keeper, Harry Corbett; health officer, Wm. Rundquist, ex officio.

1899-1900. Mayor, Arwin E. Price; city clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; city treasurer, Wilson H. Doe; city attorney, Joseph Manley; aldermen, John H. Williams, Albert Fehrman, Louis Schrader, Paul Kemler, Jr., Fred B. Allen, Benjamin S. Pearsall, Charles L. Kohn, Eben B. Shearman, William Smailes, August L. Anderson, John Henry Carr, Thomas Dorcy, Henry M. Childs, George Schmidt; corporation counsel, Chas. H. Fisher; superintendent of streets, William Rundquist; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, H. J. Gahagan; city marshal, John A. Logan; fire marshal, John M. Geddes; water commissioners, George E. Hawthorne, C. H. Woodruff, C. H. Potter; park commissioners, Geo. P. Lord, Geo. B. Richardson, Frank Kramer; city surveyor, Adin Mann; city electrician, James H. Risdon; building inspector, Robert T. Chapman; inspector of weights and measures, Joseph Kreeger; boiler inspector, William F. Hallet; pound keeper, Sam Hill; city collector, Geo. W. L. Brown; health officer, John W. Mink; clerk of city court, John J. Kelley.

1900-01. Mayor, Arwin E. Price; city clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; city treasurer, Wilson H. Doe; city attorney, Joseph Manley; aldermen, Albert Fehrman, John H. Williams, Paul Kemler, Jr., Louis Schrader, Benjamin S. Pearsall, Albert F. Ansel, E. B. Shearman, Fred B. Allen, August Anderson, William Smailes, Thomas Dorcy, John A. Wright, Henry M. Childs, George Schmidt; corporation counsel, Chas. H. Fisher; superintendent of streets, William Rundquist; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, H. J. Gahagan; city marshal, John A. Logan; fire marshal, John M. Geddes; water commissioners, J. G. Tapper, George Morgan, Charles W. Cornell; park commissioners, George P. Lord, A. F. Schader, George B. Richardson; city surveyor, Adin Mann; city electrician, James H. Risdon; building inspector, Robert T. Chapman; city collector, Geo. W. L. Brown; health officer, John W. Mink; inspector of weights and measures, Robert K.

* To fill vacancy.
† Resigned.

Plumleigh; boiler inspector, William F. Hallet; pound keeper, Sam Hill; clerk of city court, John J. Kelley.

1901-2. Mayor, Arwin E. Price; city clerk, Wm. F. Sylla; city treasurer, L. N. Seaman; city attorney, Roy R. Phillips; aldermen, Albert Fehrman, John H. Williams, Louis Schrader, Paul Kemler, Jr., Albert F. Ansel, Harvey M. Chittenden, Fred B. Allen, Eben B. Shearman, William Smailes, John C. Redeker, Charles L. Abbott, John A. Wright, George Schmidt, Elwood E. Kenyon; corporation counsel, Charles H. Fisher; superintendent of streets, William Rundquist; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, H. J. Gahagan; city marshal, John A. Logan, Louis Freeman;* fire marshal, John M. Geddes; water commissioners, J. G. Tapper, Chas. W. Cornell, George N. Morgan; park commissioners, George P. Lord, A. F. Schader, George B. Richardson; city surveyor, Adin Mann; city electrician, James H. Risdon; building inspector, Robert T. Chapman; inspector of weights and measures, Robert K. Plumleigh; boiler inspector, William F. Hallet; pound keeper, Sam Hill; city collector, George W. L. Brown; health officer, George E. Allen; clerk of city court, John J. Kelley.

1902-3. Arwin E. Price, mayor; Wm. F. Sylla, city clerk; Roy R. Phillips, city attorney; L. N. Seaman, city treasurer; aldermen, John H. Williams, A. C. Joslyn,* Paul Kemler, Jr., Louis Schrader, Harvey M. Chittenden, William H. Brydges, Eben B. Shearman, J. M. Murphy, John C. Redeker, Frank Holmes, Charles L. Abbott, Harry E. Perdue, Elwood E. Kenyon, Walter M. Corbly; corporation counsel, Chas. H. Fisher; superintendent of streets, Wm. Rundquist; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, H. J. Gahagan, M. D.; city marshal, Louis C. Freeman; fire marshal, John M. Geddes; city surveyor, Adin Mann,† Arthur L. Gifford; city electrician, James H. Risdon; building inspector, Robert T. Chapman; sealer of weights and measures, Robert K. Plumleigh; boiler inspector, Wm. F. Hallet; city collector, George W. L. Brown; park commissioners, George P. Lord, Geo. B. Richardson, Wm. H. Wing,‡ Galen B. Royer; water commissioners, Dr. Wm. S. Brown, Fred W. Jencks, Geo. E. Linkfield; pound keeper, Sam Hill; health officer, Geo. E. Allen.

1903-4. A. H. Hubbard, mayor; Wm. F. Sylla, city clerk; De Goy B. Ellis, city attorney; Andrew C. Hawkins, city treasurer; aldermen, Chas. A. Kimball, Louis Schrader, Wm. H. Brydges, J. M. Murphy, Frank Holmes, Harry E. Perdue, Walter M. Corbly, Henry Muntz, Conrad Ackemann, Harvey M. Chittenden, Eben B. Shearman, Geo. S. Anderson, Jerry Aubertin, Elwood E. Kenyon; corporation counsel, Robert S. Egan; superintendent of streets, E. P. Gerry; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, Arthur B. Sturm; city marshal, Louis C. Freeman,* Jas. W. Younger; fire marshal, John M. Geddes; city surveyor, Henry Dakin,† Chas.

* To fill vacancy.
* Resigned March 3, 1903.
† Resigned. A. L. Gifford qualified February 10, 1903.
‡ Died October 31, 1902.
* Reduced to lieutenant and J. W. Younger appointed.
† Resigned and Chas. A. Prout qualified April 19, 1904.

A. Prout; city electrician, W. S. Skinner; building inspector, Thos. F. Mackey; sealer of weights and measures, Geo. A. Heindel; boiler inspector, Wm. F. Hallet; city collector, Ed. S. Hubbell; water commissioners, David F. Barclay, Wm. F. Hunter, Henry Schmidt; park commissioners, Geo. P. Lord, Galen B. Royer, J. M. Blackburn; fire and police commission, E. S. Eno, R. D. Hollembeak, John A. Logan; pound keeper, Sam Hill; health officer, Geo. E. Allen.

1904-5. A. H. Hubbard, mayor; Wm. F. Sylla, city clerk; De Goy B. Ellis, city attorney; Andrew C. Hawkins, city treasurer; aldermen, Chas. A. Kimball, Conrad Ackemann, Harvey M. Chittenden, Eben B. Shearman, Geo. S. Anderson, Jerry Aubertin, Elwood E. Kenyon, Henry Muntz, Louis Schrader, B. S. Pearsall, John W. Schramm, Olcott H. Nix, Harry E. Perdue, J. E. Bakker; corporation counsel, Robert S. Egan; superintendent of streets, E. P. Gerry; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Marckhoff; city physician, Arthur B. Sturm; city marshal, James W. Younger; fire marshal, John M. Geddes; city surveyor, Chas. A. Prout; city electrician, W. S. Skinner; building inspector, Thos. F. Mackey; sealer of weights and measures, Geo. A. Heindel,* Oliver V. Fox; boiler inspector, William F. Hallet; city collector, Ed. S. Hubbell; water commissioners, David F. Barclay, Wm. F. Hunter, Henry Schmidt; park commissioners, George P. Lord, Galen B. Royer, J. M. Blackburn; fire and police commission, John A. Logan, R. D. Hollembeak, C. Dallas Monroe; sewer commission, L. D. Nish, John A. Waterman, Chas. H. Potter; pound keeper, Sam Hill; health officer, Geo. E. Allen.

1905-6. Carl E. Botsford, mayor; Wm. F. Sylla, city clerk; R. H. Kramer, city attorney; C. Fred O'Hara, city treasurer; aldermen, Henry Muntz, Louis Schrader, B. S. Pearsall, John W. Schramm, Olcott H. Nix, Harry E. Perdue, J. E. Bakker, Wm. G. Wilcox, Frank W. Shepherd, Chas. Pierce, Frank Webster, Geo. S. Anderson,* George H. Andresen, Jerry Aubertin, Elwood E. Kenyon; corporation counsel, Robert S. Egan; city engineer, Henry Dakin; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Markchoff; city physician, F. C. Shurmeier; city marshal, Jas. W. Younger; fire marshal, David W. Sharp; city electrician, Earle I. Fish; building inspector, Jas. R. West; sealer of weights and measures, Oliver V. Fox; boiler inspector, William F. Hallet; city collector, Ed. S. Hubbell; water commissioners, David F. Barclay, Wm. F. Hunter, Henry Schmidt; park commissioners, Geo. P. Lord, J. M. Blackburn, Harry D. Barnes; fire and police commission, John A. Logan, C. Dallas Monroe, R. D. Hollembeak; sewer commission, L. D. Nish, John A. Waterman, J. A. Rovelstad; pound keeper, John F. Kruse; health officer, Adolf Fischer.

1906-7. Carl E. Botsford, mayor; Wm. F. Sylla, city clerk; R. H. Kramer, city attorney; C. Fred O'Hara, city treasurer; aldermen, Wm. G. Wilcox, Jesse V. Wing, Frank W. Shepherd, John G. Elbert, Chas. Pierce, John B. Newman, Frank Webster, John W. Schramm, James Fletcher, George H. Andresen, Jerry Aubertin, August Danielson, Elwood E. Kenyon, John H. Shales; corporation counsel, Robert S. Egan; city engineer, Henry

* Resigned and Oliver V. Fox qualified.
* Died. George H. Andresen qualified.

Dakin; superintendent of cemeteries, Albert Markchoff; city physician, F. C. Shurmeier; city marshal, Jas. W. Younger; fire marshal, David W. Sharp; city electrician, Earle I. Fish; building inspector, Jas. R. West; sealer of weights and measures, Oliver V. Fox; boiler inspector, William F. Hallet; city collector, John O. Myers; water commissioners, David F. Barclay, Wm. F. Hunter, Henry Schmidt; park commissioners, George P. Lord, J. M. Blackburn, Harry D. Barnes; fire and police commission, L. D. Nish, John A. Waterman, J. A. Rovelstad; pound keeper, Chas. Harding; health officer, Adolf Fischer.

1907-8. Mayor, A. E. Price; aldermen, First ward, Jesse V. Wing, F. L. Killip; Second, J. G. Elbert, Louis Schrader; Third, J. B. Newman, A. C. Barclay; Fourth, J. W. Schramm, Frank Webster; Fifth, James Fletcher, George H. Andersen; Sixth, A. Davidson, Jerry Aubertin; Seventh, J. H. Shales, H. D. Barnes; chief of police, James W. Younger; city clerk, W. F. Sylla; city attorney, Frank J. C. Krahn; chief of fire department, David W. Sharp; treasurer, A. L. Metzel; corporation counsel, John P. Mann; police magistrate, J. H. Becker; city engineer, C. E. Plum; city physician, H. C. Waddle; building inspector, James R. West; city collector, J. O. Myers; health officer, George E. Allen; superintendent of cemeteries, A. N. Spoer.

POSTMASTERS OF ELGIN.

James T. Gifford	1837	George B. Raymond	1867
Isaac G. Wilson	1842	F. T. Gilbert	1869
E. E. Harvey	1845	M. B. Baldwin	1873
S. Wilcox	1845	John S. Wilcox	1877
C. H. Morgan	1849	J. K. LeBaron	1881
George E. Renwick	1853	W. F. Hunter	1884
E. S. Wilcox	1854	W. H. Wilcox	1886
George W. Renwick	1856	W. F. Hunter	1889
George W. Renwick	1860	S. W. Chapman	1894
George B. Raymond	1861	H. D. Hemmens	1898
A. J. Joslyn	1863	H. D. Hemmens	1902
J. Kimball	1866	H. D. Hemmens	1906

THE MERCHANTS OF ELGIN.

BY WILLIAM G. HUBBARD, IN 1875.

The first attempt to supply the mercantile wants of the people of Elgin and vicinity, was made by a Mr. Storrs, in 1836 or 1837, who opened a small store on Center street, now Villa court. He was succeeded in the same building by V. S. Lovell, John S. Calvert, William C. Kimball and others.

Mr. Kimball brought on his first general stock of merchandise about 1838, and soon after removed to his new store on the west side of the river, which is still standing directly north of Lasher's hotel, now the condensed milk factory, and continued his mercantile business until 1858. In 1847 he built the stone mill on the west side of the river; in 1852 the Waverly house, and in 1872 his residence, all of them monuments of his enterprise.

A new, and for that time extensive, store was opened about 1838 by S. N. Dexter, of Whitesboro, New York, and B. W. Raymond, of Chicago, under the firm of B. W. Raymond & Co. It was under the direction of Harvey Raymond (a brother of G. B.), who died instantly in the store in 1842. The building occupied by this firm was on the southwest corner of DuPage and Center streets. In the fall of 1842 they removed to their new brick store on Chicago street, afterward occupied by Stewart Brothers as a bakery, where they remained until they closed business in 1851. (Now Leitner block.)

In the early days of Elgin, most of the firms kept general assortments, consisting of dry goods, groceries, crockery, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs and medicines, etc., etc., but within a few years after its settlement, they commenced making specialties of certain classes. Some of the principal merchants in the several departments, since 1843, have been as follows:

Demarcus Clark & Co. commenced about 1844, in a small building which stood on the lot on Chicago street, owned by L. H. Yarwood (now Killip's restaurant). They afterwards moved to Hubbard's corner, and then to the south side of the street, where they continued business until about 1854.

About 1846 Dr. Erastus Tefft erected a building on the south side of Chicago street, where he sold goods for several years. On closing business here he removed to Clintonville, and subsequently to Topeka, Kansas.

Cornell & Wilder commenced business in 1850 in Mehan's building, near the City hotel; removed in 1852 to a wooden building, which stood on Douglas avenue, and afterward, until 1861, sold dry goods in one of the blocks on the south side of Chicago street, part of the time in connection with F. L. McClure. They are now (1875) in the furniture business on Market square (Fountain square).

Hanson & Ransom were in business from February, 1846, to February, 1847, in the building then standing on the northeast corner of Chicago street and Douglas avenue. They were succeeded in the same building by M. C. Town, who, after two years, removed to his new store opposite. Mr. Town engaged in the banking business in 1851, in which he continued until 1858, and embarked in it again in 1862.

In connection with this reference to banking, it may be proper to say that in 1855 Mr. O. Davidson opened a banking office in Mehan's wooden building, near the Fox River Railroad. He afterward purchased the corner where the Home National bank now is, and for a time did business in a wooden building on that site. In 1860 he built the Bank block; in October, 1861, the Home bank was organized, and in August, 1872, it was changed to Home National bank. After Mr. Town changed his business, his store was occupied by Harvey & Dearborn, Henry Brooks, Huntley & Hamilton, Calvert & McAuleys, Adler, Schultz & Todson, and perhaps others, until it was burned in the spring of 1874.

Timothy Lynch commenced business, in a small way, on the west side, in 1848, which in a few years became quite extensive, and continued so until his death in 1873. He erected the block of three large brick stores just west of the bridge.

Hamilton & Smith were merchants for several years previous to 1860, on the west side.

In 1858 Todd & McNeil erected a store on the corner of Chicago and River streets, where Weld's (now Hall's) drug store stands. It was built over the mill-race, as that formerly continued across Chicago street, and united with the river again at a point near where the DuBois block now stands. This store was occupied by them for six years and then sold to Calvin Tyler, who used it for a drug store until it was burned a few years after. Todd and the McNeils sold groceries and dry goods in various buildings for several years, and then went into business in Chicago.

William G. Hubbard commenced business on the northeast corner of Chicago street and Douglas avenue in 1851 and closed in 1861. He was succeeded soon after by Newman & Innes, afterward John Newman, who occupied the store until the great fire, March 23, 1874, and now occupies the rebuilt one on the same lot. (Now Spillard's clothing store.)

In the earlier days of Elgin business was done for several years by R. L. Yarwood, deceased, in a building on River street known as the factory store, a part of which was afterward occupied by Mr. Eakin as a grocery. He was succeeded for a short time by his son, J. R. Yarwood.

The first hardware store in Elgin was opened by J. B. Smith, about 1847. He had previously done something in a small way in the tin and sheet iron business. Before this no tin ware or stove pipe could be procured nearer than Chicago. The firm was subsequently Smith & Clark (both of whom are now dead), who sold to James A. Carlisle and George Bowers.

E. A. Kimball commenced the hardware trade on the west side in 1849. He was succeeded, in 1861, by Barclay & Holmes, they selling to M. Mallery & Co. After a residence in California, E. A. Kimball again commenced business in the same store, and in 1869 again sold out to N. & H. C. Rogers, and they to Hawthorne & Bosworth, in 1872. After another vacation, Mr. Kimball resumed business at the old place, in 1874, in connection with John Nish. (Nish Bros. continued the business until 1907.)

Mr. J. Mehan commenced the hardware trade about 1860. His son, W. J. Mehan still conducts the business in Chicago street.

The first drug store in Elgin was opened by O. E. Parmerlee about 1845, succeeded by A. C. Lewis and Lewis by L. H. Yarwood and others, and finally by Kelley & Hart. (William Hart is still conducting the store.)

St. A. D. Balcomb commenced the drug business at an early day in the building afterward owned by William Marker, now Elgin National bank block, afterward removing to the Sherman block, now Armory hall. He was succeeded by Henry Sherman, and Mr. Sherman by R. & S. E. Weld. (E. Hall now owns the business.)

James Knott was probably the pioneer in the exclusive grocery trade. He did a successful business on the northwest corner of Chicago and River streets, from which he retired, and died in 1874.

W. C. Attix and Gardner & Harris were also in the grocery business at an early day, on Chicago street.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE, SHOWING OLD UNION HALL.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE, ELGIN, 1907.

The first exclusive boot and shoe store was opened by D. M. Cole about 1853. He was succeeded by Lyon & Campbell, and Campbell & Taylor.

The first merchant tailor and clothing store was established by S. McOsker, in 1855, who, after conducting a successful business for many years, died in 1874.

John Meehan had a clothing store on the north side of Chicago street, near the Fox River Railroad, from 1850 to 1872.

George B. Raymond opened his hat, cap and crockery store in 1852. He had previously been one of the firm of B. W. Raymond & Co., and was afterward in the lumber business. The first lumber yard was opened by his brother, Augustine Raymond, deceased, in 1850, and after two years this was continued by G. B. for nine years, in connection with his hat and crockery business.

With the exception of Calvin Hall, who worked both at carpentering and watch repairing, William Barker was the first jeweler in the city, commencing in 1845. (His grandson, William Barker, still resides here.)

The first regular and permanent book store was established in 1861, by Howe & Clark, succeeded by Rev. N. C. Clark, I. S. Bartlett, and Denison & Burdick, whose place was at the northeast corner of Chicago and River streets). Smith & Kelsey were in the same business for a year or two, and closed in 1873.

Previous to 1861, R. O. Old, Matt Wallace, J. H. Rowe, M. B. Baldwin & A. J. Joslyn, and L. B. Smith had small book stores and news depots for brief periods each.

Edgar Wait and G. W. Kimball were among the earliest furniture dealers, succeeded by Tichenor & Phelps, P. VanNostrand, E. S. Wilcox and S. D. Wilder. G. W. Kimball was in this business longer than any one else.

Bernard Healy opened a harness shop in 1842, and still continues it. He has been in business longer than any other man in Elgin. Next to him is William Barker, and the third is George B. Raymond, who was a partner in the firm of S. N. Dexter & Co., as early as August, 1846. The fourth in point of time of those who are still in business, is George B. Adams. He opened a grocery in a wooden building, where his brick store now stands, in 1849, and changed to his present occupation in 1855.

The limits of this article forbid more than a mere mention of other old merchants of Elgin. Among them were J. Parker, R. M. Martin, S. A. French, Swan & Bailey, E. W. Cook, L. S. Stowe, John Shanks, C. H. Coffee, Mrs. Clifford, Fay, Ward & Eaton, Eugene Lynch, James Christie, C. Bachrack, Adler Brothers, F. Ferhman, Fred Stolt, Hemmens & Jones, Lynn & Cassidy, M. B. Baldwin, G. H. Merrill, W. W. Merrill, Eakin & Co., Lewis & Westerman, J. M. Peyton, W. H. Batchelor, Fred Seitz, P. J. Kimball, R. S. Tickner & Son, James H. Gifford, J. J. White, and others, whose names do not occur to us.

Some of the foregoing are still in business here and elsewhere. Others have retired and others, still, are dead.

The present merchants of Elgin are honorable and energetic men, and as they are patronized, not only by the citizens of the place, but by those of

surrounding townships, most of them are doing well and securing a competence. We do not even mention their names, except those referred to as among the older ones, but trust that some future historian will preserve a memory of them, as we have endeavored to do of their predecessors.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF ELGIN FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In 1855, when the population of Elgin was about three thousand, a map of the city was published by Thomas Doran, to which the names and employments of those subscribing for it were appended. The list embraces a large share of the then prominent business men of Elgin, and we republish it for the gratification of our older citizens, who will remember them. The list shows how rapidly the business men of a place are changed by death, removal, or retirement. It contains one hundred and forty names, of whom only about fifty now reside here, and of these only about fifteen are in the same business that they were twenty years ago.

The map is embellished with cuts of six of the best buildings then in the place, viz.: the Elgin Academy, or College, as it was called, the Waverly house, the Kimball house, the woolen factory, the old Baptist church, and one of the old three-story blocks on the south side of Chicago street, in which was the store of J. J. White and the daguerrean rooms of R. W. Padelford. The city was then quite circumscribed, compared with its present dimensions, and much of what is now occupied by beautiful residences, was then farming or pasture land. This was especially the case with the region around the watch factory, and the Lovell farm, on the east side.

The subscribers for the map, with their occupations, were as follows:

H. B. Annis, produce merchant; Hon. A. Adams, farmer and merchant; Thomas Avery, miller; Dr. G. S. Abbott; D. W. Bangs, nurseryman; I. N. Buck, auctioneer; D. F. Barclay, tinsmith; B. Burritt, street commissioner; A. Barrows, architect and builder; Peter Burritt, farmer, Hanover, Cook county; J. W. Brewster, farmer; John Bowlin, farmer; Lyman Black; A. Chase, Waverly house; city council; Cornell, Wilder & Co., City Gem; Alvah Chandler, machinist; C. A. Clark, cloth finisher; S. A. Call, architect; James H. Crawford, carpenter and joiner; George Clarkson; E. K. W. Cornell, City Gem; D. M. Cole, boot and shoe store; John Connor, blacksmith; Charles S. Clark, hardware merchant; Martin Coney, millwright; Demarcus Clark, merchant; E. F. Colby, attorney-at-law and vender of real estate; S. Newton Dexter, proprietor woolen factory; Dexter & Co., leather manufacturers; Alex. Denis, carpenter and joiner; Michael Dougherty, farmer and produce merchant; L. S. Eaton; A. B. Fish & Co., merchants; J. Force, machinist; G. W. French, farmer; John Forlarcher, carpenter and joiner; Miss Harriet E. Gifford; S. A. Gregory, carriage and wagon manufacturer; James H. Gifford, produce merchant; P. H. Graves, saleratus and baking powder manufacturer; Daniel Gahan, tanner; Joseph Gardner, sea captain; Edm'd Gifford, Esq., attorney and solicitor, general land agent, notary public, commissioner for Iowa, etc.; George P. Harvey, produce merchant; W. Holloway, merchant; John H. Harris, merchant; George Hassan, drayman and

carrier; A. S. Harpending, livery stables; A. Hadlock, threshing machine manufacturer; William G. Hubbard, merchant; A. Hoagland, lumber merchant; J. W. Hoagland, lumber merchant; Joseph Hutchinson, mason and builder; A. Hewitt, mason and builder; C. S. Hadlock, machinist; S. H. Hamilton, merchant; A. B. Hinsdell, farmer; Ezra Hanson, farmer; Rev. A. J. Joslyn, pastor Baptist church; E. S. Joslyn, attorney-at-law; William C. Kimball, merchant and vender of real estate; P. J. Kimball, Jr., vender of real estate; P. J. Kimball, Sr., farmer; S. J. Kimball, farmer; G. W. Kimball, cabinet and chair manufacturer; J. C. Kennedy, hardware merchant; Dr. Thomas Kerr, physician and surgeon; James Knott, merchant; B. F. Lawrence, distiller; Seth Lobdell, machinist; Timothy Lynch, merchant and leather manufacturer; J. Lyman, printer and publisher Kane County Journal; G. W. Morse, machinist; William F. Munay, cloth finisher; R. G. Morgan, civil engineer; John Mann, carpenter and joiner; A. J. Messenger, wagon and plow shop; G. H. Merrill, agent Galena & Chicago Union Railroad; William W. Merrill, butcher; John McDowell, blacksmith; T. McBride, produce and lumber merchant; S. McOsker, merchant tailor; John D. Meehan, merchant tailor; Manning & Barnum, merchants; R. O. Old, book and news depot, east end bridge; Daniel O'Brien; E. Owen, editor; R. W. Padelford, daguerrean artist; Phelps & Tichenor, furniture warerooms; John J. Paris, miller; C. K. Patterson, fruit gardener; J. E. Phelps, proprietor livery stables; L. T. Pembec, mechanic; E. F. Reeves, mason and builder; Milo Smith, chief engineer and superintendent Fox River Valley Railroad; L. C. Stiles, machinist; J. B. Smith, hardware merchant; George Smith, weaver; John B. Smith, engineer; Philo Sylla, manufacturer reapers and mowers; T. Schoonhoven, farmer; S. B. Sexton, proprietor livery and sale stable; M. Strausell, proprietor Fox River house; Isaac Stoddard, carriage and blacksmith shop; C. C. Stiles, farmer and builder; Fred. Seitz, merchant tailor; M. D. Seward; William Saunders, grocer and provision dealer; R. Smith, merchant; James S. Taylor, Esq., justice of the peace; J. F. Taylor, boot and shoe dealer, east end bridge; B. Truesdell, proprietor Elgin nursery and garden; Dr. A. Turner, physician and surgeon; Charles Tazewell, brewer; M. C. Town, banker; James Todd, lumber merchant and farmer; William G. Todd, merchant and proprietor planing mill and sash factory; C. C. Theirs, merchant; William M. Taylor, law student; R. S. Tickner, lumber merchant; J. N. Truesdell, carpenter and joiner; P. Van Nostrand, produce merchant; W. S. Vescelius, tanner; S. Wilcox, attorney-at-law; Paul R. Wright, attorney-at-law; A. J. Waldron, attorney-at-law and secretary Fox River Valley Railroad; F. W. Wright, machinist; E. S. Wilcox, postmaster; John Watkins, produce merchant; D. O. Wilkie, carpenter; G. Works, machinist; Abel Walker, undertaker; J. M. Wilber, carpenter, joiner and contractor; D. E. Winchester, physician and surgeon; J. J. White, dry goods, wholesale and retail; L. H. Yarwood & Co., druggists; R. L. Yarwood, merchant and woolen cloth manufacturer; J. R. Yarwood, clerk; H. L. Yarwood, druggist.

Since the above was written, in 1875, many changes in the business centers and methods have been realized. Fountain square, then the center of business, has become less important. Business has spread in every direction,

more noticeably south on Grove avenue and into DuPage street, where now the fine department stores of George M. Peck and Theo. F. Swan (both old-time merchants) are located. On Milwaukee street the department store of Ackemann Bros. makes that a new center of trade. Chicago street, while retaining its former importance, has not advanced as rapidly as the other business streets; while River street has become the seat of innumerable manufacturing plants, the most noted among them being the Seybold piano and organ factory, organized but a few years ago, but now doing a large business in every part of the country. The west side has remained little changed except that all the lots on State street are now occupied by business blocks. All parts of the city have grown and extended until now it covers an area over three miles square, in every part of which factories and business places are active. The department store is the modern development in trade and has no doubt come to stay.

THE DAIRY BUSINESS OF ELGIN AND VICINITY.

In 1875 by I. H. Wanzer.

"The rise and progress of the dairy interest in the town of Elgin and vicinity was so rapid and wonderful that it seems as if its present gigantic proportions had been reached by a sort of magic, and so strange does it sound when the truth is told to a stranger, that he looks upon us as he does upon those whom he knows are in the habit of exaggerating. But where in the history of this branch of agriculture do we find its parallel? Twenty years ago we could find in Elgin and the adjacent country around for six miles, only eight hundred cows, where now we have thirteen thousand. Then in all this range, only about one thousand pounds of cheese were made annually, and about four times as much butter, above what was used in home consumption. Now we find upon the same belt of country there are two million pounds of cheese made annually, and five hundred and fifty thousand pounds of butter. As these products have increased in quantity and quality, year by year, so has their reputation, until Elgin butter and cheese can be found in the stores of the fancy grocer of San Francisco and New York, and upon the wharves of Liverpool. Besides the milk required to manufacture this vast quantity of butter and cheese, three carloads are sent daily to Chicago; and last, but not least, the condensing factory condenses daily the milk from one thousand cows, and sends its products forth to the entire known world. Yes, every outgoing ship from our seaboards, in every army, whether in fort or field, with the traveler and mountaineer, can be found the condensed milk bearing the name of our beloved city—Elgin.

"As the early history of this great business will interest strangers, as well as those in our midst who have been engaged in other vocations and consequently have not watched its growth, it may be well to take a retrospective view of it from its infancy to the present time. In 1852 Mr. P. H. Smith, by the help of Father Brewster, made arrangements to furnish the Adams house, of Chicago, with milk direct from his farm and to be sent daily by

rail. The first can was sent on the 12th day of February, 1852. Mr. Smith was then living upon the farm of Dr. Tefft, one mile east of Elgin. The milk was brought to the depot upon an ox cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen. A portion of the cart, and the identical can in which the first milk was sent to Chicago by rail, are now in the possession of the writer. The next to try this experiment was Deacon Luther Herrick, who commenced six months later. The price of milk at this time was only six cents per gallon, free of freight, and had to be sent twice a day, the morning's milk at 6 a. m. The deacon and his wife still live, in their eightieth year, and often tell us how that, long before day, they commenced the work of milking, and in cold weather placed their feet in the warm bed the cows had just risen from, to keep them from freezing. Soon after others commenced, among whom were O. B. Jenne, John Cook, F. W. Wright, A. D. Gifford, Samuel P. Burdick, Jarvis Smith, Ballard, Sherman, McLean, Larkin, Padelford and others, until the Chicago trade was really overdone. A surplus of milk was thus found upon the hands of the producers, which was manufactured into cheese, made in the old-fashioned way. Among the first to commence cheese making were Frank Webster, upon Henry Sherman's farm; C. W. Gould and I. H. Wanzer. We made our cheese as best we could and carried them to to Chicago loose in wagons, for we had no boxes to ship by rail. The writer has spent two days in peddling a one-horse load of cheese, getting on an average, six cents per pound, one-half money and one-half trade, and yet contented, because it was the best business going.

"Thus we toiled and struggled on until 1864, when the condensing factory commenced operations, giving a new impetus to the business, by taking the then surplus milk and making a market for more. But soon this new demand was satisfied and the business began to droop for want of means to utilize the milk. Then there began to be talk of building cheese factories to use the surplus milk, which increased year by year. The first cheese factory in this section to be run upon the associated plan, was built by Henry Sherman. The next was by A. D. Gifford, M. A. Devine and I. H. Wanzer; then came Gould's factory, Hanover factory (B), Udina factory, others following as the increase of milk demanded.

"The first butter factory built west of the lakes, was the Elgin butter factory, now managed by the Elgin Butter Company. Other factories have followed in rapid succession as they seemed to be needed. And thus we have traveled on, battling with the difficulties incident to our climate and soil, until we have proven the ill-prediction of the east to be ill-founded, and now place our dairy products in the markets of the world at the very highest-prices.

"Some idea of the extent of the dairy interest may be realized from the fact that the cash paid to the farmers within five miles of Elgin, for butter and cheese alone, amounts to $560,000 annually. This is exclusive of the milk sent to Chicago and that which is consumed at the condensing factory.

"The Board of Trade, established for the sale of dairy products, brings large amounts from other parts to Elgin for sale. During the year 1874, 2,955,202 pounds of cheese were sold on the board, and 136,426 pounds of

creamery butter, for which was paid $368,528.58. This amount of butter and cheese includes that produced outside of the limit mentioned in the first part of this article. The dairymen take great interest in the Board of Trade, and its weekly meetings are generally well attended by those engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese."

THE MAKING OF THE ELGIN BUTTER MARKET.

By Arthur Bemis Hinsdell, in the Daily Courier, Friday, August 28, 1908.

In the office of a great daily newspaper the telegraph editor scanned the dispatches handed him with feverish anxiety. It was within a few minutes of the "dead line" and yet the one message he was awaiting had not been received over the wires. The copy boy appeared, however, at this moment, bearing in his hand a small piece of "flimsy" and the editor's fears were at once dispelled. The dispatch said, simply:

"Elgin Butter Market, Elgin, Ill., Feb. 3.—(Special)—The Elgin board of trade today declared butter firm at 33c. The total output for the last week in this district was 59,700 pounds."

And yet it was a message considered so important by this editor that he hardly dared send his paper to press without it. This man was but one of hundreds of editors all over this continent, and Europe as well, who had been awaiting a dispatch from the little Illinois city of less than twenty-six thousand inhabitants which has thrived and prospered in the heart of the Fox river valley for nearly three-quarters of a century.

MILLIONS AWAIT NEWS.

On Monday afternoon of each week a similar message is sent out over the wires leading out of this city and by Tuesday morning it has met the eyes of no less than ten million persons who have been just as eagerly looking for it as the editor on the great daily paper. For more than half a century the press of two continents has given space to the two or three line paragraph, which authentically establishes the price of butter each week for the civilized world.

The scene which leads up to the sending of this message, generally recognized by dealers and others as a quotation, is no less interesting than in the editor's sanctum. At two o'clock each Monday afternoon a train from Chicago, thirty-six miles away, stops at a street crossing in the business portion of Elgin and allows fifty or sixty of its passengers to alight. They are members of the Elgin board of trade, who maintain offices in Chicago, and who are now on their way to a spacious hall in one of the business blocks where the prices of butter are made.

METHODS OF BUSINESS.

Upon their arrival the secretary's gavel raps for order and the three hundred members who have gathered from various parts of the country

CHICAGO STREET, ELGIN, ABOUT 1860.

CHICAGO STREET, LOOKING EAST, 1860.

await in silence the reading of the week's report. There have been no others but the sales (conducted outside the board) have been unusually heavy. When the gong is sounded as the signal to cease selling, the report of the "quotation committee" is received and adjournment quickly follows. The price of butter has been set and the press correspondents rush to the telegraph stations in the several corners of the room to send the news out to the millions who are awaiting it.

Elgin became the great dairy center of the world by mere chance. When James Hanks, a young woodsman hailing from Steuben county, New York, first established his cabin on the present site of the city, back in the fall of 1832, he little thought of the fame which would come to the city which he founded. He was barely out of his teens when he first saw the waters of the Fox, yet he wrote home, "It is the most beautiful spot in God's kingdom and is destined to become famous. Come at once and bring all our friends and let them bring their friends."

CITY GETS A START.

In the spring of the following year James T. Gifford arrived, inspired by the news from Hanks, and, recognizing the natural advantages of the country, built his cabin and awaited new arrivals. Within a few months others came until there were soon enough cabins to give the appearance of a settlement. As the site chosen was just off of Scott's old army trail, it was known at first as "State road," but was subsequently styled Elgin by Gifford and his associates. The tribe of Pottawattomies which occupied the country proved to be friendly and the little village commenced at once to prosper.

By 1837 there were five hundred residents in Elgin and two stage coaches rolled through the street of the town each week as they traveled forth and back from Chicago to Galena. Those were boom days, indeed, and Elgin thrived. About this time Augustus Adams & Co. established the first manufacturing plant for corn crushers in the west, and later a large plow works was opened which attracted buyers from all over the west and Elgin's name began to spread. In 1842 the first woolen mill in the west was erected at Elgin by S. N. Dexter, and for more than a decade the town was the greatest wool center in the United States. Stores were built and two comfortable hotels were constructed, both of which are still standing. The failure of the Illinois State bank in 1840 caused havoc to reign, but Elgin was the first town to recover. It was a gala day in Elgin when, in the summer of 1849, the first railroad train running west of Chicago pulled into the city, and the event was properly celebrated with a great barbecue.

MILK INDUSTRY BEGINS.

So it was a great day when, on the 12th of February, 1852, H. P. Smith shipped to Chicago the first can of milk, produced on his farm just on the outskirts of the town. The milk was hauled to the depot on an oxcart, drawn by a yoke of oxen. A portion of this cart, as well as the identical can

in which the milk was sent to the Adams house in Chicago, still remain in the possession of Elgin pioneers. Mr. Smith had arranged through Father Brewster to supply this celebrated hostelry with a can of fresh milk each day, receiving six cents per gallon, free of freight.

Deacon Luther Herrick became the second shipper of milk to the metropolis and others, seizing the opportunity of disposing of their products, arranged to ship milk on the morning train, which left Elgin at six o'clock. Among them were O. B. Jenne, John Cook, F. W. Wright, A. D. Gifford, Samuel P. Burdick, Jarvis Smith and others, until the Chicago trade was really over-supplied. Many interesting stories are now told by the children of these early day dairymen regarding the hardships of those times. Often it was necessary to arise long before the dawn of day, and the milkers were forced to bury their feet in the bedding of the cows to keep them from freezing on winter mornings.

CHICAGO OVER-SUPPLIED.

But when it was found that the Chicago market was over-supplied it was necessary to discover a method of disposing of the surplus milk. Frank Webster decided to make cheese and his idea was accepted by C. W. Gould and Isaac H. Wanzer. In describing the experiment to a friend Mr. Wanzer wrote: "We made our cheese as best we could and carried it to Chicago loose in wagons, for we had no boxes to ship by rail. Once I spent two entire days in peddling a one-horse load of cheese through the streets of Chicago, getting on an average of six cents per pound, one-half money and the other half in trade, and yet I was perfectly contented because it was the best business going."

For several years the farmers of this growing dairy center toiled and struggled on, until, in 1864, Gail Borden, the inventor of the first process of condensing milk, organized the Elgin Milk Condensing Company, capitalized at $25,000, among Elgin and Chicago residents. The location of this unique manufactory in the city gave Elgin much prestige throughout the country as a dairy center. The highest price was paid for milk delivered at the factory, which was required to be of the very best quality, fresh, rich and clean. It was necessary that the cows supplying the milk must be fed upon the richest pastures in summer and the highest quality of feed in winter, and the standard of milk in the Elgin district became a conspicuous one, a standard which has always been maintained and seldom equaled.

This factory gave a new impetus to the dairy business by taking the then surplus milk and creating a demand for more. The factory employed some thirty hands and was operated at capacity, but soon the demand for milk at this place was satisfied and the dairymen found it necessary to adopt other means of utilizing their milk. Then there began to be talk of building cheese factories to take this surplus and the first institution of this sort was built by Henran Sherman, who conducted it upon the associated plan. Other factories were established by A. D. Gifford, M. A. Devine and I. H. Wanzer.

BUTTER MAKING BY STEAM.

In April, 1870, a steam power butter factory, the first to be built west of the great lakes, was opened by the Elgin Dairy Company. The buildings were about 80x30 feet in dimensions, having two stories and a basement. A four-horse power steam engine was introduced to drive the churns and the pumps. Steam power was a decided novelty in those days and the experiment, with its resultant success, was hailed with great joy. A series of experiments in the art of butter making was carried on under the supervision of Mr. Wanzer, with the result that an article far superior to the butter made in the hand churns was produced. It was approved by the dealers, and was at once worth ten cents per pound more than that butter made on the farm.

During the first year of operation the Elgin Dairy Company consumed seven hundred gallons of milk each day and manufactured from one hundred to two hundred pounds of "Elgin" butter, which was at once in great demand. At this time Dr. Joseph Tefft was president of the company, M. H. Thompson secretary and O. Davidson treasurer. The directors were Isaac H. Wanzer, Cyrus Larkin and Otis B. Jenne. Later the company changed its name to the Elgin Butter Company, and within a year had increased its business so that two thousand gallons of milk were used daily, for which twelve and a half cents a gallon was paid in the winter and eight cents in the summer. The aggregate amount of butter made was one hundred and forty-four thousand pounds for the year, and one hundred and ninety thousand pounds of cheese. All the output was readily sold at contract, the butter bringing forty cents a pound and the cheese from eight to ten cents.

FAME IS WORLD-WIDE.

At this time the dairy business in and around Elgin had grown to such proportions that $560,000 was being paid annually to the farmers within a radius of five miles of the city for butter and cheese alone. This was exclusive of the milk shipped to Chicago or sold at the condensing factory. With the successful launching of the creamery others followed as rapidly as they were needed and "Elgin butter" or "Elgin cheese" were as much sought after in San Francisco and New York as in Chicago, while large consignments were shipped to Europe and other foreign countries and the reputation of Elgin products was established. Every army of the civilized world was supplied with milk put up in cans bearing the label "Elgin." Improved machinery for the manufacture of butter and cheese invented and manufactured in Elgin was being shipped to various parts of the universe and nothing was considered reliable in the dairy line unless it bore the "Elgin" stamp.

The Elgin board of trade was organized in 1871, for the sale of dairy products, and the scope of the dairy district was enlarged until now it reaches into several states. The sales of butter on the board in one week are often found to be almost as large as during a whole year in the early '70s. The cheese business has practically discontinued, as the manufacture of this product has shifted to other parts of the country, but the standard of Elgin butter is still unequaled.

FOREIGN TRADE OF ELGIN.

A. H. Kirkland, in Elgin Daily Courier.

The development of a large foreign trade by various Elgin manufacturers testifies to the variety and scope of the city's industries. It is also significant of a broad expansion in the future.

In common with manufacturers in all sections of the United States, Elgin manufacturing concerns have begun to reach out in foreign countries for a further market for their wares. In the past few years this business has reached large proportions, and of the millions of dollars' worth of commodities manufactured here each year no small percentage goes to dealers and citizens of faraway lands.

This foreign trade is not confined to any one business, nor to any special class of business, but a large majority of Elgin manufacturing establishments have or are now shipping their wares to other lands. From watches to butter tubs, and condensed milk to Bibles, ranges the variety of Elgin-made goods that find their ultimate use in the homes or stores or factories of the people of some distant nation.

CITY IS ADVERTISED ABROAD.

It is probable that a very small percentage of Elgin's citizens know how widely this city is advertised by its products, and among those who do not know are many of the people who help produce these very articles. It is a part of the business that, with two or three exceptions, has been neglected in the past, but that in the future is to command almost as much attention as the business right here in the United States.

It is a distinct advantage to nearly all the manufactories here to have a foreign market for their goods, as oftentimes when business is dull in the United States it is good elsewhere. In one case in particular this has proved true, as one Elgin manufacturing concern has been enabled to go through the recent "hard times" without laying off a single man or cutting its working time one hour a week simply because of the demand for its goods in foreign countries.

This neglect of foreign business in the past has not been confined to Elgin manufacturers, but to the manufacturers of the United States in general. For years England and Germany have practically monopolized the foreign business, simply because United States business men did not approach the question of securing foreign business in the proper manner.

According to a prominent Elgin manufacturer, it is a species of egotism that has kept the manufacturers of this country out of the foreign markets. The people of this country believe it is the biggest and best on the face of the earth, and the manufacturers believed their wares were the best on earth. Consequently they attempted to sell their American wares to the people of other countries, without regard as to whether the machinery, shoes, foods, or other products suited the needs of the people of other countries.

MEET FOREIGN DEMANDS.

German and English manufacturers had men out to study the peculiarities of foreign people, and what particular stuff they wanted most, and how they wanted it. They made their products conform to the demand, while the manufacturers of this country tried to make the demand conform to their wares, and failed. Now this is changed, and manufacturers are studying the demands and endeavoring to meet them.

Of course, the largest manufacturing concern of the city is the one that might reasonably be supposed to have the largest foreign trade, and without doubt it does. The Elgin National Watch Company has representatives in practically every civilized country of the globe, and its watches announce the time of day to nations, from "Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands."

It has a large agency in England, another in Germany, one in France, and so on throughout the list of the world's countries. Its product is a necessity wherever man may be, or wherever he may roam. He wants to know the time, and an Elgin watch will tell him as well as any other watch, and perhaps better. The watch company has been shipping goods for years to foreign countries, and can hardly be classed among the manufactories that have only recently gotten onto the advantage of a large foreign business.

Likewise the D. C. Cook Publishing Company. Its Bibles, tracts, picture cards, Sunday school papers and quarterlies go into every civilized country of the globe, and are read and enjoyed by children, and grown folks as well, speaking almost every tongue that ever resulted from the Tower of Babel. They have been here for years, and this company can hardly be considered one of the newcomers in the field.

SILVER PLATE COMPANY'S SUCCESS.

But not so with other concerns. About eight years ago the Elgin Silver Plate Company received an order from an undertaker, whatever he may be, in the language of his own country, in far-off South America. He wanted a sample shipment of coffin hardware, and he got it. It was good, and he wanted some more, and ever since then he has been getting shipments at least once a year from the Elgin factory.

Since that time the company has made shipments to New Zealand, Australia, Central America, many countries of South America, England, Canada, and even far-off Japan. Its foreign business has amounted to thousands of dollars, although it has no foreign representative or traveling salesman, all of its business being done direct or through New York exporting houses. If the business continues to grow as it has done the day is not so far distant when it will pay the company to keep a man making a round of the world taking orders.

SEYBOLD COMPANY'S EXPANSION.

One of the strongest bidders for foreign business is one of the newest Elgin manufactories, the Seybold Piano and Organ Company. This company

made its first foreign shipment shortly after its inception, four years ago, and its most recent one was made last week. The business is steadily increasing, and promises to be a big asset to the company before many years have gone by.

Since that shipment four years ago the company has sent organs to England, Scotland, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Australia, Colombia, South America, Mexico, Cuba, and Canada. One Holland organ dealer thinks so much of the Elgin company's organs that he has secured several pictures of the different styles of organs and uses them in his advertising matter, showing the name "Seybold" to all his customers.

Fred H. Ackemann, manager, of the organ company, stated one morning that he had just received a letter from a dealer in Warsaw, Russia, who desires a catalogue of the goods manufactured by the company, and states that he thinks the local company can suit his needs. All this foreign business has come unsolicited, as the company has no foreign representative, but Mr. Ackemann stated that he expected the time to come when a foreign traveling man would be a necessary factor in the company's business.

TOOL WORKS HAS FOREIGN TRADE.

Even so small a concern, relatively speaking, as the Elgin Tool works, does considerable business in foreign countries. Although one of the newest of Elgin manufacturing concerns, it has already sold its products in Belgium, Mexico and Germany, and has had inquiries from Spain, Australia, England, France, Switzerland, and Sweden. The company is now making arrangements with a New York exporting house to handle its foreign business.

The Moseley Lathe Company has also made foreign shipments to Switzerland, England, France, Germany, and Australia, its last shipment having been made about a year ago. It is now negotiating for a large order of goods to be sent to India. This company has been able to sell its regular product in other lands, and foreign dealers and customers have always bought the best and most expensive stuff the local concern makes.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company is another Elgin factory whose product has been enjoyed by the people of other lands. Shipments have been made from the local factory in the past to Japan, China, England, and many other countries, and the excellence of the product has done much to add to Elgin's fame.

WATCH CASES GO EVERYWHERE.

Watch cases made at the plant of the Illinois Watch Case Company go to practically every civilized country on the globe. The company has several foreign representatives in the larger cities of the more important countries, and has also had men traveling out of this factory make trips through Europe and South America to South Africa, and also to Australia and other countries. The company has a large Cuban trade, as well as a large amount of business in Mexico.

Foreign shipments have also been made by the American Tower and Tank Company, manufacturers of structural towers and tanks. This company

EAST SIDE OF DOUGLAS AVENUE, ELGIN, ABOUT 1860.

RIVER STREET, ELGIN, ABOUT 1860.

has a very large Canadian business, and has also made shipments to Cuba and South America. These shipments were made through exporting houses, and the South American shipment is believed to have gone to the Argentine Republic. Formerly a great many Elgin windmills and pumps were sold abroad.

OUR BUTTER IS EXPORTED.

The Creamery Packing Manufacturing Company has shipped goods to other lands, although of late years little has gone from this factory. A few years ago the local factory shipped a carload of butter tubs direct to Liverpool, but that is the last foreign shipment made direct from the local factory, which is merely one of a chain which reaches all over the United States.

Its product does go to many foreign countries, however, as a shipping case for other products.

Even the Elgin Metal Novelty Company's goods go to foreign lands, although they are not shipped direct, but go through dealers in this country who order them made at the Elgin plant. Selz, Schwab & Co.'s shoes, made up on Congdon avenue, go to cover the feet of many nations, although they are shipped through the main office and not direct from the Elgin factory. The shoe company has salesmen in nearly all foreign countries.

The Cutter & Crosette shirt factory sells most of its goods in the United States, about the only foreign market being Canada. The shipping rates on such bulky products are too high to make the foreign business much of an object. Many of the shirts get into foreign lands, however, on the backs of Americans who appreciate good shirts.

CHINESE READ COOK'S BIBLES.

And so it goes. The missionary in far-off China reads to his almond-eyed pupils out of a Bible made at D. C. Cook's publishing house, accompanies their hymns on an organ from the Seybold factory, closes school by looking at an Elgin watch, and then goes to his home, to make his tea out of water drawn by an Elgin windmill, sweetens it with condensed milk prepared at the Brook street factory.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF ELGIN.

E. C. Kincaid, then prominent in newspaper circles, wrote as follows:

"A history of Elgin would be incomplete without mention being made of the names and fate of the various newspapers published. In no country in the world as America does the press wield so large and effective an influence. Neither is a town considered located and established until it contains a paper, especially adapted to its wants and devoted to its interests. The mission of the newspaper man is an important one, and it is but justice to say that, in most American communities, he is a welcome guest and receives a fair reward for his labors. Elgin is no exception to this general rule, and the press of the city has usually been so conducted as to be a subject of legitimate pride to the citizens.

"The first issue of a paper in Elgin was in 1845, when the Western Christian was established. It was edited by Spencer Carr, Rev. A. J. Joslyn and Rev. Wareham Walker. In political belief, it advocated the most advanced anti-slaveryism, and in religious opinion it was strongly Baptist. The paper was subsequently removed to New York state, and after various mutations, was legitimately succeeded by the Baptist Weekly.

"About 1847 the Elgin Gazette was issued, and never failed to appear weekly until March, 1874, when it lapsed and merged in the Advocate.

"The Fox River Courier appeared as a whig paper in 1851, and after a brief and troubled existence, sped away.

"In 1853, the Elgin Palladium was started by a Mr. Hough. It was afterward published by John H. Rowe & Bro. About 1855 or 1856 it was changed to the Kane County Journal, and was published by Lyman & Smith. This was Henry M. Smith, who has since been managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, and now occupies the same position on the Brooklyn Union.

"The Gazette, however, outlived them all, and was edited, at various times, by E. Owen, E. S. Joslyn, Professor Blenkiron, A. J. Joslyn, Gershom Martin and Birney Hand, until, in 1865, it was purchased by E. C. Kincaid and L. H. Post. The partner of Mr. Martin in the publication of the Gazette was Mr. E. W. King, who came here in 1854, and is now the oldest practical printer in the place. In 1868 F. T. Gilbert and L. H. Post succeeded the old firm of Kincaid & Post, and about six months after Mr. Gilbert purchased the interest of his partner. In 1871 the Watchman was consolidated with the Gazette and a stock company formed, consisting of Z. Eastman, F. T. Gilbert, G. H. Daniels and E. C. Kincaid (the latter being proprietor of the Watchman at the time). In 1873 F. T. Gilbert purchased the whole concern, and the following year it was sold out and succeeded by the Advocate, owned by S. L. Taylor, who had established the latter paper in 1871.

"The Advocate has one of the best appointed offices in the state outside of Chicago, and is in a very flourishing condition. S. L. Taylor is proprietor and chief editor, and is ably assisted by R. P. McGlincy, who officiates as city editor.

"In 1858 a campaign democratic paper was established by the late Colonel Thomas Grosvenor and F. B. Wilkie, now of the Chicago Times.

"In 1865 the Second District Democrat succeeded, published by B. W. Staniforth, and edited by sundry persons.

"This was succeeded by the Elgin Chronicle, edited by Ed. Keogh, and finally purchased by E. C. Kincaid, and changed to the Watchman.

"In May, 1872, the Lady Elgin, a monthly paper, was started by operatives in the watch factory, and for about two and a half years edited and published by Bertha H. Ellsworth, Alida V. Ahle and Lydia A. Richards, when the senior partner withdrew. In March, 1874, a one-third interest in the paper was purchased by the watch factory company and donated to the operatives. The paper represents these operatives, and is an honor to them. Its present circulation is about one thousand five hundred.

"The Elgin Times was established in 1874 by Ed. Keogh, and still lives.

"In the fall of 1874 the publisher of the Dundee Citizen issued an edition in this city called the Elgin Republic. It was commenced as a daily on the 17th of October and changed to a weekly on the 26th of November.

"During the winter of 1874-75 Dudley Randall, of Aurora, started the Daily Bluff City. The problem of its existence is still unsolved.

"Elgin has always been well supplied with Chicago dailies, fresh from the press, and their aggregate circulation is nearly six hundred. The Journal leads them all, it being delivered here at six p. m., and carriers distributing it throughout the city."

At the present time (1908) the following publications appear, having a circulation covering the northern part of the county: The Elgin Advocate, published weekly by Lowrie & Black, and enjoying a large circulation; the Elgin Daily News, by the same firm, with a circulation of about two thousand five hundred. Both are printed at the fine building on Chicago street—the News-Advocate block; the Elgin Daily Courier, now conducted by a corporation of which H. D. Hemmens is president. A. L. Hall is managing editor; the Elgin Evening Press, an independent sheet owned largely by Aurora residents; the Elgin Herald-Germania, edited by Adolph Fischer and printed in German.

There is also published the Elgin Dairy Report, by W. D. Willson, and the Gospel Messenger, a religious sheet.

The Daily News and Daily Courier are republican, there being no democratic paper in Elgin or in the county.

All are thoroughly up-to-date newspapers, edited by able men, and equipped with the modern appliances for newspaper making and job printing.

INDUSTRIES OF ELGIN.

Elgin is an industrial city and from the beginning has been. That it must continue to be is obvious from its situation and history. In the growth and fame of its manufacturing institutions, it is surpassed by no city of its size and age, and equaled by few. Since the establishment here of the National watch works its destiny has been determined and its progress continuous. Factory after factory has been added until the list now shows a healthful variety to which new enterprises will be constantly added. The location here of the woolen mill gave the people of Elgin their lesson as to the value of industries, and, as stated above, they have not forgotten, but have profited by that experience as shown by the institutions since located here.

THE ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH FACTORY.

Hon. S. Wilcox and G. P. Lord, Esq., wrote in 1875:

"In 1864, several enterprising men of Chicago determining that watches should be manufactured in the west, organized for that purpose under an act of the legislature of this state, a company called then the 'National Watch Company,' since changed to Elgin National Watch Company. B. W. Raymond, Esq., a former resident and firm friend of Elgin, was chosen president of the company.

"This project became known early here through John Adams and George B. Adams, jewelers in Elgin, and the location of the factory in this city at once engaged the attention of the business men. A committe was appointed to ascertain the inducements necessary to this end. This committee conferred upon the subject with the president of the company and its leading artisans from Waltham. An examination of the grounds in and about Elgin ensued, which resulted in the conclusion that the present site of the factory buildings would be satisfactory to the company. This was upon the premises then known as the Dexter farm, which was owned by persons living in Oneida county, New York. These persons would sell all (171 acres) but not part, of the farm—price $50 per acre, cash. The company then (fall of 1864) proposed to locate the factory on this site, provided thirty-five acres (the most valuable part per acre of the farm) were donated to it and $25,000 of its stock was taken in Elgin. This proposition involved the purchase of the Dexter farm, as well as the donation of the thirty-five acres and subscription of stock. Efforts to raise the money ($8,577.48) to purchase the farm and secure the $25,000 subscription of stock were immediately commenced, but were found likely to be unavailing.

"In this emergency, on the 24th of December, Henry Sherman, Benjamin F. Lawrence, Walter L. Pease and Silvanus Wilcox, determined to secure the factory here. They bought the farm, each furnishing one-quarter of the $8,577.48—laid off that part situated in Kane county into lots, calling it 'Sherman's addition,' donated blocks one, two and three of said addition (thirty-five acres) to the company, subscribed for the balance of the $25,000 of the stock, and thus settled the location of the watch factory in Elgin.

"The organization of the Elgin National Watch Company was completed February 15, 1865. During several months after, they occupied a three-story wooden building on the alley west of Market square for the manufacture of watchmakers' machinery.

"In 1866 they moved into their new building, which consisted of a central three-story building, with basement 40x40; a two-story and basement west wing 28x100; a two-story and basement south wing 28x87; a one-story west wing, extending from south wing, 25x35 for dial room, and a one-story wing on the west, and opposite dial room, 30x65, for engine and boiler room.

"In 1868, the company added the west wing to their front, 28x100, two-story and basement.

"In 1870, the company extended their south wing, 28x100, two-story and basement.

"In 1871, they built their new engine house for their Holly water works.

"In the spring of 1873, the company extended their dial room, making it 25x70 and two stories high.

"In August, 1873, they commenced their new front buildings, consisting of a center building, 62x62, three stories and basement, with the two front wings, each 30x114, and a rear and connecting wing, 28x90. All these are two stories and basement.

"In 1874, the company rebuilt their engine house, making it 30x65, with a

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH WORKS IN 1868.

ELGIN WATCH WORKS, COMPLETED IN 1907.

boiler house 40x65, one story, and replaced the old chimney by a new one 27x27 at base, 11.6x11.6 at cap, and 144 feet high.

"In five years and ten months from the date of their charter the company had erected their buildings, manufactured their machinery, and made and placed on the market more than forty-two thousand watches. In five years from the production of their first watch the company had established the reputation of their watch, and made and placed on the market more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand watches; and all this in less than seven and one-half years from the date of their charter. It is believed that no other watch manufacturing establishment ever achieved a like result in the same length of time.

"Of the six hundred employes of the company, nearly one-half are ladies. The monthly pay-roll is about $35,000.

"Board of Directors—T. M. Avery, H. Z. Culver, B. W. Raymond, J. T. Ryerson, H. H. Taylor, Mat. Laflin, W. H. Ferry, Samuel T. Atwater, and W. L. Pease. T. M. Avery, president; H. Z. Culver, vice president; H. Reynolds, secretary; George Hunter, superintendent; G. P. Lord, business manager."

A writer in 1870 said:

"This mammoth institution, which provides a great portion of our countrymen with that particular and indispensable article so well described by L'Estrange in the saying, "The timing of things is a main point in the dispatch of all affairs," has but been in operation since 1867, and during that year turned out three thousand watches. This for the first year was deemed a good showing, but the great western country over which the sale of the article, perhaps at first principally extended, welcomed the National watches with downright enthusiasm, and in 1868 the company sold no less than eighteen thousand time-keepers, each one of which was an advertisement of the rectitude and excellence of their watches. During 1869, the fame of the Elgin watches had spread far and wide, in the East no less than the West, the new product of American mechanism was sought for and purchased, and the past year's sales exhibits the enormous and unprecedented favor now extended by the public to the Elgin watch in the sale of no less than twenty-two thousand of these time-keepers. The present year, 1870, will show an increase over the past. The factory is now turning out one hundred and thirty watches per day, and will at the year's close have presented and sold to the public thirty-five thousand watches.

"This wondrous aggregate of western enterprise and workmanship is the product of five hundred and twenty-five persons, comprehending, in the language of an old English author, 'all trades which use forge or file, from the anchorsmith to the watchmaker.' These operatives are distributed in fourteen departments, and their monthly earnings amount to the sum of $27,000."

Since 1875 the progress of the watch factory has been continuous and the work of its employes steady, except during the panic of 1893-7 when it ran on part time, and during the panic of 1908, when it has been on four days' time during the summer months. It now gives employment to three thousand five hundred persons and turns out an average of two thousand five hundred

watches each day. Its pay-roll each month now amounts to nearly $250,000. In 1905 the old main buildings fronting on National street, and the wing fronting on Fox river, were entirely removed and the magnificent five-story structure completed in 1907, was erected. The present plans contemplate the removal of all the old buildings, and the construction of buildings similar to the new factory. A new engine house, unsurpassed by anything in northern Illinois, was built in 1907.

Borden Condensed Milk Company. In 1865 Gail Borden began condensing milk in Elgin by a process he had invented. It made him and many other millionaires before his death, on January 13, 1874, at Borden, Texas. William G. Hubbard and James Christie were respectively vice president and secretary of the first company. Its stock is not now for sale, it is so far above par. In 1868 the factory, which had been working at a disadvantage some years, sold out to the New York Condensed Milk Company, and operations on a large scale were at once begun under Mr. Borden's patents. The "Eagle" brand of milk, made here, soon became favorably known throughout the United States, and has so continued. The works on Brook street have been continuously increased in size until they now cover over two blocks. About 1900 the old Waverly house was bought and a new factory started there. The company employs four hundred or five hundred workmen in Elgin, which is now but a branch of the immense business that extends to every part of the world. E. S. Eno is now superintendent.

D. C. Cook Publishing Company. This establishment, now one of the most important in the city, came to Elgin in 1886 and located in the old woolen mill on River street. It continued in this location until 1900 when it moved into the splendid factory buildings at the north end of the city. It now gives occupation to more than four hundred employes. The buildings cover thirteen acres of ground and are equipped with every modern improvement that looks to the health of employes and the turning out of good work. The mail of the establishment averages ten tons per day. Shipments of its products, books, tracts and general church and Sunday school periodicals, are made to every part of the United States. That the institution has grown to its present size is due to untiring efforts of its proprietor, David C. Cook, and his son George Cook. The present manager is W. P. Topping, who succeeded G. B. Richardson in 1904.

THE SEYBOLD PIANO AND ORGAN COMPANY.

With the progress of civilization from the primitive and crude forms into the complex and manifold phases found in enlightened society, there has been a like development of one of its most important elements—music. From the tom-tom of the savage to the symphony of the highest civilization, in all ages and among all races, music has had a great influence. Its forms of expression have been as various as the emotions of the human soul. It has stimulated to heroic deeds. It has inspired hardened hearts with tenderness and charity. Its tuneful cadences have lifted men and women into

sympathetic touch with the sublime. Its harmonies speak of order, symmetry and beauty. No wonder that the painters have pictured the angels with harps and that the good have thought of heaven as resonant with delightful music. The Seybold Piano and Organ Company was founded in Chicago in 1902 by Mr. William Seybold. In 1903 the business was moved to Elgin and a corporation was formed taking over all the patents and other properties of the founder. The company's growth and success has been phenomenal. In 1903 they required and occupied only twelve thousand square feet of space; today they utilize forty-eight thousand square feet and are now contemplating an addition to their present plant to gain extra space. Its capacity is five pianos and ten organs per day. The company employs fifty expert mechanics in their particular line.

The Seybold Piano and Organ Company, since coming to Elgin five years ago, has invariably been fair with its employes, and similar industries is what has made Elgin a great city.

The officers and directors of the company are as follows: William Grote, president; John A. Waterman, vice president; Fred H. Ackerman, secretary; Alfred B. Church, treasurer; W. E. Bultmann.

ELGIN PACKING COMPANY.

The Elgin Packing Company, whose extensive works are located in the western part of the city, began business in Geneva in 1867 as the Chicago Packing Company. In 1869 it moved to Elgin, incorporated and changed its name. At the start it had a capacity for canning five thousand cans of goods daily. It now puts up eighty thousand cans daily, during the summer season, by means of special machinery. It puts up fruit, corn, pumpkins, baked and lima beans, and employs several hundred people.

William Grote is president; E. D. Waldron, treasurer; H. D. Barnes, secretary and manager.

The H. Kind Baking Company is a new institution that has done well since it located here some years ago. It makes bread, cakes, etc., for the local and nearby trade.

Elgin Eagle Brewery is one of the older enterprises, having been organized in 1849 by Charles Tazewell. In 1868 he sold to Caspar Althen, who conducted the brewery until his death in 1896. In 1894 the sons were taken into the business and still continue the fine plant on the west bank of the river. Louis J. Althen is president; Emil Althen, superintendent; E. C. Althen, secretary. Its sales are mostly within twenty-five miles of the city.

THE ELGIN STEAM LAUNDRY.

The Elgin Steam Laundry on Division street is equipped with the best modern machinery and has in the past twenty-five years grown with the city's growth. It employs twenty-five people.

The Silver Plate Works, located on the west side, is one of the best of the later factories. It came to Elgin in 1892, having been induced to come

from Chicago to Elgin by the West Side Improvement Club. The factory buildings cover an entire block, and the work is continuous, as it does not depend upon general conditions of trade, but only upon mortality among the people, coffin hardware and fixtures being the product. About one hundred and fifty are given employment. Joseph Shaw, of Zanesville, Ohio, is president; J. M. Blackburn, of Elgin, secretary-treasurer and manager. It is one of Elgin's steadiest and most reliable institutions.

The watch case factory was located here about the year 1892, and has continued to prosper and grow under the efficient management of Mr. Eppenstein. It employs several hundred and pays good wages. Its trade covers the entire country.

Among other institutions of merit which, owing to lack of space and time, can not be described in detail, are the Rineheimer Manufacturing Company, screens, doors, etc.; Elgin Manufacturing Company, molders and machinists; Woodruff & Edwards, foundry; the Elgin Box Company; the Rispin Electrical Company; Moody Brothers, etc., etc.

The shoe factory was located here about 1892 by William Grote and others, and a large bonus paid to secure it. It has continued to do business and employ workmen since that time and is one of the city's permanent industries. It gives employment to several hundred at its fine building on Congdon avenue. Mr. Holmes is now superintendent.

THE MECHANICS OF ELGIN.

Our special article in relation to the most numerous class of our population will be one of the briefest, partly from the difficulty of obtaining accurate information, and partly because, where there are so many, we can not even name all of them. But, although unnamed by us, the monuments of their industry and skill are seen on every street of the city, and to no class is Elgin more indebted for its growth and prosperity than to its mechanics. We can only allude to a few who were first on the ground and who aided in the erection of some of the first buildings, a part of which remain, while others have given place to more costly and imposing structures.

The first carpenter who wielded the hammer and shoved the plane in Elgin, so far as we are informed, was a man named Barnum, who, in 1836, built a store for Storrs & Bean—the first frame building in the city—on the premises now the Whitford flats, corner of Chicago and Center streets.

William S. Shaw came in the fall of 1836, and was the first carpenter who made Elgin his permanent residence. His first work was to build a store for Vincent Lovell. He also made the first coffin ever required in Elgin, being for the body of Mary Ann Kimball, sister of P. J. Kimball, Jr. In 1837 Mr. J. T. Gifford donated to Mr. Shaw a lot on the northeast corner of Chicago and Center streets, on condition that he would build a house thereon, and he soon after commenced the erection of the "Elgin House," which is still standing on that lot, though very much altered and improved. He also purchased the three lots next east of this, and on one of them erected the first framed barn on the Galena road, west of Chicago.

"OLD OCTAGON," FOR YEARS THE CHIEF BOARDING HOUSE OF ELGIN.

In 1838 Mr. Shaw built for Jason House the dwelling on Center street. It was finished off for a store and occupied as such for a year or two by a Mr. Campbell, from Aurora.

In this year Abel Walker and Lewis Ray made their appearance here as carpenters, and L. C. Stiles in 1839. After a few years Mr. Walker changed his occupation to that of undertaker, and for some time was the principal, if not the only one, in the place. Mr. Stiles has probably spent more years in the business than any other person here. Some of his first work was on the house now occupied by George B. Raymond, which was built in 1839 for James T. Gifford, who, until that time, had occupied a log house, which stood in Prairie street, near the west end of the small triangular park, nearly opposite, and the cellar of which was visible until it was filled up in 1874.

Horace Benham and L. S. Eaton, carpenters, came about 1840 or 1841, but, although still residents of the place, neither of them have worked at the business for several years past.

Elgin's first mason was Benjamin Burritt, who arrived here February 12, 1838, and is still a resident of the place, vigorous and active in his eightieth year. One of his first jobs was to build for G. W. Renwick the brick blacksmith shop, which stood on the present site of the Universalist church, and said to be the first of its kind in the county. In 1839 he built a brick residence for Burgess Truesdell, which is still standing on the ground of Henry Sherman, and so propitious was the weather that he commenced on the 10th of March, and did not lose but two or three days until it was finished, in July following. In 1844 he laid down the trowel and engaged in other business, and for nearly twenty years next previous to 1874 was an acting justice of the peace.

Other early masons were Ralph Grow, Artemas Hewitt, C. Stevens and Artemas Grow. But the man who has laid more bricks and stones in Elgin than any other is Thomas Martin. He came here in 1843, and with the exception of a year or two spent in Montana, has worked at his trade ever since.

Among the first blacksmiths in Elgin were Jason House, G. W. Renwick and Samuel Hunting. Mr. House is thought to have had the priority in point of time, though it is possible that one was employed for a short time by the late Samuel J. Kimball before he arrived. At first Mr. House worked in a log shop on the present site of Bank block, so low that he could not stand erect in it at the sides. Subsequently he built a small frame shop on or near the site of Bosworth & Pierce's block, which he occupied until it burned in 1840, and then erected a brick shop on the property now owned by B. W. Staniforth on Chicago street.

G. W. Renwick built, as early as 1838, the brick blacksmith shop on Center street, before alluded to, which he occupied until about 1843, when he removed to his new stone building on River street, in which the post-office is now located. For many years he carried on a very extensive business in blacksmithing, wagon and carriage making, etc.

Alfred Hadlock, the first millwright, came in 1839, and worked on some

of the first mills erected in Elgin. He afterward engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of threshing machines.

Philo Sylla was not properly a mechanic, but an inventor. His inventions naturally connected him with the mechanical employments, and we notice him here. He invented an improvement in reaping and mowing machines, by which they could be adapted to uneven ground, and by which the sickle-bar could be raised and lowered. It is said that the first reaping machine in the United States, on the platform of which grain could be bound, was built in Elgin by him. Mr. Sylla came to the vicinity in 1838, to the village in 1842, and died a few years ago respected by all.

We are not sure whether Hon. Augustus Adams was a regular mechanic, but he engaged in mechanical pursuits, and with Hadlock, Sylla and others, made the west side of Fountain Square, where now are some of our best business blocks, a busy place. In their foundries and shops, the hum of industry was heard all day long, and the water of the race, which then passed through their ground, propelled a great amount of labor-saving machinery. For years Mr. Adams has been at the head of a large manufacturing establishment at Sandwich, Illinois, and has probably been of greater value to the business interests of that place than any other man.

P. J. Kimball, Jr., the first tailor of Elgin, was here as early as 1837, and worked in a log house near his present residence. This residence, a store on Chicago street, and the Kimball House, are mementoes of his labor and enterprise.

Edgar Wait, the first cabinet maker, came about 1838, and built a shop on River street, nearly opposite the woolen factory. In 1840 he removed to Waukegan.

G. W. Kimball came to this place in 1840, and opened on the west side. With the exception of a short time, he has made or sold furniture ever since.

William Barker was not only the first silversmith, but has continued in the business almost uninterruptedly until the present time.

We state elsewhere that B. Healy was the first harness maker and that he has been longer in business than any other man here.

It has already been intimated that many of the first buildings in Elgin were of brick, and, of course, there must have been a brick maker. The honor of being the first manufacturer of these useful materials belongs to a man named E. A. Miltimore, whose yard was near the corner of River and Fulton streets. The gold of California attracted him thither at an early day, but he was killed by the Indians before reaching Eldorado.

We should be glad to notice scores of other mechanics and the monuments of their skill, but want of space forbids. "Their works do praise them."

Since the above was noted mechanics and workmen of all classes have come and gone. Few cities have a more shifting population than Elgin, owing, chiefly, to the watch factory, to which strangers come continuously and from which others go.

Since 1875 the modern trade-union movement has arisen until now few, if any, employments are without their union. Every employe in the trades belongs to some union. It is the nineteenth century development, due to the

efforts of laboring men to sustain wages, and has, in the main, succeeded in bringing to the workman more substantial reward and more respect than he would have had if he had not organized. Strikes have resulted from the contest of the employer and the union, but none of serious consequence in Elgin. A carpenters' strike in 1905 interfered with building during the summer, and a strike of watch-factory employes in the '90s are the only open combats that have arisen. As a rule the two sides agree on a scale of wages and general conditions to be observed. The mechanics and laboring people of Elgin are of an exceptionally high type; one watching them enter the watch factory or publishing house at noon noting no difference between their appearance and a crowd out for a day's shopping. The unions in Elgin are organized under a general assembly known as the Trades Council. Each union elects delegates to this council, which comprises delegates from all the unions, and meets each week in its capacious hall in the Scheele block, northwest corner of Douglas avenue and Division street. Lectures and discussions are here had, and social gatherings enjoyed. The unions now existing are:

Barbers No. 47. C. S. Mote, president; Philip Schlager, secretary. Meets at Scheele block third Monday of each month.

Brewery Workers No. 235. Henry Marquardt, president; Charles Jahn, secretary. Meets fourth Monday each month.

Bricklayers and Stone Masons No. 27. Ernest Zanberg, president; R. H. Marckhoff, secretary. Meets first and third Tuesday.

Building Trades Council. F. A. Pennoyer, president; Henry Stover, secretary.

Carpenters No. 363. Phil Ultes, president; E. U. Kiltz, secretary.

Cigarmakers No. 71. W. E. Sayles, president; Fred W. Seybold, secretary.

Electrical Workers No. 117. A. B. Adams, president; W. A. Stevenson, secretary. There are thirty members.

Federal Labor Union No. 11,377. C. Young, president; L. Patterson, secretary.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers. August Wetmeyer, president; Charles Shei, secretary.

Horseshoe Workers. William Lade, president; James McEwen, secretary.

Hospital Attendants and Nurses No. 10,903. P. Ferron, president; S. Redeker, secretary.

Leather Workers. Fred Lehmann, secretary.

Machinists No. 295. B. J. Randall, president; Ed. Kohn, secretary.

Musicians No. 48. Fred Walter, president; W. B. Morton, secretary.

Painters and Paper Hangers No. 154. T. Ronan, president; A. B. Winne, secretary.

Plumbers and Gas Fitters No. 108. W. J. King, president.

Printing Pressmen No. 128. Ed. Grant, president; John Connor, secretary.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 151. John Shales, president; William Shales, secretary.

Shirt and Laundry Workers No. 52. Mrs. D. Hyde, president; F. Horton, secretary.

Shoe Workers No. 124. J. O'Leary, president; Miss Ida Morey, secretary.

Tailors No. 223. Albert Klages, president; Frank Lethin, secretary.

Team Drivers No. 239. Chas. Wright, president; William Weightman, secretary.

Typographical No. 171. T. P. Sheehan, president; Charles S. Pease, secretary. Meets first Wednesday in each month.

Watch Workers No. 6961. John Gaylord, president; James LeGate, secretary.

An attempt has been made in the past few years to establish unions along the lines of the factory—all employes of a common employer forming a union, but as yet has not largely succeeded.

THE SCHOOLS OF ELGIN.

"Miss Harriet E. Gifford taught the first school ever kept in this city. Mr. James T. Gifford lived in a little log house, which stood near the corner of Prairie and Villa streets, and here, in 1837, Miss Gifford gathered a few children of those early settlers for instruction in the necessary branches of an education. In the following year she taught in the Union church, a small building which had been erected by the Baptists, Congregationalists and Methodists; where the old cobble-stone church or schoolhouse later stood at Geneva and DuPage streets. Miss Gifford was followed, in 1841 or 1842, by Adin Mann and wife. School was continued in this church several years. Just before this time, the Methodists had withdrawn from the union congregation and put up a small house of worship at Center and Division streets. In this house Mr. Mann taught in 1840. Subsequently, Mr. Bolles, the pastor, and others, taught in the same place.

"About 1844, the first regular schoolhouse was built. It was erected by private subscription, and stood on the ground now occupied by the postoffice. Miss Harvey, afterward Mrs. Paul R. Wright, taught in this building two or three years, and then was succeeded by others. But the rapid growth of the town made additional school accommodations necessary, and in 1845 Mr. R. W. Padelford circulated a subscription paper to raise funds for the erection of a new schoolhouse. As a result, the old brick was commenced soon after, although it was not completed until 1847, nor formally dedicated until January, 1848. The building was opened January 3, 1848, with Mr. Ballard, principal of high school, salary $400 per year, and Mrs. Ballard and Miss Esther M. Graves, afterward Mrs. Jay J. Town, of Des Moines, Iowa, assistants. At that time it was the finest school building in this part of the state, and, far and near, there was no little talk about the 'big schoolhouse at Elgin.' Before the building was fully completed, Mrs. Lucy Lovell taught a select school in one of the lower rooms, being the first school taught in the building. From this time educational matters progressed, marked by nothing of special interest till 1851. It should be noted, that up to this time all the schools had been sustained by

HIGH SCHOOL, ELGIN.

OLD HIGH SCHOOL, ELGIN, BUILT IN 1857.

the payment of rate bills. No tax for educational purposes had been levied; no public revenue had been received; no 'free schools' had been known in the state. A radical change was now inaugurated. The legislature passed an act authorizing the levy of a tax for the support of free schools, and the next year, at a school meeting held in the old brick, the first tax levied in the state of Illinois for free schools, was voted in this city, and the tax afterward collected.

"The Elgin Seminary was established in the spring of 1851, by the Misses E. and E. E. Lord, now of Chicago. It was designed, principally, for the education of young ladies, though, during part of the time, several young gentlemen were admitted. The school was first taught in the basement of the Congregational church, and a house on DuPage street. In January, 1852, the 'Elgin house,' which stood where the Congregational church now stands, was purchased, and soon after fitted up for the purposes of the seminary. It then embraced not only the most of what was known as the 'Elgin Boarding house,' corner of Chicago and Center streets, but the house next east of it, and afforded ample accommodations for a large number of pupils. In its new quarters the school was well patronized, and hundreds shared its benefits. Among its principals were Rev. Daniel S. Dickinson, and A. R. Wright, Esq. Among its teachers were Miss Emily Lord (who was also the business manager), Miss Ellen E. Lord, Miss A. Town, Miss Towner, Miss Ballard, Miss L. Graves, Mrs. Mary L. Dickinson, Mrs. Martha A. Lord, Miss Mary Blair, Miss Clara Edgecomb, Miss Irene Perine and others. The school was continued until the summer of 1856, when it was decided to use the building for other purposes.

"In 1854 the schools, by special charter from the legislature, were brought under the control of the city, and Edmund Gifford was elected superintendent. The schools opened with Mr. Curtiss principal in district No. 1, and Mr. Cole in No. 2. Mr. Curtiss was succeeded by Mr. Bicknell, October 18. Mr. F. S. Heywood became his successor, January 21, 1856. November 10, 1855, the new schoolhouse in district No. 3 was dedicated, and Mr. Dagget employed as principal of the school, October 26. February 28, 1856, Mr. Dagget was discharged and Miss Jenques employed to take his place. July 3, 1856, Paul R. Wright entered on the duties of superintendent. The schools opened September 1, with F. S. Heywood principal of grammar school in Second ward, and Harry Cole principal of south school. Mr. Wright resigned the superintendency November 18, 1856. No successor was appointed until December 10, when Dr. Thomas Kerr filed the necessary bond, and entered upon the duties of the office. The winter term opened January 10, with an enrollment of four hundred and fifty pupils. To curtail expenses, the services of Mr. Cole were dispensed with at the close of the spring term of 1857. Dr. Kerr resigned the superintendency August 4, 1857, and Mr. Edmund Gifford was elected his successor, September 1, 1857.

"The schools opened September 7, with the following board of education: Rev. A. J. Joslyn, Jerome J. Smith, Charles Morgan and H. Hamilton. There were five schools on the east side of the river and two on the west side. Mr. Canfield was principal at the old brick until September 20, and F. S. Heywood,

the former teacher, was employed to fill the vacancy, at a salary of $1,000 per year. During this year, 1857, the new brick was erected, on Kimball street, and, November 14, the high school moved in procession from the old brick to their new quarters. November 18, the building was dedicated with a good deal of eclat. Addresses were made by several gentlemen and a good time was had. On the whole it was a prosperous year for the schools. In June, 1859, Robert Blenkiron was elected superintendent, but kept no records of the schools. He resigned April 10, 1860, and Mr. J. B. Newcomb was elected his successor. Mr. Newcomb served as superintendent till July 3, 1866. During a portion of this time the schools were conducted with a view to the strictest economy. Mr. Heywood taught during the spring term of 1860 as principal of the high school, at a salary of $1,000, and from the fall of 1860 to the spring of 1861, at the rate of $900 a year. Mr. E. C. Lovell became principal of the high school in the spring of 1862. During that term the principal of the grammar school received $1.25 per day and the assistants $1.00 per day. Mr. Lovell was continued in 1862-3 at a salary of $475, and the female teachers at $200. In 1863-4, Mr. Lovell was paid $600; his assistants $250, and the other teachers $212.50. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Lovell laid aside the 'birch' and took the sword in defense of his country. He was succeeded by Mrs. Wing (wife of W. H. Wing, who presented Wing park to the city), a teacher long and favorably known to this community. Mr. Burr Lewis succeeded Mrs. Wing in the fall of 1865, but remained only two terms, when in turn Mrs. Wing was appointed his successor. The number of public schools taught during the successive years, from 1859 to 1866, was nine; number of teachers employed, ten; the average attendance during those years was, respectively, 427, 420, 410, 420, 474, 440 and 468. In 1860 there were 754 children in the city between five and twenty-one years of age; in 1862, 1,096, and a total population of 3,012; in 1864, 1,221, and a population of 3,201. In 1866 Rev. N. C. Clark became superintendent. A. S. Barry was appointed principal of the high school and N. E. Leach principal of the North school, west side. Mr. Barry failing to accept the appointment, J. Thorp became principal, with Mrs. Wing as assistant. January 7, 1867, James Sly succeeded Mr. Thorp, and Mary E. Raymond, Mrs. Wing. The next term, April 15, W. H. Brydges, an accomplished scholar and a thorough teacher, became principal at a salary of $1,000. He remained the following year at $1,200. C. E. Lee took charge of the grammar school in the old brick, and Miss S. F. Lawrence began her labors in the primary department, North school, east side, at a salary of $300. She became principal of the grammar school in the old Baptist church. Jennie C. Cox (Jennings) began her labors in 1862. In 1864 Helen M. Keogh (O'Neil) was employed. In 1865 Nellie Lynd engaged in the work of the teacher, but retired in 1873. Cecil C. Harvey, who is still remembered among our teachers, began in 1866, during Mr. Clark's superintendency. About 1867 two new schoolhouses were built, one in the First ward and the other in what is now the Sixth ward. The two would accommodate ninety-six pupils.

"In the fall of 1867 Sanders' old readers were exchanged for his new Union readers, and Warren's geographies were adopted, thus securing a greater uniformity of text books. A fuller and more definite course of study was pre-

pared for all the schools. In the high schools a three years' course was adopted, which included all the branches usually taught in high schools.

"In the summer of 1868 Rev. H. Slade was appointed superintendent, and C. F. Kimball principal of the high school, with salary of $1,200 per year, and Miss Emily J. Brigham assistant, salary $500, which positions they filled till the summer vacation of 1869, when Mr. Kimball was appointed superintendent but still remained principal of the high school, salary $1,400, continuing as such till the summer of 1873.

"During the summer vacation of 1869 Mr. Kimball was directed by the trustees to take the enumeration of the children for school purposes, to which he added a complete census of the city, with the following results:

White children from 6 years to 21 years	1,545
Colored children from 6 years to 21 years	30
Total number of children	1,575
The white population of the city was	4,804
The colored population of the city was	91
Grand total of all was	4,895

"The schools were regraded during the year and a more systematic course was adopted, including a two-years' course each for the primary and intermediate departments, a three-years' course in the grammar school, and a four-years' course in the high school. As thus organized the pupils made good progress. More school room was needed, and the old stone, or Baptist, church was purchased by the city council for $5,000, and three schools were opened in 1870, enrolling nearly two hundred children, forming a primary, intermediate and grammar department. Mrs. A. S. Wing was employed as principal of the grammar school, which position she held till the close of the fall term of 1871, when she resigned.

In September, 1871, W. W. Kennedy was employed to teach vocal music in the schools, with a view of making it one of the branches of education. Although at first many doubts were expressed as to the feasibility of teaching young children to read music, and to sing by note, yet a fair trial was given, and he continued his work with good success, teaching in all the grades, from the primary to the high school.

"In 1872 the course of study was revised, and published in pamphlet form; also a 'Syllabus of Oral Lessons' for primary and intermediate schools. As revised, there were eleven grades from the primary to the high school. The first, second, third and fourth composed the primary department, the fifth, sixth and seventh the intermediate, and the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh the grammar department. Two courses of study were adopted for the high school—the English course and the classical course, each requiring four years for its completion. At the close of the school year of 1872, the first class of three young ladies, Misses Helen C. Kimball, Euphemia A. Martin and Julia A. DuBois, graduated from the high school. The exercises were held at the DuBois Opera House, June 27. Each graduate read an essay, and received a diploma from the superintendent.

"At the municipal election held in March, 1873, the question whether the schools should be organized under the general school law of the state or remain under the control of the city was submitted to a vote of the people, the result in favor of the change.

"At a subsequent election held in April, M. B. Baldwin, J. B. Newcomb, E. S. Joslyn, A. S. Barry, W. F. Lynch and A. S. Moxon were elected a board of education, who came into power the following July. During the summer vacation the new board erected a two-story school building to be used for primary and intermediate schools. Mr. Kimball was reemployed as superintendent and Miss A. A. Clement principal of the high school. A class of five young ladies graduated from the high school June 28, 1873. In the graduating class of 1874 were six young ladies and one young man—Edward S. Doney—he being the first male graduate from the high school. In 1875 a class of ten—seven ladies and three gentlemen—was graduated. There was then connected with the schools a superintendent and a corps of twenty-two teachers and an enrollment of 1,103 pupils.

"We close this article by referring briefly to our school buildings. However much we may prize our graded course of instruction, we must acknowledge that our school buildings are very inferior and lack the capacity to accommodate all the children. But we are glad to chronicle the fact that the school board are taking steps to procure the erection of suitable buildings, and we trust that when the next history and directory shall be published this city can boast of as good school accommodations as any in the state."

The report of the superintendent of schools for 1908 shows the following:

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

Superintendent and assistants	5
Principals	12
High school	21
Grades	82
Total	120
Men	9
Women	111
Total	120

PUPILS ENROLLED.

Boys	2,229
Girls	2,148
Total	4,377

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

Grades	3,048
High school	545

Table showing per cent of enrollment in high school who have graduated:

1896-97	7.8
1897-98	6.2

1898-99	8.4
1899-00	11.7
1900-01	12.8
1901-02	9.3
1902-03	13.2
1903-04	11.4
1904-05	12.9
1905-06	11.7
1906-07	11.5
1907-08	16.6

The following report made to the superintendent of schools by his assistants will best show the status of the schools at the present time and as compared to the situation in an early day as shown by the first article above:

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Robert I. White, Superintendent of Schools:

In accordance with your request I present herewith a report of the work done in the primary grades during the year closing June 12, 1908:

Reading—Experience teaches that in the complicated process of teaching reading the teacher must use all methods to some extent, because reading and the coordinated subject—writing—involve all the ear, eye, mouth and hand centers. The first reading lessons have been taught from the blackboard. Great care has been exercised throughout these grades to make the pupils familiar with all new words as wholes before attempting to read sentences in which these words occur. Systematic phonic drills were introduced early in the first term of the first year and carried through the third year in order to train the pupils to become self-reliant, to secure good articulation and accurate enunciation. The pupils have read not only the number of books required by the course of study but several supplementary books supplied by the traveling library. There has been an unusual interest taken in oral reading during the school year. Dramatization of reading lessons has been an interesting feature in some rooms, especially room one in the Franklin school and room four in the Sheridan school. It has been gratifying to note the interest shown by parents in this feature of the school work.

Literature—The work in this subject has been closely related to reading and language and has consisted of reading, listening to and memorizing rhymes and poems, in listening to the reading or telling fairy tales, myths and stories and their oral reproduction. Through literature it seems to us life's relationships are truly and justly pictured in terms that pupils can understand, making the good attractive, the base ugly, rewarding virtue, punishing wrongdoing, thus awakening and influencing the moral judgment of the pupils.

Language—Lessons of the first three grades have been closely related to the literature, reading, nature study, history and geography work. In two first-grade rooms miniature farms have been constructed on sand tables. The sight of the sprouting seeds, waving grass, rustling corn, the pond, the house, the barn, the chickens, etc., furnished food for thought and unlocked timid

lips. In one room the peaceful farm on "Memorial day" was turned into a camp with its row of tents, its flag, its guns and sentinels.

Dictation—Exercises in dictation have been used in the first grade and carried through the fourth in order to train pupils in spelling, use of capitals, punctuation marks and paragraphing. In no other way, it seems to us, can these mechanics of written composition be so effectively and economically taught. Fourth grade pupils have become familiar with the first one hundred pages in Southworth's "New Lessons in Language." They have written at least two short compositions a month. In some rooms pupils have been required to look over their own written work carefully before handing it in, in order to correct their mistakes. All the work has been corrected.

Nature Study—It is difficult to confine nature study to regular periods, and to present it in such a way that the children may take an active part in the work. Some of the most valuable work is done before school, after school and during rest periods. During the past year pupils have filled the window boxes with good soil, planted seeds in them, cared for the growing plants and studied germination. They have also brought in whole plants from field and park and cared for them. They have learned something of seed distribution. They have observed birds and their habits. Some classes have visited Lord's park in order to study animals and their habits. Daily records of the weather have been kept on the board or on paper. At the end of the month the number of sunny days and the number of cloudy days have been counted and the prevailing winds noted.

Geography and History—"The study of the home neighborhood is the key to the study of the world." The third grade children have studied the physical features, food products, plan of city, water supply, manner of lighting and a few of the industries of their own town. They have constructed maps of the school room, the school yard, neighborhood, the city and the county. They have taken real or imaginary trips to nearly all the important points of interest in and about Elgin. They have gleaned from "The Seven Little Sisters," "In Field and Pasture" and other books some knowledge of how people live in warm and in cold countries. They have learned the names and located on the school globes the continents, oceans, principal seas, gulfs, bays, straits and peninsulas of the world. In one school room the pupils made, in a sand box twelve by fourteen feet, a model of Elgin showing the physical features. In another room a stone quarry was well represented on a sand table. In history third grade children have become acquainted with the good Indian chief Shabbona, with the two noble pioneers, James T. and Hezekiah Gifford, with the hardships endured and the pleasures enjoyed by Elgin's early settlers. Portions of the history work have been emphasized by illustrations and by constructive work. In the fourth grade the assigned work in Frye's "Elementary Geography" has been completed. The pictures in the textbook being excellent and suggestive have been profitably used in the study of the different countries. Fairbank's "Home Geography," for supplementary work, has been valuable in arousing interest and discussion. Drills in location of places on globes and maps have been given once a week. A brief "History of Illinois," compiled by Miss Bateman, principal of the George P. Lord school, has been

ELGIN ACADEMY.

ABBY C. WING SCHOOL, ELGIN.

thoroughly appreciated by teachers and pupils. Some of the topics discussed are food, clothing, shelter, sports and warfare of the Indians and the early settlers of the state. Here again constructive work has played an important part in making pioneer history seem more real. Pupils have constructed in miniature from wood, mud, large and small twigs, paper, etc., log houses, forts, flatboats, rafts, dugouts and wigwams.

Arithmetic—In the first and second grades emphasis has been placed on constructive work rather than formal number work. Our experienced teachers say that when properly taught it gives the finest mental discipline of any study in the primary grades. Through this work pupils have been taught to measure, to add, subtract, multiply and divide, using small numbers; also to use the fractions one-half, one-third and one-fourth. In the third and fourth grades Walsh's "Primary Arithmetic" has been followed. More time, however, has been given to the abstract work than to problems requiring exercise of the reasoning powers. Original problems given by pupils with reference to articles bought and sold at stores and elsewhere have proved valuable in teaching children to observe and think. During the past term emphasis has been placed on drills in the forty-five combinations in order to strengthen weak places in addition. The aim in the fourth grade has been to make classes as strong as possible in the four fundamental processes, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. In some third and fourth grade rooms "model stores" have been kept by pupils one day a week. From these stores they would buy supplies. This concrete work has aided pupils in understanding the meaning of problems in the book and taught them something of the use of money.

Spelling—In the first and second grades pupils have been taught to spell by visualizing, by dictation, by building with letter forms and phonograms and by memorizing short lists of words. In grades three and four Reed's "Primary Speller" has been used with fairly good results. Both oral and written spelling have been used, because some children learn through the eye and some through the ear. Results in spelling always seem meager compared with the time and energy put on the lessons by teachers and pupils.

Physiology has had a place in the first two grades, but in no really formal way. Teachers, however, have taken occasion frequently to teach simple facts of healthy living, of which the children could make immediate use.

In the third grade four lessons a week have been given for the required ten weeks. In the fourth grade a textbook has been used. Stress has been laid on the effect of alcoholic drinks and tobacco on the growing child.

Physical culture has probably not received the attention it merits. One period a day, however, has been devoted in grades one and two to rhythm; that is, to marching, running, skipping, etc., to music. In some of the third and fourth grade rooms games that require alertness, observation and judgment have been practiced daily.

Penmanship—When pupils first enter school they show a decided lack of muscular control and for this reason the early writing has been done on the blackboard, where large free movements are possible. In the second and third grades improvement has been slow and the result of much patient practice,

because pupils at this time still seem unable to control and coordinate their muscles. Pupils have not used pen and ink until they reached the third grade. In grades three and four copybooks have been used.

Manual Training—The day that contains the manual training hour has always been hailed with delight by the boys and girls in the third and fourth grades. It has often proved true that pupils who care nothing for books and who are slow to learn do good handwork and find delight in it. Handwork has been an aid in securing good order. Pupils in these grades have made reed and raffia baskets and made burlap holders, button and school bags, doll rugs and hammocks, portfolios and many other useful articles.

Notwithstanding the interruption in the school work caused by contagious diseases, the number of children promoted in the first four grades is equal to that of former years.

In closing I would thank all teachers for their cooperation, the experienced teachers for frank and valuable suggestions, and our superintendent for appreciation and encouragement. Respectfully,

JENNIE TAZEWELL, Assistant Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF MUSIC.

Mr. Robert I. White, Superintendent of Schools:

I herewith submit to you a report of the work done in music during the past year:

With few variations the usual program has been followed in the music department this year. In the grades each room has been visited once in two weeks. Afternoons have been devoted to the high school work. The progress has been very marked this year owing to the earnest work of the teachers and to the interest and enthusiasm of teachers and pupils which has come through the use of new material and methods.

In the primary grades the children have learned about sixty new songs. Through these rote songs the child has gained a broad musical experience—along the artistic side. Later these songs are to be used as the basis for the technical study of music in the higher grades.

The work of the intermediate grades has shown a distinct advance from imitation song singing to definite sight-reading work. The work has been difficult in these grades this year, as we have made an earnest effort to master the rythmic problems as presented in the songs and exercises in the first and second books. The results have been satisfactory. Every pupil below the eighth grade has sung alone at least twice each week. This individual work has done much to establish music on a firm basis and to make the pupil independent. From the third grade to the eighth written work has been done every day, from dictation or memory.

The grammar grades have gained in taste and technique this year, thus laying a good foundation for chorus singing in the high school.

More than three hundred pupils in the high school selected music as part of their course, and this number was divided into three choruses. The Laurel Song Book, Beacon Songs No. 2 and supplementary octavo music furnished

material for study. Two glee clubs were organized, one composed of fifty girls and the other of sixteen boys. Two rehearsals were held each week, one during the fifth period and the other one hour after school. These clubs furnished music for all high school programs and were a valuable addition to high school life. The principal musical event during the year in the high school was a concert by the glee clubs and chorus, assisted by Maude Fenlon Bollman, soloist.

The Girls' Glee club sang the "Song-Cycle," "The Lady of Shalott"; the Boys' Glee club sang college songs, and the chorus rendered Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer," Strauss' "Waltz Song," "In Vienna Woods."

This work has been of great value to high school students, giving them an acquaintance with and a love for the best in music.

Thanking the superintendent, the board of education and the teachers for their appreciation and cooperation, I am, respectfully,

Rose E. Judson, Supervisor of Music.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF DRAWING.

Mr. Robert I. White, Superintendent of Schools:

The following report of my department for the past year is respectfully submitted:

The Prang "Text Books of Art Education" have been in use during the past year, as in the two previous years, and the printed outline of the course of study has been practically followed. We have found this outline broad enough to allow of considerable variety in the treatment of any subject and have tried to bring into emphasis in each room the side of the subject showing greatest need, as, for example, appreciation of form or of color, handling of materials or judgment as to arrangement and spacing.

The first half of the year more emphasis was placed on the proper handling of material, such as charcoal, water colors or pencil and on careful observation and accurate representation of what was seen. In the last half we spent more thought on the arrangement of our subject, the balancing of light and dark for best effect, harmony of color and other things that pertain to design in the broadest sense. Through this work we have tried to keep each child to better judgment as to the making or choosing of useful and beautiful things.

Throughout the year we have tried to make practical what has been learned by the making of small articles suggested by the days of special interest to the children, such as Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, Christmas, the birthdays of poets and patriots, Valentine's day, Easter, Arbor day and others. Books and portfolios were also made and decorated, to be used in connection with other school work, uniting, as far as possible, the drawing with all other subjects in the curriculum. A great variety of articles was made in December for Christmas gifts, mostly of paper and cardboard. In some of the rooms bits of cloth were used in making needle books, penwipers, broomholders, and so forth. Several seventh and eighth grade rooms did stenciling of linen and cotton goods, making sofa pillow covers, curtains for windows or bookcase, table scarfs, laundry bags and other articles for home use. We found all this

work brought growth in appreciation of good workmanship, and we are hoping to see a marked improvement in the judgment of the children in the selection or the making of things which are of interest to them.

We are trying to cultivate good taste in the children of the schools by showing them how to find the best and most beautiful in all their surroundings, whether it be in sky, trees, birds and flowers or in pictures, furniture, clothes or books. We want to teach each child to choose from his surroundings what is finest and most fitting, and as a citizen, great or small, to see that he may produce the most useful and beautiful of its kind.

The cordial interest and enthusiastic cooperation of our principals and teachers has made it possible to accomplish much in the past year, and we have reason to hope for still greater advancement in the year to come.

Very respectfully, BERTHA H. HEISE.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF MANUAL TRAINING.

Mr. Robert I. White, Superintendent of Schools:

Some form of manual training has been given in all grades, from the first to the ninth, inclusive. Grades one and two have been given paper cutting and folding, clay modeling and weaving. Grade three has been given sewing on burlap samples with yarn, weaving of mats, clay modeling and paper construction. Grade four has been given weaving of raffia and reed baskets, weaving of mats from designs worked out in school, burlap school bags, broomholders and cardboard construction from drawings made by the pupils. During the first half of the year the boys and girls in the fifth and sixth grades were given cardboard construction. Through that work they became familiar with the more common geometric forms. Before making the models an accurate working drawing of them was made. During the second half of the year the girls were given sewing, beginning with a sampler, on which they learned the use of the needle and thimble, even and uneven basting, running and back stitch, French seam, hemming, gathering, basting and stitching gathers, and setting in of gathers. When time permitted application of these operations was made in making aprons, desk bags, work bags, towels, pillow cases and underskirts. The boys were given work with twigs and thin wood, using a sloyd knife, rule, square, nails, sandpaper and stain. Easels, cardracks, beds, tables, chairs and settees were made almost entirely of twigs, which were gathered by the boys themselves. Their drawings were made to a scale of one-sixth of the size of real furniture. After making these articles in school some of the boys made full-size pieces at home.

In grades seven and eight the work of the boys has been bench work in wood. They have been taught the correct method of using the tools, have become better acquainted with the nature and uses of some kinds of wood, and some of the principles of construction have been learned. While the boys were doing their bench work the girls were taught sewing, taking up the work where they left off the previous year. They were taught overhanding, overcasting, herringbone stitch, felling, hemming on patch, sewing on lace, darning and making buttonholes. A practical application of these operations was

made in the making of towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, sleeves, making of buttonholes, darning stockings, table covers, fancy aprons and mending of clothing.

Each pupil in grades five, six, seven and eight made a portfolio with cloth back and covered with cover paper. These were made for their written compositions. A sand table, map frame and art display frame were made by eighth grade boys for use in their own schools.

In the high school the work has been three-fifths bench work in wood and two-fifths mechanical drawing. The bench work has been the teaching of the basic principles of construction underlying the different processes of woodworking and becoming familiar with the proper method of using tools. A careful study of the several kinds of wood as to their nature, uses and habitat was made. The measurement of lumber was studied. The various methods of wood finishing was practiced. All projects were made from an accurate working drawing, which was made from a freehand sketch dimensioned. The mechanical drawing taught consisted of geometrical problems, orthographic projection of points, lines, solids, intersection of solids and development of surfaces.

COST OF MATERIALS AND NEW EQUIPMENT.

Lumber, high school	$ 43.61
Lumber, grades seven and eight	169.45
Lumber, grade six	2.50
Hardware, high school	19.22
Hardware, grades six, seven and and eight	43.15
Paints, varnishes and stains, high school	10.15
Paints, varnishes and stains, grades seven and eight	7.00
Cardboard and material for portfolios—	
Grades four, five, six, seven and eight	113.28
Glue for all grades	25.88
New tools for high school	105.96
	$540.20

Respectfully submitted,

SINCLAIR J. WORK, Supervisor of Manual Training.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Robert I. White, Superintendent of Schools:

Submitted with this special report are the regular tabulated reports giving the enrollment by grades, the enrollment and average daily attendance by months and semesters, the number promoted to the high school and the number entering from June, 1901, to date, and the number and percentage of whole enrollment graduating each year. The semester reports of the teachers, giving lists of their classes with grades, promotions and work covered, are arranged according to subjects and prepared for binding.

The reports above mentioned, as well as those on file in the office relating to the grading of pupils, indicate that the year of 1907 and 1908 has been one

of growth and advancement for the school. The following table, showing the enrollment and average daily attendance from 1900 to date, shows that with the exception of two years there has been a fairly constant increase. The reports will show that the number entering those two years was below the average:

	Enrollment for year.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.
1900-1901	507	441	418
1901-1902	550	470	447
1902-1903	538	456	436
1903-1904	535	449	422
1904-1905	594	498	477
1905-1906	586	507	492
1906-1907	643	567	531
1907-1908	662	566	545

The increase in attendance is due not mainly to increase in population, nor to the larger number entering the high school. It is due to the fact that pupils are remaining in school better than formerly. The following table shows the number leaving school during each school year from 1900 to date:

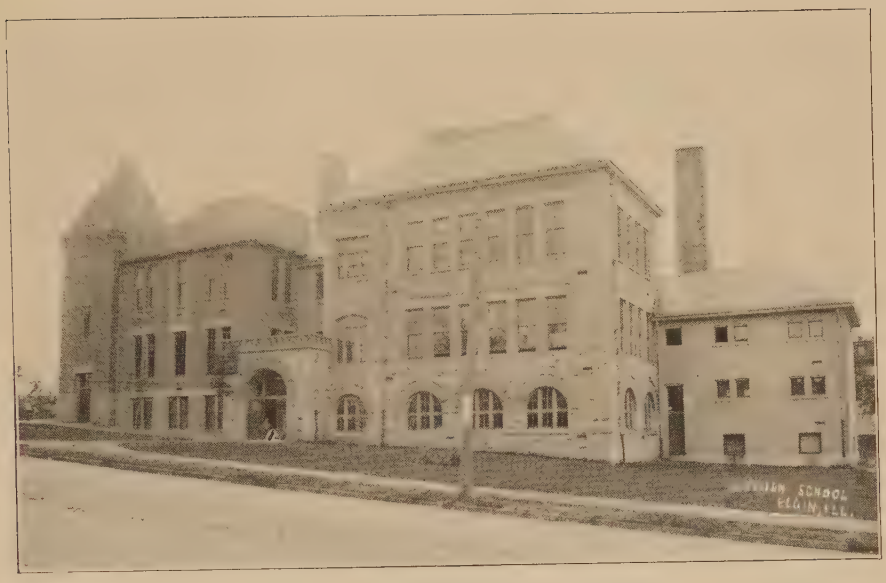
	Left school first semester.	Left school second semester.	Total.
1901-1902	37	57	94
1902-1903	54	102	155
1903-1904	14	80	94
1904-1905	18	87	105
1905-1906	21	35	56
1906-1907	31	50	81
1907-1908	15	37	52

That the number leaving school within the last few years has been lower than in former years is more significant when we remember that it has been during a period of marked industrial and commercial activity, with urgent demand for labor.

As a result of fewer dropping out of school the percentage of those that entered, remaining to graduate, has been rapidly increasing. Below is given a table showing the number entering and the number and percentage remaining to graduate in classes graduated since 1900:

NUMBER ENTERED.

		Total entered.
January, 1897	124	
September, 1897	97—	221
January, 1898	57	
September, 1898	82—	139
January, 1899	88	
September, 1899	114—	202
January, 1900	96	



LINCOLN SCHOOL, ELGIN.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL, ELGIN.

September,	1900	102— 198
January,	1901	79
September,	1901	117— 196
January,	1902	70
September,	1902	104— 174
January,	1903	65
September,	1903	97— 162
January,	1904	99
September,	1904	120— 219

NUMBER GRADUATED.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Per cent of number that entered.
June,	1901	33	32	65	30
June,	1902	18	33	51	36
June,	1903	16	55	71	35
June,	1904	24	37	61	31
June,	1905	27	50	77	39
June,	1906	15	54	69	40
June,	1907	24	50	74	45
June,	1908	57	53	110	50

Mr. Francis G. Blair, superintendent of public instruction for the state of Illinois, says our school is graduating a remarkably high percentage of its pupils, and has asked for a copy of the table above to incorporate in his next official bulletin.

These indications of a keener interest in school work on the part of pupils and an increasing appreciation of the value of the education the school gives are supported by the class records of the teachers, showing the quantity and quality of work done in the different departments of the school. We have never had so large a number doing excellent work.

Several causes have been operating to bring the school to its present efficiency. First of these is the good interest in education shown by the patrons of the school and the just estimate of the value of secondary education in preparation for efficient living. Second is the strong corps of teachers with a fine enthusiasm for their work and high ideals for their pupils. Complementing this is the strong teaching force in the grades, giving adequate preparation and zest for the work the high school is to offer. Third is careful supervision of both the elementary and high school courses and a proper adjustment of the work of the school to the preparation and needs of the pupil. The fourth cause is the healthful school spirit, genuine loyalty to the school, that pervades the whole student body.

The work in the "manual arts" in the form of manual training and domestic science and the laboratory work of the sciences makes more apparent to the pupil the relation of his studies to everyday life, and so increases his inclination to stay in school. More of the practical has added interest to the work in science. In physics, problems involving the reading of gas and electric

meters, the relative efficiency and cost of electric and gas lights, the cost of power supplied by the electric motor as compared with actual horsepower, etc., have been appreciated more than the ordinary problems found in the text. In chemistry tests for preservatives and adulterants in foods, finding percentage of butter fat in milk and the percentage of carbon dioxide in the air as found in the different rooms in the building, thus determining if our ventilating system is adequate, and many like applications of the subject have changed it from the abstract to the concrete and practical. The tendency is toward a better recognition in schools generally of the culture value of what we term hand training. A class is already formed for the added year in our course in manual training.

A large number of the graduates are going to college. More than fifty of this year's class have already announced their intention of going to college. Many will decide later. Among the colleges and universities in which we shall have students next year are University of Illinois, University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin, Northwestern University, Beloit College, Rockford College, Northwestern College, Wheaton College, Lombard College, Armour Institute, Cornell University, Brown University, Amherst College, Dartmouth College, Williams College, Mount Holyoke College, Wellesley College, Wells College, Western College for Women, Western University of Pennsylvania and University of Pennsylvania. Several will be in our state normal schools. In these and all schools that give certificate privilege our graduates are admitted without examination.

The plan of semi-annual promotions to the high school proves specially advantageous. It enables us to begin classes in nearly all subjects each semester and thus gives the pupil a better opportunity to get what he wants when he wants it. It enables some who because of sickness or other causes fall behind in credits to use the extra half year and graduate with their class. The majority of those that would finish in January remain in through the year and do extra work. Fifty-five of the class this year had more than the thirty-two credits required for graduation. The average number of credits for the class was above thirty-three.

Five public programs were given this year by the high school, namely, the ninth and tenth grade declamation contest, the junior exhibition, the senior declamation contest, the memorial exercises and the concert by the glee clubs and chorus. Each of these was of a high order and much appreciated by the school and its friends. There has been an increasing interest in reading and public speaking, due in part to the introduction of public speaking into the course. More than fifty elected work in it. It has been most helpful along the line of debating and extemporaneous speaking. It has increased the interest in the debates given in the classes in English. More of the pupils have spoken before the school at general exercises than formerly. We were more than creditably represented in four declamation contests offered by colleges. Edwin Hinsdell, of the junior class, won first place in the one given at Beloit College. With the work next year in charge of a special teacher with extended preparation it should be particularly strong.

The "Students' Loan Fund," in the hands of the treasurer, Mrs. Effie Morgan Tapper, has done excellent service in helping deserving students to a college education. We have been able to add nothing to it this year, as there were no profits from the Mirror. At the middle of the year it was changed from a monthly to a weekly publication, and the subscription and advertising rates could not then be changed for the year. The paper is more helpful to the school in its present form.

The "Art Fund" was increased $106.78 by the combined net receipts of the public entertainments, including the concert by the glee clubs. The fund was drawn upon to the extent of twenty-five dollars in part payment for the second-hand piano purchased last year. The remainder of the fund will be used to purchase slides for a stereopticon to be used in the various departments of the school.

Since the publication of the last report of this kind the new part of the building has been completed and occupied. It is excellent, well lighted, well heated and well ventilated. The new laboratories prove to have been well designed. They are among the best to be found anywhere. But the building as a whole is not adequate. The manual training and drawing are still housed in the Franklin building. For the other work there are not as many class rooms as there are teachers. We need an auditorium, where the school can meet in a body, see itself as a whole and get the influence and inspiration of so large a body of students. It would add unity and school spirit. Such a room is needed for public entertainments given by the school. In the building when completed there should be a well-equipped gymnasium for physical training for all. Such training for all would be much better than the more intensive training for the few that make up our athletic teams. Respectfully submitted,

W. L. Goble, Principal of High School.

ELGIN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library of Elgin was formally opened March 19, 1874. The rooms were densely filled by the cultured citizens of Elgin and speeches were made by several leading gentlemen of the city amid much enthusiasm and enjoyment. L. H. Yarwood was the first librarian, the library being located on the third floor of the old Home Bank block, then but three stories high. It was afterward removed to the new block just east of the bridge, on the south side of Chicago street, now the book bindery, where Miss Cecil Harvey was librarian. She continued in that capacity until her death, when Miss Katherine Abbott, the present librarian, was selected.

The ground on which the beautiful Gail Borden Library now stands was presented to the city by Messrs. A. B. and Sam Church, and is the library pride of Elgin. This splendid donation was presented with the single condition that the town library should adopt the name of Gail Borden. To place a suitable structure on the lot the city voted to allow the directors nine thousand dollars. The new building is one hundred and twenty by fifty-two feet, two stories high, and has a very pleasing architectural appearance. The entire building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The new library was

opened with appropriate ceremonies on February 22, 1903, and represents an outlay of fifteen thousand dollars and contains over sixteen thousand volumes. The Gail Borden Public Library occupies an ideal location for its purposes, but one block either way from two of the main lines of street cars, yet it is upon a wide, quiet thoroughfare, bordered with lovely lawns and great shady trees, fronting on Spring and extending from Milwaukee to Division streets, with a wide alley in the rear; its broad windows command all the light nature bestows. The large, artistically decorated reading room, with the wide, inviting armchairs, containing newspapers from the entire country and magazines galore, was patronized by over fifty thousand readers during the last year.

THE ELGIN ACADEMY.

Professor A. G. Sears, then principal, wrote as follows in 1875:

"The original charter of the Elgin Academy was granted to Solomon Hamilton, Colton Knox, George McClure, Vincent C. Lovell, Luther Herrick, Reuben Jenne and Burgess Truesdell by an act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, approved February 22, 1839. In 1843 an unsuccessful attempt was made to erect a building and establish a school under this charter, as appears from the records of that date.

"In 1848 the Free Will Baptists laid on the grounds now occupied by the academy the foundation of a college, to be called the Northern Illinois College. This property was purchased in 1855 by a stock company organized under the charter of 1839, as amended February 14, 1855, with the following board of trustees: B. W. Raymond, B. Truesdell, William C. Kimball, A. J. Joslyn, O. Davidson, M. C. Town, A. Adams, Solomon Hamilton, John Hill and Dr. Joseph Tefft.

"This amended charter still remains in force. Its liberal spirit is manifest from some of its provisions:

" 'Section 7. The said institution shall be open to all religious denominations, and the profession of no particular religious faiths shall be required, either of officers or pupils.'

"That it contemplated a school of a high order may be inferred from an extract from section 2: 'The corporation shall have power to confer on such persons as may be worthy such academical or honorary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions in like cases.'

"The initiatory steps toward the above mentioned transfer were taken in 1854, as is seen from the report of the proceedings of the trustees at a meeting held at the Waverly house August 12 of the same year:

" 'On motion,

" 'Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of A. J. Joslyn, Dr. J. Tefft and O. Davidson, be appointed to examine the propositions made by the trustees of the Northern Illinois College to transfer their property to this board.

" 'On motion of A. Adams, A. J. Joslyn was appointed agent to procure subscriptions of stock. O. Davidson, Secretary.'

POSTOFFICE, ELGIN.

GAIL BORDEN PUBLIC LIBRARY, ELGIN.

"To the subscriptions thus obtained were added the smaller contributions of those who, thinking such an institution almost a necessity in the community, made willing sacrifices in its behalf. Yet a claim (since extinguished) of nearly three thousand dollars incumbered it as late as 1858. The school was opened for students December 1, 1856. Robert Blenkiron, a ripe scholar and successful teacher, was its first principal. He was followed in succession by James Sylla, Clark Braden, C. C. Wheeler, Dr. Nutting, W. T. Brydges, B. C. Cilley, A. S. Barry and A. G. Sears.

"Though the frequent change of principals, made necessary sometimes by death and at others by failing health, has been a serious obstacle in the way of the prosperity of the school, yet the useful and responsible positions in life filled by many of its graduates are the best possible evidence that it has been in the hands of earnest and able educators.

"Its war record, comprising, as it does, seven commissioned officers, six non-commissioned staff officers, twenty-one non-commissioned officers and twenty-three privates is alike honorable to teachers and students. Nine of its volunteers sealed their devotion to their country with their blood.

"In 1872 the law known as the 'new school law' was passed, requiring teachers to be examined, in addition to the common English branches, in 'the elements of the natural sciences, physiology and laws of health.' Elgin Academy introduced into its previously established normal department these studies, making them a specialty, and has sent out since that time a large number of teachers—a fact shown by the records in the county superintendent's office, and also recognized in the state superintendent's report for 1874.

"During the years 1873-4 the grounds were graded, a front fence built, walks constructed and new rooms fitted up at an expense of nearly fifteen hundred dollars. These more recent improvements, as well as the payment of the debt of 1858, are due to the determined efforts of the trustees (who have, from the first, in addition to their contributions of money, given freely of their time and labor, with no compensation but the knowledge that they were furnishing to the youth of Elgin and the surrounding country increased facilities for obtaining an education), aided by the friends of the institution both in the city and in the country. The board of trustees now (February, 1875) consists of Dr. Joseph Tefft, president; O. Davidson, secretary; M. C. Town, William C. Kimball, Hon. S. Wilcox, William G. Hubbard, B. W. Raymond, A. B. Hinsdell, Henry Sherman, I. C. Bosworth, Henry Bierman and Colonel John S. Wilcox.

"The courses of study in 1875 were as follows: Preparatory, normal, English, classical, Latin, scientific, college preparatory, and business.

"The number of students (winter term 1874-5) was two hundred and forty-seven."

Since the above was written the academy has made great and permanent improvements, until now it is on a lasting foundation as an endowed and affiliated academy of the Northwestern University. Professor A. G. Sears remained until 1881 and his departure was lamented by all connected with the school. Following him came Professor A. G. Wilson, 1881-83, of Lake Forest; Professor J. A. Schmidt, 1883-86, and Professor N. Thompson, 1886-90;

A. M. Mattoon, 1890-91; Alfred Welch, 1891-97; George P. Bacon, 1897-98; George N. Sleight (present incumbent) 1898-08.

In speaking of the securing of the endowment necessary to affiliate the academy with the university, Mrs. L. L. K. Becker, in her "History of the Academy," says:

"Scholarships were first offered to students under Professor Welch and also the Laura Davidson Sears medal for proficiency in mathematics. In June, 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Lord rubbed out the academy debt with seventy-eight hundred dollars. This kindness caused great satisfaction among all friends of the institution. The boys found it a happy occasion for a demonstration and marched through the streets at night, singing and shouting, and ending their display with their favorite song:

" 'On the banks of the old River Fox, my boys,
The academy ever more shall stand,
For has she not stood since the time of the flood?
And we hail her the best in the land.'

"The chorus was followed by their 'Slogan,' the academy yell.

"Professor Welch resigned in 1897 to take a position in Lake Forest. He left the academy in a flourishing condition, and he was universally regretted. He was succeeded by Professor George P. Bacon, A.M., of Beloit, whose steady, quiet course was in marked contrast to that of the man before him; but it was needed to tide over a critical period in the history of the school. Professor Bacon remained but one year, but long enough to leave the highest standard of upright living and teaching as an example to be followed.

"The present principal, Professor George Newton Sleight, came to the academy in 1898, and has been the director through many changes. He has identified himself with its greatest interest and has effected important movements. The affiliation with the Chicago University was the first one, which was a great step in advance. It commenced in 1899 and inspired great hopes. Those hopes were realized in larger facilities and in changed conditions. A laboratory for physics and one for chemistry were fitted up at considerable expense. Two teachers were added to the force and each teacher in the school was restricted to his specific subject. Physics no longer borrowed from mathematics, nor history from English. The university passed upon the choice of instructors, and upon the standing of students, from examinations submitted to it. Academy students were admitted directly to the University of Chicago courses of study. The announcement of the affiliation was considered mutually beneficial as an advertisement. The academy was still sustained by the tuitions and the trustees. The benefactions of Mr. and Mrs. Lord had been continuous for many years. A. B. Church was a liberal donor, and there were others.

"But there were signs of a change in the weather. There was a sentiment, even before it was spoken, that the academy might rest upon a larger body and not upon a small number of individuals, like the trustees. It had been intimated for some time that Mr. and Mrs. Lord were interested in so

many plans of benevolence that it would be impossible for them alone to support the academy. Mr. Church was no longer a trustee; others were silent. Dr. Harper felt it would be unwise to undertake the responsibility without a large endowment.

"The years 1901-02 were not encouraging ones to Professor Sleight at the academy. The serial subscriptions stopped and there were no overtures in sight; and yet this master of the ship knew that ever since the affiliation with Chicago University it had moved at a steadier, better rate of speed than ever before. The tuitions had steadily increased along with numbers. And being on the lookout, he descried a stately vessel not far away. But he pondered over all these things in his own mind.

" 'On the banks of the old River Fox, my boys,
The academy ever more shall stand,'

sang the students unwittingly—was it the little finger of destiny or was it the survival of the old thought of good? Who knows?

"As early as 1878 the idea of a fifty-thousand-dollar endowment for the academy was promulgated, with little result; again in 1887, with a like experience. Citizens who were patrons were often generous, but something more definite was needed. Two trustees passed away, leaving conditioned sums from their estates—but these gifts were never realized. Specious promises had raised expectations that were not fulfilled. Of the stockholders some were dead; some were no longer residents, and still others were indifferent except as to the final disposition to be made of academy property, upon which their ideas were clear and unmistakable.

"A meeting of the trustees was in progress late in the spring of 1902. During a slight pause in the rather somber discussion of the next move relating to academy interests, a messenger was announced and admitted, a student, who advanced and said: 'Some of the boys and girls of the school wish to help a little toward keeping it going.' And he withdrew, leaving a small canvas bag on the table. When opened the receptacle disclosed various sums of money to the amount of one hundred dollars.

"The close of the school year 1903 was near at hand before Professor Sleight beheld, alongside, the gallant Northwestern University he had signaled.

"After due conference and consideration an agreement was arranged between the trustees and the university by which the academy should be maintained as an institution of secondary and higher instruction. For this purpose five thousand dollars per year for five years, beyond tuitions, were pledged to the university, for the use of Elgin Academy, beside the assurance of a bequest to the academy of forty thousand dollars (since paid) from President and Mrs. Lord. For this sum certificates of academy stock were issued to President and Mrs. Lord, who in July, 1903, turned the shares over to the university. The Woman's Club and several other stockholders donated their stock directly to the university, which has thus secured a controlling interest in the management of the institution, although it does not bind itself to use any of the funds of the university for the support of Elgin Academy.

"In this manner was effected the affiliation of 1903.

"The amended charter of 1885 remains in force, the institution is still unsectarian and undenominational, though 'pervaded by Christian ideals.'

"The close of fifty years shows the value of a great thought and its influence in this fair valley of the west."

THE ILLINOIS NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, one of the best institutions of its class west of the Alleghany mountains, is situated on the west bank of Fox river, about a mile southwest of Elgin. The view of Fox river, the railroads and surrounding country, from the upper portico in front of the hospital, though not so extensive nor so striking as similar scenery in a mountainous or hilly country, is yet full of quiet beauty and never fails to impress the visitor.

The hospital farm contains about four hundred and eighty acres, of which one hundred and fifty were donated to the institution by the citizens of Elgin, and the remainder was purchased by the state. The ground slopes gradually upward from the river and the buildings stand on an elevated plateau, three thousand feet from the river bank and seventy feet above the water level. The main river road passes through the farm in front of the hospital. The grounds immediately surrounding the building are to be laid out in walks and drives and handsomely ornamented with shrubbery and forest trees.

The general plan of the edifice includes a center building, with two irregularly shaped wings, and a rear building for the domestic department and machinery. The center building is occupied by the officers and employes, the north wing by female patients, and the south wing by male patients. The frontage of the main or center building is sixty-two feet, and that of each wing five hundred and twelve feet, making an entire frontage of one thousand and eighty-six feet. The central structure is four stories, and the wings three stories in height, built of Dundee brick, with stone caps and sills from the quarries near Joliet, giving the whole a very substantial and imposing appearance.

The hospital boasts a full equipment of modern improvements in the way of speaking tubes, dust flues, hot and foul air ducts, fire apparatus, railways and dumb waiters for distributing food, double-bladed iron fans for forced ventilation, rotary washing machines, a centrifugal wringer, appliances for steam cooking, library, chapel, amusement hall, etc., etc. The wards, of which there are twelve in each wing, or twenty-four in all, are light and airy, with bay-windows and conservatories for flowering plants. The exterior outline and internal arrangement are substantially the same as in the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C., which is acknowledged to be one of the best in the world.

It was originally supposed that only three hundred patients could be accommodated in this building when completed. The last report of the trustees shows, however, that it will accommodate four hundred and sixty. The institution is under the immediate management of Dr. Edwin A. Kilbourne, its medical superintendent and chief executive officer. He is assisted in the

CITY HALL, ELGIN.

NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM, ABOUT 1870.

medical department by Dr. R. S. Dewey and Dr. Henry S. Brooks, the patients receiving all needed care and attention at their hands.

The first movement for the establishment of the Northern Insane Hospital was in 1869, when the legislature enacted two laws, one making an appropriation for this institution and the other for the Southern Insane Hospital at Anna, near Cairo.

In accordance with the law Governor John M. Palmer appointed a commission of nine persons to select a location for the proposed Northern Hospital. The following gentlemen constituted the commission: Samuel D. Lockwood, of Kane county; John H. Bryant, of Bureau; D. S. Hammond, of Cook; Merritt L. Joslyn, of McHenry; Augustus Adams, of DeKalb; Benjamin F. Shaw, of Lee; William Adams, of Will; William R. Brown, of Massac, and A. J. Matteson, of Whiteside.

These gentlemen visited various towns in the northern counties of the state and carefully considered the advantages of each site offered for their acceptance, but finally decided that the city of Elgin offered the best inducements and fixed the hospital permanently at this point. The offer made by our citizens included one hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at $16,000; a spring, valued at $2,500, and railroad freights on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad to the amount of $3,000.

When the commissioners had determined upon the location their connection with the institution ceased. The adoption of plans for the building and the responsibility of its erection devolved upon a board of three trustees appointed by the governor. The original board consisted of Messrs. C. N. Holden, of Chicago; Henry Sherman, of Elgin, and Oliver Everett, M. D., of Dixon. In 1873 the Hon. C. W. Marsh, of Sycamore, was substituted for Dr. Everett, and in 1875 Mr. Edwin H. Sheldon, of Chicago, was appointed to succeed Mr. Holden.

The north wing was first built, then the rear building, and finally the center building and south wing. The north wing was opened for the reception of patients on the 3d day of April, 1872. The formal inspection by committees of the legislature, preparatory to the opening, occurred on the 2d day of February. The governor of the state and many other distinguished gentlemen were present upon that occasion, when the honor of a complimentary dinner was bestowed upon them by the ladies of the city.

The center building was completed and occupied in April, 1874. The south wing was ready for occupancy on the 30th day of July, 1874, but in consequence of the lack of an appropriation for the maintenance of the patients therein the wing was not opened until April, 1875.

The tract of land belonging to the institution was originally four farms. The Chisholm farm, containing one hundred and fifty-five acres, was donated by the city of Elgin, and three adjoining farms were added by purchase, making the total area of the tract five hundred and ten acres. Ninety acres of the tract is used for park purposes, in which is placed the various buildings and recreation grounds for the patients, two hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation, while the balance is used for pasture land.

The tract joins the city of Elgin on its southern borders and is bounded

on the east by the Fox river, from whose banks the land rises with a gentle slope for two thousand feet to a plateau fifty feet above its surface, upon which are situated the buildings.

The buildings consist of main building, annex, male infirmary, infirmary for women, one cottage for women and two for men. The main building, infirmary for men, one cottage and annex are arranged in a line facing the river. About eight hundred feet from the buildings and parallel with them extends the highway and the interurban line of the A. E. & C. Electric Railway to Aurora. The grounds between these buildings and the highway are used for recreation grounds for patients. Winding about through the grounds are cement and gravel walks, skirting the closely cut lawns, which in turn are shaded by hardy trees. This park is traversed by a ravine and has natural depressions sufficient to relieve what would otherwise be a monotonous plain. Here and there are rustic cottages and bridges, presenting to the eye on every side most beautiful landscapes. To the north of the main building are the greenhouses and a large palmhouse, which were built and are maintained by the income from a bequest of Jonathan Burr.

An inspection of the inside equipment of the buildings will convince one that facilities are provided not only for the comfort and well-being of patients, but those tending to their recovery. To accomplish this the very strictest rules of cleanliness are enforced throughout. The mechanical restraint has been reduced to the minimum, so far as the number of available nurses and attendants has permitted.

Whenever the weather permits, the lawns are made daily use of by the patients for exercise and outdoor sports. There is no doubt that the majority of patients, even in winter, enjoy much more outdoor exercise and fresh air than they did prior to coming to the institution.

During the winter months special entertainments are provided in the large amusement hall, as well as in the wards. Various entertainments are being given at the rates of at least three every week. A large class of women has been organized for the purpose of doing fancy work, under the supervision of a specially trained attendant. A large number of workingmen have been employed outdoors, much to the benefit and saving of the institution.

The capacity of the institution during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 has averaged about one thousand one hundred and fifty patients. The present population is about thirteen hundred, and when the three new cottages appropriated for by the forty-fifth general assembly of Illinois are completed the population will increase to about fourteen hundred.

The following men have served as superintendents of this institution and contributed their share in the development of the institution. Special credit is due to the late Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, the first superintendent of the hospital:

Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, 1870 to 1890.
Dr. H. J. Brooks, 1890 to 1893.
Dr. Arthur Loewy, 1893 to 1897.
Dr. John B. Hamilton, 1897 to 1899.
Dr. Frank S. Whitman, 1899 to 1906.
Dr. V. H. Podstata, became superintendent July 1, 1906.

THE CHURCHES OF ELGIN.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

R. W. Padelford, then clerk of the church, wrote in 1875:

"This church was organized on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1838, in the log cabin of Brother Hezekiah Gifford, one of the pioneers of Elgin.

"The constituent members of this church consisted of thirteen persons, five of whom hold their church relationship at the present time, to wit: Hezekiah Gifford, Abel D. Gifford, Harriet E. Gifford, Clara J. Kimball and Nancy Kimball. Three are identified with other churches and five have passed into eternity.

"The Sunday services of the church were held in a barn and in private dwellings for several months, and afterwards, until 1843, in a small frame building called the Elgin chapel, which was owned and occupied conjointly by the Congregationalists and Baptists.

"From 1843 onward it was owned and occupied by this church until the erection of their cobblestone edifice in 1849, which was their church home for twenty-one years.

"About the 1st of June, 1870, their present church edifice was commenced and pushed with such vigor as to enable them to occupy the basement for worship on the 18th of December following, and was fully completed, furnished and dedicated on the 5th of October, 1871, at a cost of about $35,000.

"During the period of their church history, embracing about thirty-seven years, they have enjoyed a good degree of spiritual and temporal prosperity. Five hundred and twenty-four persons have been added to the church by baptism and five hundred and eight by letters from other churches.

"Twelve ministers of the gospel have been sent forth from their membership to declare the unsearchable riches of Christ. Seven pastors have served as under-shepherds of the Lord, as follows: Rev. Joshua E. Ambrose, five years and a half, from 1838 to 1843. He baptized sixty-three and received by letter sixty-three. Rev. Adoniram J. Joslyn, eleven and a half years, from 1844 to 1855. He baptized one hundred and ninety-eight and received by letter one hundred and ninety-four. Rev. Levi Parmely, about four years, from 1856 to 1860. There were baptized in the time thirty-four and received by letter sixty-one. Rev. Benjamin Thomas, one and a half years, from 1860 to 1862. Fifty-two were received by baptism and twenty-six by letter during his pastorate. Rev. Charles K. Colver, four years, from 1863 to 1867. He baptized seventeen and received by letter sixty. Rev. Wm. P. Everett, three and a half years, from 1869 to 1872. He baptized eighty-five and received by letter sixty-six. The present pastor, Rev. Leo M. Woodruff, commenced his labors in September, 1872. He has baptized seventy-five and received by letter thirty-eight.

"The officers of the church are as follows: Leo M. Woodruff, pastor; Abel D. Gifford, R. W. Padelford, Hezekiah Gifford, Wm. F. Sylla, deacons; R. W. Padelford, clerk; A. D. Gifford, R. W. Padelford, Wm. E. Bent,

Increase C. Bosworth, Hezekiah Gifford, trustees. Number of members in 1875 three hundred and eighty."

On the 3d of July, 1870, the old Baptist church was formally withdrawn from, with appropriate allusions by the pastor, Rev. W. P. Everett. Among the honored members and founders of this church were the Schoonhovens, Kennedy, Westons, Hull, Walker, S. J. Kimball, A. J. Joslyn, Philo Sylla and others. The society worshiped in this building twenty years. It was built of the material of which several of the best early residences were constructed—cobblestones—found abundantly in our gravel knolls. After its abandonment it suffered much decay, but was thought good enough to teach the children in until its removal, when the new Franklin school was constructed.

Following Rev. Woodruff came Dr. D. B. Cheney, who was succeeded by Dr. H. O. Rowlands, after whom came Rev. Vosburg, Rev. Walker, Dr. DeBlois and Dr. J. S. Kirtley, who this year (1908) resigned to go to Duluth. The membership has increased to over twelve hundred. The Emmanuel church, on Bent street, was built under the patronage of the society.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

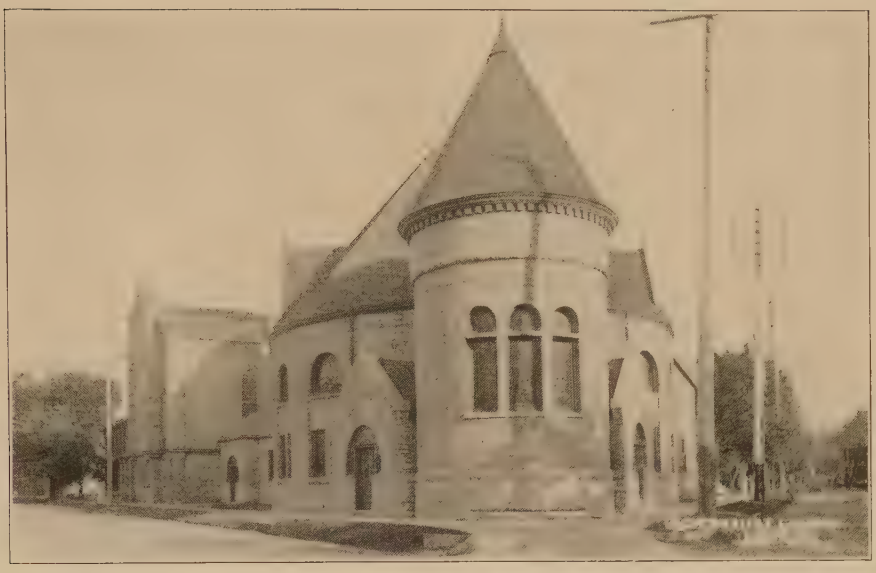
Rev. N. C. Clark came to Illinois under a home missionary commission in 1833, two years before the settlement of Elgin (some months before there was a white settler in Kane county) and first located at Naperville, DuPage county. February 15, 1836, Mr. Clark visited Elgin by invitation for the purpose of consulting with the settlers here respecting the organization of a church. Mr. Clark preached a sermon in the log house of Jas. T. Gifford, Esq., where Rev. John H. Prentiss, of Joliet, had preached the day before (Sabbath, February 14). This house stood near the present intersection of Villa and Prairie streets, a few feet north of the west end of the small triangular park.

Three months later Mr. Clark again visited Elgin by invitation, and on the 12th day of May, 1836, the Congregational church, the oldest in the city, was organized, composed of the following members, who presented letters from sister churches: George McClure, Philo Hatch, Reuben Jenne, Jas. T. Gifford, Laura Gifford, Experience Gifford, Ruth G. Dixon, Relief Kimball, Mary Ann Kimball.

In September, 1837, this church assumed the support of Mr. Clark for one-half of the time, he dividing his labors between Elgin and St. Charles. In 1839 this church assumed his whole support.

During the first years of the existence of this church Sabbath services were held in the house of Jas. T. Gifford; when there was no preaching, a sermon was read. In 1838 the "Elgin chapel" was built and occupied jointly with the Baptists. This house stood on the northeast corner of DuPage and Geneva streets; its dimensions were 24x28 feet.

In 1843 the Congregationalists sold their interest in this chapel to the Baptists, and July 1 of that year the cornerstone of the edfice (formerly occupied on Villa street, now the Swedish church) was laid. The basement of this building was occupied for worship from May, 1844, till July 29, 1847, when the



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, ELGIN.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ELGIN.

completed building was dedicated to the worship of God. This house was rebuilt and enlarged in 1869 and 1870.

During the thirty-nine years of the existence of this church it has had nine pastorates and seven pastors, as follows: Rev. N. C. Clark, from September 1, 1837, till June 13, 1845; Rev. Marcus Hicks, from July 17, 1845, till April 19, 1847; Rev. N. C. Clark, from July 29, 1847, till July 13, 1851; Rev. Wm. H. Starr, from September 1, 1851, till his death, March 6, 1854; Rev. Wm. E. Holyoke, from March 20, 1854, till September 14, 1858; Rev. J. T. Cook, from April, 1859, till April, 1860; Rev. N. C. Clark, from May 1, 1860, till September 1, 1862; Rev. Fred Oxnard, from September 1, 1862, till November 1, 1866; Rev. C. E. Dickinson, who commenced labor with the church May 12, 1867.

This church has enjoyed fourteen or fifteen seasons of revival. The years 1839, 1857 and 1874 witnessed the largest accessions to its membership, but some have been added during almost every year of its existence.

In the spring of 1841 sixteen members were dismissed to be organized with others into the Congregational church of Dundee. May 28, 1848, twenty were dismissed to be organized into the Congregational church of Udina, and February 5, 1853, twenty-three were dismissed to be organized into a Presbyterian church in Elgin. The whole number of members from the first has been nine hundred and eighty. Present membership, three hundred.

In 1856 Rev. C. M. Woodward became pastor and in 1857 some efforts were made to build a house of worship. Three hundred dollars were expended for plans, etc., but the project was dropped for want of sufficient subscriptions to warrant going on with the work. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Woodward was reappointed for another year.

Rev. G. L. S. Stuff was again pastor from the fall of 1858 to the fall of 1860, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. Q. Fuller, who continued here two years.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first sermon ever preached in Elgin was by a Methodist minister, in 1835. In the summer of 1836, one or two families by the name of Hammers, and others favorable to Methodism, settled at Hoosier Grove, four miles east of Elgin, and during this year Rev. Wm. Royal, who was then on Fox River circuit, established an appointment here and formed a class. It had seven members, viz.: Joseph and Mrs. Russell, his son Joseph Russell, Jr., and his wife, George Hammers, Rebecca Hammers and Elizabeth Hammers. Geo. Hammers was the leader in 1836, and was succeeded by Benjamin Burritt. This was the beginning of the Elgin Methodist church.

On the 12th day of December, 1836, Rev. Washington Wilcox preached at the house of Solomon Hamilton, about two miles west of the village, being probably the second Methodist sermon in the town of Elgin. Mr. Hamilton was one of the chief pillars in the Methodist church of Elgin from its formation until his death, nearly twenty years afterward. After this year of labor, Mr. Wilcox reported two hundred and eighty members on his circuit, a territory which now embraces over fifteen thousand.

In 1838 the Elgin circuit was formed. It was forty miles square, with thirty-two preaching places.

In 1839 the preaching place in Elgin, which hitherto had been migratory, was located on the east side of the river, and for a time worship was held in the union chapel, corner of DuPage and Geneva streets, a part of which is now the Martin flats. A camp meeting was held this year, which greatly advanced the interests of the church. The circuit now embraced all that part of the country lying between Fox river and the lake, north of a line drawn from Chicago to St. Charles. During this year, measures were taken to erect a church, which, however, was not completed until 1840, and when done was a small affair, only 25x42 feet, but amply large for the congregation.

The land on which this house stood, and which is the present church lot, was donated by J. T. Gifford. The timber for the frame was given by the Hammers. George Hammers shaved the oak shingles for the roof, and Horace Benham did the carpenter work for $150, receiving $3 in cash and the balance in sundries. When the present brick church was built, the old frame building was sold to the colored Baptists, and removed to their lot on Dundee street, where it was occupied by them until its destruction by fire on the 28th of March, 1875.

In 1839, Rev. John Nason and Rev. J. M. Snow were sent to the circuit. In 1840, it was made a station, with one or two outside appointments, and Rev. Sias Bolles, now of Minnesota, designated to labor here. In this latter year the following persons were elected as the first trustees of the society: Solomon Hamilton, Burgess Truesdell, James P. Corron, Benjamin Burritt and Jonathan Hinsdell.

The next year Rev. Wm. Vallette was sent to the charge. He afterwards located, on account of ill health, and for several years practiced medicine in this place.

Revs. S. P. Keys, W. Wilcox, G. L. S. Stuff,—Early,—Brown and R. K. Bibbins served the church during the remainder of the decade.

In the fall of 1850 Rev. S. Bolles was again sent from the conference as pastor, and in the summer of 1851 the congregation had increased to such an extent that an addition to the church was built for their accommodation. Mr. Bolles was continued in charge another year, and in the summer of 1852 still another addition was built in the form of a wing. The preacher's salary at this time was $500. Pastors in succeeding years were S. Guyer one year, W. P. Jones one year, and Silas Seal two years.

In 1861 the twenty-fifth year of Methodism in Elgin was completed and its establishment celebrated. An interesting meeting was held to commemorate the event, when addresses were delivered by Revs. E. Q. Fuller, A. D. Field, H. Crews, J. W. Agard, M. Sherman and N. C. Clark.

But in this year the war of the Rebellion broke out and while it continued everything of a moral and religious nature suffered from its blighting influence. In 1864 there were only one hundred and sixteen members in the society, with a church and lot valued at $1,000 and a parsonage at $1,200.

The pastors succeeding Mr. Fuller were Rev. W. P. Gray, from the fall of 1862 to the fall of 1864; Rev. John Gibson, from the fall of 1864 to that of 1865, and the Rev. W. D. Atchison, from the fall of 1865 to that of 1868. While the latter was in charge it was agreed at a meeting of the official members held March 17, 1866, to erect a church, and on the 1st day of May following the work was commenced. It was so far built that the congregation occupied the spacious basement the next winter, and during the succeeding summer it was completed and dedicated on the 8th of September, 1867. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. T. M. Eddy, then editor of Northwestern Christian Advocate, who, with the help of others, secured pledges on that day to the amount of some $15,000 to liquidate the indebtedness. Some of these pledges proving unreliable, and interest, etc., increasing the indebtedness, it was found in 1871 that the obligations of the society were still some $10,000 or $12,000, but this amount was greatly reduced by the persevering efforts of Rev. D. J. Holmes, who was pastor at that time.

In October, 1868, Rev. W. H. Gloss was appointed pastor, continuing two years; in 1870, Rev. D. J. Holmes, continuing one year, and in 1871, Rev. N. H. Axtell, continuing three years. Rev. W. C. Dandy, D. D., was appointed October, 1874.

The presiding elders until the conference of 1851 were Rev. John Clark, Rev. John T. Mitchell, Rev. James Mitchell and Rev. A. S. Risley. Since 1851 they have been: Rev. John Sinclair, until the conference of 1855; Rev. E. H. Gammon, until 1858; Rev. Luke Hitchcock, until 1859; Rev. J. W. Agard, until 1863; Rev. L. A. Sanford, until 1864; Rev. S. P. Keys, until 1865; Rev. H. Crews, until 1869; Rev. W. C. Willing, until the fall of 1873, and Rev. W. P. Gray.

The membership of the church in 1875 was about four hundred. It has grown since until now (1908) there are nearly nine hundred members.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

J. A. Spillard wrote in 1875:

"The first priest who visited Elgin (a missionary) was Rev. M. DeSt. Palais, a zealous Frenchman, and at present bishop of Vincennes. He officiated here, perhaps, once in three months, for over four years. Then came Father Doyle, after whom came Rev. Wm. Feely, who was priest from 1845 to 1852. It was during his mission that James T. Gifford donated a lot on Gifford street, and Father Feely at once commenced the erection of the present church on the same. From 1852 to 1857 Rev. Jas. Gallagher, and from 1857 to 1859 Rev. M. Carroll ministered to the wants of the Catholics in this vicinity. After Father Carroll came Rev. A. Eustace, who remained from 1859 to 1868, which brings us down to the advent among us of Rev. T. Fitzsimmons, whom every one knows as an earnest worker in the temperance cause, and who has accomplished very much good in Elgin. In addition to this Father Fitzsimmons, with the Catholic congregation, is erecting an academy or seminary on Center street, at a cost of about $15,000, to

be managed by a religious community of sisters. He donates a beautiful building on Gifford street to the sisters, where they expect to accommodate thirty or forty young lady students (boarders), and also educate some of the younger children of the parish. The Catholic community here, although not very numerous, is as intelligent and enterprising as any in the state."

St. Mary Academy, successfully completed by Father Fitzsimmons in 1874, has been open every year since, and a large list of alumni tell of their attachment to the old school. In 1872 Father Fitzsimmons organized the Young Men's Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Association, which continued for years and did much good in establishing the standards of the community.

Following Father Fitzsimmons, who resigned in 1877 and died suddenly in Chicago, on December 8, 1880, came Rev. John Mackin. He celebrated his first mass in Elgin on September 2, 1877. By 1879 he had the old church remodeled and the transept built. He also induced the Sisters of the B. V. M. to locate here and gave them charge of the parochial school. He later built the beautiful parochial residence on Gifford street at a cost of $6,000. Father Mackin continued in charge of the Elgin parish until his death, when he was succeeded by Father McCann, who was appointed December 6, 1899.

The magnificent St. Mary's church now occupied by the parish was begun in 1898, the cornerstone being laid July 31, 1898. Father Mooney performed the ceremony and Father Egan, of Auburn Park, delivered the sermon. The church was dedicated in 1899. Its erection was begun by Father Mackin in 1896 and watched by him until its completion. Said Mr. Daniel Gahan in his "Jubilee History of the Parish": "With the humility and resignation of the true priest that he was, after a long sickness, he surrendered his soul to the God who gave it on the 24th of August, 1899. And sadly enough the first services in the new church were those of his own funeral."

ST. JOSEPH GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The new St. Joseph's church, in which the first mass was said by Father Rohde on August 23, 1903, marked the great success of this parish, which was organized in 1877 by a number of German Catholics, and the old Presbyterian church (now Masonic hall) purchased. Service was there enjoyed under Fathers B. Westharp, Arthur Hiss and Joseph Rohde. But it was soon seen that the Villa Street church would not long meet the demands of the growing parish, and through the encouragement and efforts of Father Joseph Rohde in 1902 the old property was disposed of, a lot purchased on Division street, between Center and Geneva streets, and the fine church now there erected at a cost of $9,600. The cornerstone was laid June 21, 1903, by Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, bishop of the archdiocese. The church seats about four hundred. A parochial school has been erected north of the church and accommodates about one hundred pupils. It is presided over by the Sisters of St. Frances. The cost of the church and school was about $20,000. The present pastor, Father Joseph Rohde, was born in Germany in 1843, and elevated to the priesthood in 1870. He has been very successful in his chosen work.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, ELGIN.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

By Rev. S. J. French in 1875.

The records in existence do not state when the first church services were held in this parish. Official consent was asked of the bishop of Illinois to the formation of a parish by a committee appointed at a meeting of the church members on January 24, 1858. This committee consisted of the following named gentlemen: Robert Blenkiron, Buel Sherman, Benj. H. Lobdell, E. Hawley Sherman and Z. H. Adams. In reply the consent asked was given in a letter from Bishop Whitehouse, dated February 8, 1858. On Ash Wednesday of that year (February 17), after divine service and the holy communion, a parish was organized under the name of the Church of the Redeemer. The following were chosen as the officers: Wardens, Buel Sherman, Robert Blenkiron; vestrymen, Benj. H. Lobdell, Zopher H. Adams, E. Hawley Sherman, Robert Vasey, W. J. Tillottson. The Rev. J. H. Waterbury was elected rector. It was determined to depend solely on free offerings for the support of the parish. At the Easter following there were fourteen communicants.

The following is the succession of rectors, with dates of the beginning and close of each rectorate: Rev. J. H. Waterbury, afterward at St. John's church, East Boston, Mass., from February 17, 1858, to August 21, 1859; Rev. J. F. Esch, afterward of College Point, Long Island, from August 26, 1859, to February 20, 1860; Rev. Samuel D. Pulford, afterward of Portage City, Wis., from March 5, 1860, to December, 1860 (at this time there were twenty-eight communicants); Rev. D. C. Howard, afterward of Pittsburg, from June 1, 1866, to October 10, 1866; Rev. George Wallace, afterward of Janesville, Wis., from August 1, 1870, to June 1, 1871; Rev. S. J. French (present incumbent), from August 1, 1874.

Since the organization of the parish there have been baptisms, 108; confirmations, 35; marriages, 16; burials, 9.

Present status. Officers: Rector, Rev. S. J. French, M. A.; senior warden, A. E. Bentley; junior warden, J. P. Goodale; vestrymen, W. L. Pease, George D. Sherman, John B. Hobrough, Henry Procter, J. E. Leavitt, Dr. E. A. Kilbourne; treasurer, J. B. Hobrough; parish clerk, Geo. D. Sherman.

Communicants, sixty-five. Sunday school, forty. Services every Sunday morning and evening in Odd Fellows' hall. Sunday school and Bible class after the morning service.

The beautiful vine-covered church on Center and Division streets has been occupied many years. The church is at present prosperous and growing.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Alberding wrote in 1875:

"This church was started in 1855 by Rev. Mr. Schnacke, who was the first German missionary here, and preached the first sermon in German in Elgin. He was followed by Revs. Anthes, Vetter, Lechler and Ragatz, who

preached in private houses. In 1859 Rev. Mr. Hintze was appointed to the charge, who labored with great success. In this year the society purchased from B. W. Raymond and D. Hewitt a small meeting-house on Center street, nearly opposite the Congregational church. This meeting-house was built at an early day by the Unitarians, then occupied for a while by the Presbyterians, and finally became private property.

"Since the time of Mr. Hintze the pastors have been Revs. Schneider, Gackly, Keist, Vorkel, Sindlinger, Miller, Hummel, Stamm, Fear, Alberding and Busse.

"In 1869, under the pastorship of Rev. Mr. Hummel, the society exchanged their small house of worship with the Free Methodist for a larger one, which the latter had erected on the corner of Center and Milwaukee streets. The membership is now about one hundred and thirty, with a good house of worship paid for, and the church is in a prosperous condition. The Sabbath school numbers about one hundred. Public services are held every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Singing and catechism teaching every Tuesday evening, and prayer meetings on Wednesday and Thursday evenings."

This congregation afterward built the fine church at the southeast corner of Center and Division streets, where they have since worshiped.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. W. L. Boyd, pastor in 1875, wrote as follows of this church:

"The first Presbyterian church of Elgin was formed by the Chicago presbytery (N. S.) February 8, 1853, with twenty-five members from the Congregational church. The congregation bought and occupied a small building on Center street, south of the Methodist church. Rev. A. W. Henderson served them as pastor from June, 1854, till August, 1856, and Rev. J. V. Downs from March, 1858, till March, 1861.

"The organization flourished and promised success for some years, but on account of removals became weak, and finally disbanded in March, 1861.

"The present organization was organized May 14, 1855, by the Chicago presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church, with twenty-five members. The first board of elders were James Christie and George Kirkpatrick. Rev. J. B. McCorkle was elected to the pastorate September, 1855, and faithfully and acceptably served them till April, 1864. A house of worship on the corner of Center street and Dexter avenue was built in the spring of 1856.

"After the resignation of Mr. McCorkle the pulpit was vacant about three years, being supplied by the presbytery, when Rev. D. C. Cooper was called May, 1867, and served as pastor till September, 1868. August 18, 1867, the congregation, with their pastor, Mr. Cooper, withdrew from the Synod of the Reformed church, and united with the general assembly of the Presbyterian church (O. S.). Rev. Samuel Hair then served them as stated supply from October, 1869, till January, 1871, when Donald Fletcher (a student) was sent from the Northwestern Seminary to supply them, during whose administration the old church on Center street was sold and an elegant

new one built on the corner of Chicago and Center streets, which was dedicated July 11, 1872, and the following December 5 burned down. (The building on Villa court, now Masonic hall, was afterward erected.)

"Mr. Fletcher vacated the field October, 1872, when Robert McKenzie was called and settled as pastor. The congregation immediately commenced the erection of the present chapel, which was dedicated in December, 1873. February, 1874, Rev. Robert McKenzie was dismissed from the charge, and the following May Rev. W. L. Boyd was called and settled pastor, who continues to serve them. The congregation met with a severe trial in the burning of their new church, which cost nearly $14,000, leaving them without a church and heavily in debt. There are at present about 100 members. The present board of elders consists of James Christie, Wm. Fraser, Wm. Kirkpatrick, W. W. Kennedy and Peter McKinnel. The board of trustees in 1875 were: Wm. Fraser, James Christie and E. L. Gilbert."

The splendid new edifice on Standish street, built several years, is one of the finest in the city.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

In the years 1847-8 some of the liberal people, mostly Unitarians and Universalists, joined together and built a little church on Center street and employed Rev. Mr. Conant for their pastor. The church was afterward sold and occasional preaching was held in Masonic hall by Revs. S. P. Skinner and L. B. Mason. Afterwards services were held in the Free Will Baptist church, corner of Spring and Division streets, and Rev. O. A. Skinner was engaged as pastor. After his removal to the presidency of Lombard University no meetings were held until Rev. H. Slade gathered a regular society in 1865, which proceeded to erect the church on the corner of Center and DuPage streets. At the end of 1870 Mr. Slade resigned his pastorate and not long after Rev. W. S. Balch was invited to fill the vacant pulpit.

Under the later pastors the society has grown continuously. It has erected a new church at the southeast corner of Villa and DuPage streets, which offers the best auditorium in the city for concert and church purposes.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation (German) was organized the 1st of October, 1859, and soon after purchased what was formerly the Free Will Baptist church, corner of Spring and Division streets. The following were the early pastors in the order named: Rev. R. Dullon, Rev. Mr. Israel, Rev. R. Buhler and Rev. F. W. Richmann.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This church was organized January, 1870, with about forty-five members. In September, 1871, they purchased, for $3,000, the church formerly owned by the Presbyterians, near the corner of Center street and Dexter

avenue. Rev. M. C. Ranseen became the pastor in 1873 and still continues. The Scandinavian population of Elgin at that time was about four hundred or five hundred.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

E. A. Kimball wrote the following of the church in 1875:

"The first Free Methodist church in Elgin was organized in the fall of 1865, with four members, by Rev. C. H. Underhill, who, about this time, was appointed to this field of labor by the Illinois annual conference of the Free Methodist church, and remained until the spring of 1867. During this time a lot was purchased on the corner of Center and Milwaukee streets, and a fine church edifice erected, 40x60 feet, at a cost for building and lot of about $7,000. The membership at this time was about forty-five, and the society in a prosperous condition. Mr. Underhill being called to another field of labor, Rev. E. P. Hart was his successor, until the sitting of the following conference, which was held here in October, 1867. At this time (1875) Rev. N. D. Fanning, with Rev. Julius Buss as his colleague, was appointed to the work, and remained until the spring of 1868. His health having failed he was compelled to resign the work to others, and Rev. J. Buss being called away Rev. C. E. Harroun supplied the pulpit until the sitting of the next conference in the fall of 1868. This appointment becoming connected with the Belvidere and Marengo circuit, Rev. Lewis Bailey and W. W. Kelly were appointed to the circuit. But it was thought advisable to divide the work, and Rev. D. M. Sinclair, of the Susquehanna conference, was appointed to this place by the superintendent, and remained until the fall of 1870. During his administration the church became very much weakened and divided on account of injudicious management in persisting in the sale of the church property at a great sacrifice, which came near destroying the society, and caused many of the largest contributors to withdraw entirely. In the fall of 1871 Rev. J. W. Dake succeeded Mr. Sinclair, laboring with acceptability for one year without any very marked success in reinstating the church to its former position. In 1872 Rev. M. V. Clute was appointed his successor, filling the place with acceptability until, his health failing, he was compelled to withdraw. In the fall of 1873 Rev. N. E. Parks was appointed to the work here and in Clintonville, which place he has filled with acceptability until the present time. In the fall of 1874 Rev. E. C. Best, a young man, was placed on the work as a supply, whose labors have been divided between this place and Clintonville in connection with Rev. Mr. Parks. The membership in 1875 is about twenty."

They later purchased a lot on Villa street, just south of the Universalist church, and built a neat brick building, where they have since worshiped.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the autumn of 1862 Rev. B. Thomas, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church in Elgin, but then an army chaplain, brought to this place from the South about one hundred contrabands or newly liberated slaves.

Their advent among us was by many regarded quite unfavorably, and one of our citizens who was afflicted with chronic colorphobia, procured a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Thomas, on the charge of violating an old state law which prohibited bringing colored people into Illinois without giving bonds that they should not become a public charge. But the resolute chaplain refused to be arrested, claiming that he acted by authority, and finally both he and his proteges were suffered to remain unmolested.

The number of colored residents was increased by subsequent arrivals, and although they suffered much from sickness while becoming acclimated, and much from prejudice which, for a time, was so strong as to exclude their children from equal school privileges with the whites, they have become a permanent and valuable element of our population.

In 1866 the Second Baptist church, composed of colored members, was organized, and for some time fostered by the late Rev. A. J. Joslyn and others. They soon after purchased a portion of the old Methodist church, removed it to a lot on Dundee street, and fitted it up for a place of worship. This they occupied until it was burned, March 28, 1875, after which they worshiped in the courthouse until the present brick structure was built.

The churches of Elgin have prospered in marked degree the past twenty-years. All have increased in number, property and membership. The Presbyterians have erected a fine building on Standish street, of which Dr. Pollock is now pastor. The Baptists many years ago dedicated the Emmanuel Baptist church in the south end of the city and the Methodists and Congregationalists have built missions and chapels at various points about the city to meet the demand by the increasing population spreading into the outer sections of the city. The Brethren built a neat church on the west side. The splendid edifice of the Congregationalists on the corner of Center and Spring is a lasting monument, as is also the new Holy Trinity English Lutheran on Chapel and Division and the new German Evangelical (St. Paul's) church on Center and Division. On the west side Grace M. E. church was erected and has prospered under Rev. Craven Rood and others. The new St. Mary's Catholic church is but a few years old. No city of its size can surpass Elgin in the beauty and number of its churches and the enthusiasm of its people for the causes of religion and moral good. If its future be as well provided in that regard as its past has been its destiny is safe.

CHURCHES OF ELGIN—1908.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

East side of Villa street near Fulton. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Rev. Frank F. Dunham, pastor. Forty-eight members.

ADVENTIST (SEVENTH DAY).

Meets every Sabbath (Saturday) in Masonic Temple, 14-16 North Spring street. Sabbath school at 2 p. m. Preaching at 3 p. m. Cottage

prayer meetings every Wednesday. George F. Brink, deacon. There are forty-eight members.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

St. James' African Methodist Episcopal church, Ann street, between Center and Dundee avenue. Rev. Ellis R. Edwards, pastor. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at noon. There are thirty-five members.

APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN.

The Apostolic Christian church (German), corner Lillie and Preston avenue. Services at 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday. Rev. John Spiess, George M. Schamback and William Graff, preachers.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner of Chicago and North Geneva streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Rev. James S. Kirtley, pastor. There are one thousand two hundred members.

First German Baptist church, Prospect street near Lovell. Services 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings. Rev. H. F. Schade, pastor.

Immanuel Baptist church, corner of Grace and Bent streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Rev. W. H. Fuller, pastor. There are three hundred members.

Second Baptist church (colored), corner Kimball and Dundee streets. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. B. Y. P. U. 6:30 p. m. Rev. Oliver T. Judge, pastor. There are seventy-five members.

BRETHREN.

Brethren church, Highland avenue near Hamilton. Services 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Christian Workers' meeting 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Elder I. B. Trout in charge.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian church, meets at Masonic hall, Spring street. Morning service 10:30 a. m. Sunday school 12 m. Evening service 7:30. Rev. W. D. Endres, pastor. There are forty-five members.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Congregational church, corner of Chicago and Center streets. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Rev. Charles L. Morgan, D. D., pastor. There are one thousand one hundred members.

EPISCOPAL.

Church of the Redeemer, southwest corner of Center and Milwaukee streets. Sunday services: Holy eucharist at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at noon. Evensong and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Weekday: Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m. Holy eucharist on holy days and Thursdays at 7:30 a. m. Evensong on Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:30 p. m. The pastorate is vacant.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, ELGIN, IN 1871.

EVANGELICAL.

Swedish Evangelical Emanuel church, DuPage and Geneva streets. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at noon. Evening service at 7:30. Rev. G. A. Youngstram, pastor.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

First Church of the Evangelical Association, southeast corner of Milwaukee and Center streets. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Evening service, English, at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meetings, English, Sundays at 6:30 p. m., Wednesday, 7:30; Thursdays, 7:30. Y. P. A. Tuesday 7:30. Rev. A. J. Boelter, pastor. There are five hundred and two members.

EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA.

St. Paul's German Evangelical church, corner of Center and Division streets. Service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Two hundred families. Rev. Hans Jacoby, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

First Free Methodist church, east side of Villa street near DuPage. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Class meeting at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday. Rev. Henry Lenz, pastor.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Zion's German M. E. church, west side of South Jackson, between Locust and South streets. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Henry J. Schmidt, pastor.

GOSPEL HALL.

Believers' church, No. 7 South Spring street. Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12:30 p. m. Week-day services Tuesday and Thursday at 7:45 p. m.

HEBREW.

Synagogue of the Congregation of Thepheras Israel, 166 Dexter avenue. Services on Saturday at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. There are twenty-five families. Rabbi Rosen, pastor.

LUTHERAN.

Holy Trinity English Lutheran church, southeast corner Chapel and Division. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at noon. Luther League semi-monthly. Vespers 7:30 p. m. Rev. Paul W. Roth, pastor.

Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Lutheran Zion church, 270 Griswold street. Services every second Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and every third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Rev. Ditman Larsen, pastor.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church (German) northeast corner Division and Spring streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. H. F. Fruechtenicht, pastor; Rev. W. J. Kowert, assistant.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Bethleham church, northwest corner of Villa and Fulton streets. Seating capacity 500. Four hundred members. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at noon. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays. Rev. J. T. Kraft, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Epworth Methodist Episcopal church, St. Charles street and Bluff City boulevard. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at noon. Epworth league at 6:30. Junior league at 3 p. m. Evening service at 7:30. There are one hundred and fifty members. Rev. J. M. Schneider, pastor.

First Methodist Episcopal church, northwest corner of Milwaukee and Center streets. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at noon. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays. Evening service 7:30. There are eight hundred and fifty members. Rev. H. T. Clendening, pastor.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, southeast corner of South Jackson and South streets. Seating capacity five hundred. There are three hundred and fifty members. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at noon. Junior Epworth league at 3 p. m. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Rev. H. H. Rood, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

House of Hope Presbyterian church, corner of Standish and Elm streets. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at noon. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Evening service at 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Rev. G. A. Pollock, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's church, north side of Division street near Center. Mass at 8:15 and 10:15 a. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Vespers at 3 p. m. Holy days, mass at 6 and 9 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Week days at 8 a. m. Every first Friday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. Rohde, pastor.

St. Mary's church, northwest corner South Gifford and Fulton streets. Mass at 7:15, 8:15, 9:15 and 10:15 a. m. Vespers and Sunday school at 3 p. m. Rev. John J. McCann, pastor; Rev. D. E. McGrath, assistant pastor.

SALVATION ARMY.

Barracks, 213 Chicago street. Holiness meeting 10 a. m. The Junior company will meet at 11 a. m. Open air demonstration 2 p. m. Christian's praise service 3 p. m. Meeting of Y. P. L. 6:30 p. m. Open air demonstration 7 p. m. Salvation meeting 8 p. m.

SCIENTIST.

First Church of Christ. Regular Sunday services in the Masonic Temple, No. 10 Villa street, 10:30 a. m. Sunday school 11:30. Wednesday evening service 7:45. Reading room, No. 13 Y. M. C. A. block, open daily from 2 to 4:30 p. m., except Sunday.

Second Church of Christ. Regular services at Hall B, the Spurling, at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimony meeting at 7:30. Reading room, No. 15 the Spurling, open from 2:30 to 5 p. m., and on Sunday from 11:30 to 12:30.

UNITED EVANGELICAL.

First United German Evangelical church, corner of Fulton and South Geneva streets. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m.;

K. L. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. Berberich, pastor.

UNIVERSALIST.

First Universalist church, southeast corner Villa and DuPage streets. Morning service 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at noon. Evening service 7:30. Seating capacity eight hundred. Rev. A. N. Foster, pastor.

MISSIONS.

Cedar Hill chapel (Evangelical Association), 400 North Crystal avenue. Seating capacity two hundred. Sunday school 2:15 p. m. Has one hundred and thirty members. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Rev. A. J. Boelter, pastor.

Everett chapel (Evangelical Association), corner of Perry and Washburne streets. Seating capacity one hundred and fifty. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Has seventy members. Rev. A. J. Boelter, pastor.

Harford chapel (Baptist), corner Center street and Lincoln avenue. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

Lincoln Avenue chapel (M. E.), corner Lincoln avenue and Cedar street. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

St. John's mission (Episcopal), corner Bent and St. Charles streets. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

HOSPITALS OF ELGIN.

Elgin is favored by the possession of two modern, up-to-date hospitals, which are so well conducted that in case of sickness or accident the best people in the city desire to go "to the hospital." The prejudice against hospitals so long prevalent and still prevalent in large cities is not here felt.

Henry Sherman donated two lots to the Woman's Club some years ago. That was the beginning. He also gave them a house on Channing and Division streets, which was occupied several years. Later the splendid buildings on Slade avenue were erected. The hospital is nearly self-supporting but is aided by public affairs occasionally. It is the special care of the Woman's Club.

St. Joseph's Hospital is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who came from Belvidere in 1901 and secured the property on Jefferson and Prospect, paying $6,300. With the assistance of Mrs. Frank E. Shopen they canvassed the city and collected a considerable sum with which to remodel the buildings. The hospital was opened March 31, 1902, and continued at that location until the magnificent new building, four stories high and costing many thousands of dollars, was erected in 1906. It is a Catholic hospital, but none are refused admittance who need the service offered.

THE LARKIN CHILDREN'S HOME

is the gift of Cyrus H. Larkin, one of Elgin's early settlers, who became well-to-do and did not forget that wealth is to be valued for the good that may be done with it. He gave the house and lot on South State street, in which

twenty to thirty homeless may be cared for, and it is usually full. It is conducted by a board of trustees and sustained by public and private gifts. Many ball games are given to raise funds for the home, which the people have come to look upon as their charge.

The Old People's Home on South State street was built in 1906 on the old Lord homstead by the late George P. Lord, who gave the land and erected the buildings. No one of Elgin's citizens has done more for its advancement than George P. Lord. He died shortly before the opening of the home but lived to plan its structure and see it well on its way. A sum of money is paid by each applicant and they thereafter receive support for life. It is not a charitable institution, but the amount required is such that any deserving person can secure entrance.

SOCIETIES OF ELGIN.

CLUBS.

Carleton Club (charitable and social). Meets at homes of members every other Wednesday. Mrs. Edwin Hall, president; Mrs. M. Solomon, secretary-treasurer.

Century Club (social). Apartments, all third floor Opera House block. John Newman, president; R. R. Parkin, vice president; George D. Sherman, secretary; C. F. O'Hara, treasurer. Open days and evenings. Monthly business meeting. There are one hundred and fifty members.

Elgin Coffee Club (social and charitable). Meets Thursdays at homes of members. Miss Abbie Bosworth, president; Mrs. J. M. Blackburn, secretary.

Elgin Country Club (golf). Grounds and clubhouse three miles west of city. George D. Sherman, president; Clark H. Eno, vice president; E. S. Hubbell, secretary; George R. Sylla, treasurer.

Elgin National Gun Club. Clubhouse and grounds Dundee road north of shoe factory. Rutherford H. Kramer, president; Charles E. Middleton, secretary. Sixty members.

Elgin Press Club. C. E. Young, president; Mrs. Blanche D. Guest, secretary. Meets monthly. Twenty-five members.

Elgin Rod and Gun Club. Clubhouse and grounds Burton bridge. George Richardson, president; Robert Smith, secretary. There are twenty members.

Elgin Tennis Club. Grounds on Lovell street near Dundee avenue. H. P. Castle, president; Howard M. Conrow, secretary. Twenty-five members.

Elgin Waltonian Club. Organized 1873. Club grounds Hickory Point, Fox Lake. Twenty-four members. D. F. Barclay, president; John H. Williams, secretary-treasurer.

Elgin Woman's Club (art and literature, music and science, home educational, philanthropic and reform). Incorporated July, 1887. Rooms Y. W. C. A. building. Meetings second and fourth Tuesdays at 2:30 P. M., monthly, except June, July and August. Directors' meeting held first Tuesday of each

month at 3 p. m. Hospital board, first and third Mondays of each month at 2 p. m. Mrs. R. D. Hollembeak, president; Mrs. Mabel A. Tefft, secretary.

Fideliter Club (charitable and social). Twenty-five members. Meets at the homes of the members every Wednesday. Mrs. Clark Eno, president; Mrs. A. H. Higinbotham, secretary.

Germania Club (incorporated). Meets at 104 Milwaukee street. C. G. Heine, president; Harry J. Daveler, secretary. Sixty members.

Hillside Club (hunting and fishing). Pistakee Bay, Pistakee Lake, Illinois. Organized in 1894. J. A. Logan, president; Edward C. Althen, secretary. Twenty members.

Hickory Club. Meets at 170-172 Chicago street, first and third Tuesdays. John M. Roche, president; T. P. Sheehan, secretary-treasurer. Twenty-five members.

Ideal Club. Meets over 11 River street. C. V. McClure, president; George Schaller, secretary.

Illinois Club of Elgin (social and devoted to the interests of the University of Illinois in Elgin). Annual meeting during the Christmas holidays. Ralph E. Abell, president; Howard C. Williams, vice president; Carl E. Gregory, secretary. Fifty members.

Iroquois Club. William E. Sayles, president; George Demlow, secretary. Rooms 156 Chicago street. One hundred and twenty-five members.

Key Note Club (musical). Meets second and fourth Mondays at Y. M. C. A. building. Miss Ruth Preston, president; Miss Mary Mann, corresponding secretary.

Lakeside Club. Grounds at Geneva, Wisconsin. D. E. Wood, president; F. B. Cornell, secretary-treasurer.

Lakeview Club (piscatorial). Located at Powers Lake, Wisconsin. Charles E. Hunter, president; George W. Hancock, secretary-treasurer. Eight members.

Maecenan Literary Club. Meets Fridays at homes of members. Mrs. C. E. Bowsfield, president; Mrs. Martha Little, secretary-treasurer. Thirty-five members.

Riverside Club. Rooms over 106 Milwaukee street. Meets first Monday of each month. William J. Riley, president; A. F. Schrader, secretary. One hundred and twenty-five members.

Searchers Club. Meets at homes of members Wednesdays at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Lucy D. Baldwin, president; Mrs. C. A. Whiting, secretary. Thirty members.

Swiss Club—Helvetia. Meets second Friday of each month at 108-110 Milwaukee street. Emil Kocher, president; John Probst, secretary. Fifty-five members.

Thimble Club. Meets first and third Tuesdays at homes of members. Mrs. Robert Jackson, president; Mrs. M. V. Hendrickson, secretary-treasurer. Forty members.

Walhalla Club (musical and social). Meets in McBride block, Douglas avenue, every Thursday evening. A. F. W. Richmann, president; A. Ikert, secretary; Gus Williams, musical director. Seventy-five members.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT.

ARCHAEAN UNION.

Watch City Union, No. 4. Meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Town block, the second and fourth Fridays. John A. Wright, president; G. C. Shoobridge, secretary. One hundred and fifty members.

COLUMBIAN KNIGHTS.

Elgin Lodge, No. 23. Meets first and third Mondays at Strauss hall. J. Frank North, president; Charles W. Lehmann, secretary and collector. Eighty-four members.

Germania Lodge, No. 26. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Strauss hall. Ferdinand Behrens, president; Carl Duering, secretary; Charles Mengler, collector. One hundred and fifteen members.

COURT OF HONOR.

Court of Honor, No. 341. Meets the second and fourth Mondays at Pythian Castle, 8 p. m., corner of DuPage and Grove avenue. A. J. Pease, chancellor; Charles J. Holtz, recorder and treasurer. Four hundred and twenty members.

Elgin National Court of Honor, No. 889. Instituted March 1, 1904. Ladies and gentlemen on equal terms. Two hundred and seventy-five members. Meets first and third Mondays in Woodman Hall. Charles B. Hazlehurst, worthy chancellor; Carrie E. Pepple, recorder.

EAGLES.

Fraternal Order of Eagles. Organized 1907. Club rooms 113, 115, 117 Milwaukee street, entrance on Division street. Meet first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Paul Kemler, Jr., president; Charles B. Hazlehurst, secretary. Two hundred members.

ELKS.

Elgin Lodge, No. 737, B. P. O. E. Meets in hall C, The Spurling, the second and fourth Mondays. Frank W. Shepherd, E. R.; J. H. Dalbey, secretary. Three hundred and twenty members.

FORESTERS—CATHOLIC ORDER.

Elgin Court, No. 137, C. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Pythian Castle, corner of DuPage and Grove avenue. Meetings second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 8 p. m. C. M. Buel, C. R.; T. M. Spillard, recording secretary; Thos. P. Sheehan, F. S. One hundred and ninety-eight members.

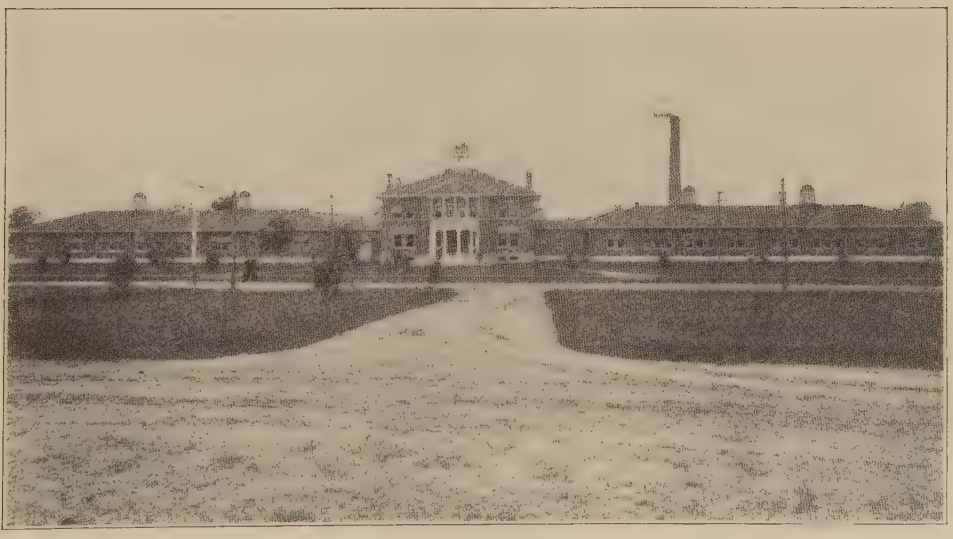
FRATERNAL RESERVE.

Bluff City Lodge, No. 53. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, Town block, second and fourth Mondays of each month. D. B. Ellis, president; R. R. Rowe, secretary. One hundred and thirty-five members.

FRATERNAL TRIBUNE.

Fraternal Tribune, No. 87. Meets first and third Tuesdays in hall C, the Spurling. Louis Cooper, president; John J. Kelley, secretary. One hundred and thirty members.

OLD PEOPLES' HOME, ELGIN.



D. C. COOK PUBLISHING COMPANY, ELGIN.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Veteran Post, No. 49, G. A. R. Department of Illinois. Meets first and third Fridays at Masonic Temple, Villa street. W. M. Sayer, commander; W. H. Parker, adjutant; George H. Knott, quartermaster.

Woman's Relief Corps.

Veteran Corps, No. 3, W. R. C. Department of Illinois. Auxiliary to Post 49, G. A. R. Meets first and third Tuesdays at Masonic Temple, Villa street. Mrs. T. F. Mackey, president; Mrs. Ida L. Hewitt, secretary. One hundred members.

HIBERNIANS.

Ancient Order, Division No. 2. Meets first and third Tuesdays at Strauss Hall. William E. Dever, president; James F. Fynn, secretary. Sixty-two members.

St. Joseph's Court, No. 245, C. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Strauss Hall. Adolph Fischer, C. R.; George Kleiser, R. S.; John Wehrle, F. S. One hundred and ten members.

Ladies' Order.

St. Josephine Court. Meets second and fourth Saturdays at St. Joseph's school hall, Division street. Mrs. Mary Meiser, C. R.; Mrs. Lillie Koethe, R. S.; Mrs. John Wehrle, F. S.

St. Regina Court, No. 92. Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Pythian Castle. Mrs. Elizabeth Earin, C. R.; Mrs. Julia McKenzie, R. S.; Mrs. Mary Mann, secretary and treasurer. One hundred and thirty-eight members.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Elgin Lodge, No. 654, K. of C. Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Hall, corner of DuPage and Grove avenue. Frank E. Shopen, G. K.; Fred A. Quinn, R. S. One hundred and eighty members.

German Lodge, No. 26. Columbian Knights. Meet second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Ch. Berndt, G. K.; C. Duering, secretary. One hundred and thirty-eight members.

KNIGHTS OF THE GLOBE.

Commodore Perry Garrison, No. 96, K. of G. Meets fourth Tuesday at Hall B, the Spurling. J. A. Townsend, president; J. O. Myers, secretary. Eighty-five members.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

Elgin Lodge, No. 2226, K. & L. of H. Meets second and fourth Mondays at Woodman Hall. William Collins, P.; Martin Sipple, secretary. Eighty members.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Lochiel Lodge, No. 105, K. of P. Meets Wednesdays at Pythian Castle, corner of DuPage and Grove avenue, 8 p. m. Carl Whitstruck, C. C.; Charles H. Reid, K. of R. and S. One hundred and sixty members.

MACCABEES.

Elgin Tent, No. 16, K. O. T. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays at Woodman Hall. Martin Johnson, S. K. C.; J. W. Leach, S. K. R. K. Four hundred and sixty members.

Ladies' Order.

Elgin Hive, No. 6, L. O. T. M. Meets first and third Saturdays at Pythian Hall, corner DuPage and Grove avenue. Mrs. Gertrude Lehmann, lady commander; Mrs. Jessie H. Baseman, record keeper. One hundred and fifty members.

Illinois Hive, No. 21, L. O. T. M. Meets first and third Tuesdays at Pythian Hall. Mrs. Nellie Herman, lady commander; Mrs. Marion Lee, record keeper. One hundred and sixty-five members.

MASONIC.

Bethel Commandery, No. 36, K. T. Stated conclaves first and third Wednesdays at Masonic Temple, North Spring street. Andrew Paulson, E. C.; W. H. Seeley, recorder. One hundred and seventy-five members.

Loyal L. Munn Chapter, No. 96, R. A. M. Stated convocations first and third Tuesdays, 7:30, at Masonic Temple, North Spring street. J. W. Bodenschatz, Jr., Ex. H. P.; F. A. Canfield, secretary. Two hundred and fifty-four members.

Elgin Lodge, No. 117, A. F. & A. M. Stated convocations second and fourth Fridays at Masonic Temple, Villa street. William Walker, W. M.; Thomas B. Rowlands, secretary.

Monitor Lodge, No. 522, A. F. & A. M. Stated convocations second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic Temple, North Spring street. Philip S. Sawtelle, W. M.; W. H. Seeley, secretary.

Ladies' Order.

Bethel Chapter, No. 291, O. E. S. Meets second and fourth Mondays at Masonic Temple, North Spring street. Mrs. Violet Fehrman, W. M.; Mrs. Rose E. Heidemann, secretary. One hundred and sixty-five members.

Elgin Chapter, No. 212, O. E. S. Meets first and third Saturdays at Masonic Temple, North Spring street. Mrs. Jessie Dumser, W. M.; Mrs. Sarah R. Gould, secretary. Two hundred and thirty members.

MODERN WOODMEN.

Silver Leaf Camp, No. 60, M. W. A. Meets first and third Fridays at Woodman Hall, Douglas avenue. Joseph Riehemann, V. C.; Julius Peterson, clerk. One thousand members.

Royal Neighbors.

Lady Elgin Camp, No. 11, R. N. Meets second Wednesday afternoon and fourth Thursday evening at Woodman Hall. Mrs. Julia Corbley, oracle; Mrs. Emma B. Sperry, recorder. Two hundred members.

MYSTIC WORKERS.

Elgin Lodge, No. 8. Meets the first and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., at Woodman Hall. H. J. Muhr, prefect; Kittie Pixley, secretary. One hundred and fifty members.

NATIONAL UNION.

Elgin Council, No. 94. Meets second and fourth Fridays at Pythian Castle, corner of DuPage and Grove avenue, 8 p. m. W. C. Bode, president; Charles F. Davis, secretary.

ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellows Hall, Town Block.

Encampment.

Elgin Encampment, No. 112, I. O. O. F. Meets first and third Fridays, 8 p. m. J. H. Shales, C. P.; H. C. Hamilton, scribe. One hundred and fifty members.

Lodges.

Althea Lodge, No. 619, I. O. O. F. Meets Thursdays, corner Chicago and Grove. Horace James, N. G.; Frank Goddard, secretary. Two hundred and sixty-seven members.

Kane Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F. Meets Tuesdays, Odd Fellows Hall, 8 p. m. M. E. King, N. G.; Thomas B. Rowlands, secretary. Three hundred and ten members.

Paul Lodge (German), No. 691, I. O. O. F. Meets Wednesdays. Emel Meyer, N. G.; A. C. Ruemelin, secretary. Sixty-eight members.

Daughters of Rebekah.

Samaritan Lodge, No. 120, D. of R. Meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m. Mrs. Anna McDonald, N. G.; Mrs. Flora Smythe, secretary. Two hundred and eighty-four members.

RED MEN.

Walla Walla Tribe, No. 273, I. O. R. M. Meets every Monday at their hall over 168 Chicago street. George R. Thompson, prophet; Arthur Polmatier, chief of records. There are seventy-five members.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Fox River Council, No. 1477. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Pythian Castle, corner DuPage and Grove avenue. C. W. Anderson, regent; Wm. F. Wiedemann, secretary. One hundred and seventy-five members.

ROYAL LEAGUE.

Elgin Council, No. 37. Meets first and third Mondays at Hall C, the Spurling. George E. Flemming, arcon; William F. Kay, scribe. Two hundred and twelve members.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

State Headquarters, room 20, Y. M. C. A. block. John R. Powers, commander; Martin Sipple, adjutant.

E. A. York Camp, No. 14, United Spanish War Veterans. Department of Illinois. Meets second Wednesday at Woodman Hall. George E. Flemming, commander; Francis McQueeney, adjutant. Sixty members.

TOILERS.

Toilers Fraternity, No. 83. Meet at Knights of Pythias Castle, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. Frank Ireland, president; Carrie E. Pepple, secretary. Sixty members.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Washington Lodge, No. 13, A .O. U. W. Meets first Tuesday at Hall C, the Spurling. A. G. Dennen, M. W.; J. M. Reid, recorder.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Elgin Camp, No. 16, Illinois Woodmen of the World. Meets first and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., over Becker's shoe store. Herman D. Warren, consul commander; Frank J. C. Krahn, secretary. Seventy-five members.

YEOMEN OF AMERICA.

Elgin Council, No. 2. Meets first and third Tuesdays at Woodman Hall. J. K. Andrews, president; Mrs. C. E. Gregory, secretary-treasurer. Three hundred and fifty members.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

The Brownii (literary and social). Named after Mrs. S. U. Brown. Meets Thursdays at homes of members. Mrs. A. F. Alden, president; Mrs. J. R. Hawes, vice president; Mrs. G. B. Snow, secretary; Mrs. W. K. Hoagland, treasurer; Mrs. John Woodworth, critic.

C. C. C. Circle. Meets every other Wednesday at homes of members. Mrs. J. Powers, president; Mrs. Frank Spillard, secretary. Twenty members.

Daughters of the American Revolution (historical). Meets monthly at homes of members from October to June. Mrs. J. H. Becker, regent; Mrs. Alfred Bosworth, vice regent; Mrs. Clara T. Carlisle, secretary; Mrs. Robert F. Fitz, treasurer; Mrs. D. J. Dumser, registrar; Mrs. J. W. Farnum, historian.

Daughters of St. George. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Villa street. Mrs. Fannie Beacon, president; Miss Florence Welsby, secretary. Forty members.

Elgin Bible Society. Depository at 7 Chicago street. William Lamming, president; F. B. Perkins, secretary.

Elgin Contractors and Employers Association. Meets Wednesdays in Hall A, the Spurling. W. G. Wilcox, president; Henry W. Seiger, secretary.

Elgin German Benevolent Society. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 13 River street, second floor. John V. Kramer, president; Ernest Koeping, secretary. Forty-eight members. Oldest society in Kane county.

Elgin Patriotic Memorial Association. Object: To perpetuate the memory of the patriotic deeds of the past, and to provide for the perpetual and proper observation of Memorial Day. Gen. John S. Wilcox, president; H. D. Barnes, secretary.

Elgin Poultry Association. Organized 1899. Meets first Thursday at 5 Chicago street. A. P. Thoms, president; M. E. Meredith, secretary.

Elgin Retail Merchants and Business Men's Association. Meets quarterly. Special meeting at call of president. Office room, 56-58 Grove avenue, Strauss block. M. J. Kimball, president; George A. Smith, secretary.

Elgin Scientific Society. Meets first and third Thursdays at room 25, the Spurling. A. P. Thoms, president; James D. Martin, secretary.

Elgin Scottish Society. Organized February 1, 1904. Meets second Monday of each month, except July and August, at residence of members. Dr. T. S. McCall, president; J. Park Brown, secretary. Fifty members.

Elgin Turnverein. Gymnasium and school of physical culture. Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at 8 p. m. at Turner Hall, 58 Douglas avenue. Karl Nolte, president; Oscar Rudnick, secretary. One hundred and seventy-five members.

Every Wednesdays (literary). Meets Wednesday afternoons at Gail Borden Library. Mrs. L. B. Hamlin, president; Mrs. W. L. Black, secretary. Thirty members.

Freia Benevolent Society (Norwegian). Meets the first Saturday after

the 9th of each month in old postoffice block, corner DuPage and Grove avenue. T. Larsen, president; Andrew Sayland, secretary. Ninety-five members.

Travel Class. Meets every Monday at 2:30 p. m. at home of the members. Mrs. George N. Sleight, president; Mrs. F. H. Taylor, R. S. There are thirty-five members.

German Military Verein. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Range's Hall, Douglas avenue. Charles Glissman, president; Peter Pahl, secretary. Forty-eight members.

Home Fraternal League. Elgin Lodge, No. 22. Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Hall B, the Spurling. E. C. Schwarz, president; D. J. Dumser, secretary. There are one hundred and sixty members.

King's Daughters, Whatsoever Circle. Meets second Thursday at homes of members. Mrs. Callie Hubbard, leader; Mrs. W. S. Weld, secretary. Twenty members.

Northern Sons, No. 4. Swedish Benefit Society. Meets at Strauss Hall, first and third Mondays. John Carlson, president; A. Sjunneson, secretary. Eighty-three members.

Perry Literary Circle. Meets weekly at homes of members. Mrs. H. L. Pratt, president; Mrs. A. M. Smythe, secretary.

Sons of St. George. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Strauss Hall. Eli Aston, president; Thomas Player, secretary.

Travel Class (literary). Meets Mondays at homes of members. Mrs. C. A. Pierce, president; Mrs. E. S. Eno, R. S.

Utopian Invaders. Meet every other Monday at Academy building. A. J. Magnus, president; Miss Ella Whitstruck, secretary-treasurer.

Veteran Volunteers Association, Fifty-second Illinois. Meets first Wednesday in September at city hall. J. S. Wilcox, president; F. B. Perkins, secretary.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Meets first and third Wednesdays at Woman's club rooms, Y. M. C. A. block. Mrs. H. C. Hamilton, president; Mrs. W. H. Jencks, R. S. One hundred and twenty members.

Young Men's Christian Association. Y. M. C. A. building, Chicago street, east end of the bridge. Privileges: Gymnasium, bath rooms, library, free reading room, correspondence tables. Sustains a lecture and public entertainment course during the winter season. Membership, four hundred and twenty, with a junior department of one hundred and eighty-one members. Total membership, six hundred and one. L. N. Seaman, president; A. T. Bullock, recording secretary; Harry Patterson, general secretary; physical director, J. S. Andresen.

Young Women's Christian Association. Located at 220-222 Chicago street. Organized in 1901. Privileges: Reading and rest rooms, correspondence tables, gymnasium, library, employment bureau, baths. Entertainment course, educational classes; also tennis, boating and social clubs. Mrs. Dr. J. G. Tapper, president; Miss Anna L. Swartwout, secretary; Miss Mary E. Adkins, physical director; Miss Pearl Candell, extension and educational secretary; Mrs. Oscar Nelson, cafeteria director. One thousand members.

CHAPTER XXIV—TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

GENEVA.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Geneva in the County of Kane and State of Illinois at the School House in said Town on the 28th day of January A. D. 1845 in pursuance of a notice given ten days previous to said Meeting and agreeable to an Act to incorporate the Inhabitants of such Town as may wish to be incorporated and approved Feb. 12th 1831, and on motion Leonard Howard was chosen President and Nelson Warner Clerk, who were duly sworn, when the inhabitants proceeded to vote viva voce and then were their votes in favor of Incorporation and six votes against incorporation.

Certified by as

LEONARD HOWARD, President.
NELSON WARNER, Clerk.
M. W. FLETCHER,
Clk. Kane Co Coun Court.

Recorded February 4th, 1845.

This may certify that at a meeting (legally called for that purpose) held at the Court in the Village of Geneva, Kane County, State of Illinois, there was polled by the legal voters of said Village of Geneva, Thirty-six votes in favor of becoming incorporated and two against becoming incorporated. That said votes were given by the White Male residents of said Village of lawful age who had resided in said Village six months & upwards or who were the owners of some freehold property therein that the undersigned were by said voters first chosen President & Clerk of said meeting & before receiving said votes were duly sworn by a person competent to administer oath.

Geneva, March 31st, 1858

WM. CONANT, President.
WM. S. SMITH, Clerk.

Filed and recorded 30th May, 1859 JOHN GREENE, Clerk.

The city of Geneva is situated on both banks of Fox river, thirty-five miles directly west of Chicago, and being nearer thereto than any of her neighboring river towns.

The first actual settlement within the corporation of the present town was made in the fall of 1833, by Daniel S. Haight, who built a log cabin near the Geneva Springs, and occupied the same with his family. Mr. Haight's claim embraced all, or nearly all, of the present site of Geneva, and was sold to James Herrington, December, 1834. It is stated that James Brown made a claim the same time as Mr. Haight, which joined the latter's on the north, and which was purchased by Mr. Frederick Bird in 1834, for $30. In 1834 Mr. Frederick Bird and family located a little north of the present city corporate limits, and James Herrington made purchase of the

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GENEVA.

LIBRARY BUILDING, GENEVA.

"Haight claim," settling with his family on same in the spring of 1835, in which year, also, Mr. Samuel Sterling joined his fortunes with those of Messrs. Herrington and Bird, these three families being the only inhabitants of what then assumed the name of Herrington's Ford.

It was in this year that a postoffice was established in the residence of James Herrington—he being appointed postmaster—and designated as "La Fox P. O." Dr. Miller settled in Geneva in 1836, and was the first physician The first school was taught by Mrs. Sterling, in a little room of her own cabin, in the winter of 1836, James Herrington furnishing a majority of the scholars. In May, 1837, Mr. James Herrington addressed a communication to the Chicago Democrat, in which he gave a glowing account of the Geneva settlement, and the natural advantages of the location, and stating that a sawmill was in course of erection, which would be completed the coming fall and winter, hence this must have been the first step toward bringing into subjection the waters of the Fox at this point. This mill was erected by Sterling, Madden and Daniels, on the east side, and a flouring mill erected by Howard Brothers on the west side in 1844. The first dam across the river being constructed in the same year as the sawmill, and by the same parties. A bridge was nearly completed in 1838 by Gilbert and Sterling, when high water swept the structure away, and since that time several have been built, one sharing the fate of the first, and another—erected at a cost of $22,000—in 1857, was torn down to give place to the present elegant "Iron Bridge," located in the winter of 1868-69 at a cost of $16,000, being 522 feet in length. The first store in the village was kept by James Herrington, in 1835, his residence answering for store and postoffice. Charles Patten, Esquire, may well be termed the pioneer merchant of the town, he having been the first to bring in anything of an assortment of merchandise, and has been doing a mercantile business for thirty-four years in Geneva, and thirty-three years at his present location, which has been for some years styled the "Old Corner." The first building erected especially for school purposes was the present stone structure in 1855. Although this building will not compare favorably with the elegant school buildings at Batavia and Aurora, yet an excellent school is in session during each year, and the subject of constructing a new school building—equal, perhaps, to any on the river and one that will be creditable to the beautiful city—is being pressed upon the citizens as an important move, and another year will see it assume a tangible form.

Geneva—There has been some disagreement as to how the name Geneva came to be given the county seat. "Campbell Ford" was urged as a name for the new county seat, in honor of two of the commissioners appointed to make said location, but reliable and authentic information has disclosed the fact that the name of Geneva—after Geneva, New York—was determined upon before the commissioners left Chicago, and the name first suggested by C. B. Dodson, Esquire. The election for the organization of the county was held at Geneva in the log residence of Mr. Herrington in June, 1836, which was also the date of the location of the county seat and the adoption of its present name.

Original Town—The original town was owned by a number of gentlemen in different localities, but the parties most interested were Mr. James Herrington and R. J. Hamilton. It was surveyed and platted by Mark W. Fletcher—first county surveyor—in 1837, and contained about three hundred acres. It was incorporated a city in 1856, and the city council for 1871 consisted of C. B. Dodson, president; Charles Bennett, William H. Howell, Eben Danford and Jerome N. Kendall, board of trustees, and William J. Brown, city clerk.

Churches—There are seven religious denominations in Geneva. The Congregational, Methodist, Unitarian, Episcopal, Baptist, Disciples and Free Methodist and six church edifices erected at a total cost of $18,000. The two strongest societies are the Congregational and Methodist, and each of these denominations are discussing the subject of rebuilding, in which case Geneva will soon stand a favorable comparison with her neighboring towns in the way of fine churches. The first church was erected by the Unitarian Society in 1843, the Rev. A. H. Conant being its first pastor, and continued in that capacity until 1857.

Railroads—The Dixon Air Line, of the G. & C. U. R. R., was completed to Geneva in 1853, and now comprises the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern, giving the most direct communication east and west, and excellent conveniences to shippers. A branch of this road was put in operation north to St. Charles in the fall of 1870, and will very soon be continued to a connection with the Freeport line at Clinton. The Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad has its northern terminus at Geneva, being completed in the spring of 1871, and furnished the most direct communication with the extensive coal fields of central Illinois.

Geneva has continued to advance with the other parts of the county and is today one of the cleanest and best residence places along Fox river.

The Girls' State Industrial Home is located here.

GENEVA TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized in 1854. The first settler was Daniel S. Haight, who came in 1834. One Crow took up a claim on the east side in 1834 and sold out in 1835. Samuel Corey built a cabin in 1834. He is recalled as an honest but rough and ignorant Hoosier. It was written of him that, being engaged to carry money to the amount of $3,000 for Captain Dodson, he would place it in his saddle and stopping at an inn, would hang his saddle, including the money, on any peg for all night.

Andrew Miles, a Hoosier, came to the township in 1833 or 1834. Mrs. C. B. Dodson, then Miss Warren, rode in in a lumber wagon in April, 1834. Frederick Bird arrived in 1834, but subsequently moved to near Rockford. These and other early settlers were largely from Indiana, and were a simple and honest people.

Andrew Miles, who died in 1836, was the first adult buried in the old cemetery. The first birth occurred in 1835, in the family of Edward Trimble.

William Sykes arrived in 1839; Lyman German about 1837; Scott Clark in 1837, about which time came Peter Sears. Robert Lester settled on the east side in 1837 and Eben Danford about that time.

Captain Dodson was the first of the early and permanent settlers who became prominent in the advancement of the township.

The road from Geneva to St. Charles on the west side was laid out in 1838 by Mark W. Fletcher, and is now one of the finest drives in the county, no road in northern Illinois presenting a finer view or a more fertile, prosperous country.

The first school was opened in the winter of 1835-36 by Mrs. Samuel Sterling on the place afterward owned by E. Danford. The schoolhouse was a log cabin home, and enjoyed the unusual luxury of a stone floor of limestone rock, the limestone laying as nature had left it some million years ago. About a dozen pupils attended the school.

The first county poor house was on land owned by E. Lee, on the east side. A substantial stone building was erected in 1872 at a cost of $15,000.

BATAVIA.

The wealthy and growing village of Batavia is situated on both sides of Fox river, about thirty-six miles west from Chicago, and two and a half miles south from the courthouse in Geneva. Two railroads pass through it: the Fox River Valley and a branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R. The place was first settled by Christopher Payne, who made a claim and built a cabin at the head of the "Big Woods" in September, 1833. Judge Isaac Wilson (father of Hon. Isaac G. Wilson) bought out Payne in 1835. Quite a large number of settlers located here in 1834. Among them were Colonel Lyon, James Latham, Joel McKee, James Risk, Titus Howe, E. S. Town and William Vandeventer. Colonel Lyon is now the oldest of the original settlers living here, having arrived April 24th, 1834.

In 1835 others arrived, among them Judge Isaac Wilson, already mentioned, William Van Nortwick and his son, John, J. W. Churchill and others. Titus Howe made the first improvements in the water power by building a temporary dam and erecting a frame for a sawmill at the lower end of the island in 1835. The dam was carried away the next spring and the same year (1836) Van Nortwick, Barker, House & Co. bought out Howe, and within a year commenced building the upper dam and the Batavia mills. These improvements were completed in 1837-38. Harry Boardman became a member of the firm of Van Nortwick, Barker, House & Co. in 1836, and was the active business man of the firm.

The sawmill, commenced by Titus Howe, was removed to the upper dam and put in operation by the company. The original town plat was laid out on the east side in 1837 by Van Nortwick, Barker, House & Co. The surveying was done by John Van Nortwick. Additions were made by Latham, Wilson and others. In 1844 John Van Nortwick divided the property with the company, taking the property on the west side, including the island and one-half the water power. The same year he built the lower dam and erected a

sawmill on the island. He also laid out the village on the west side in 1844 and designated it as Van Nortwick's plat of Batavia. Additions have since been made by Mr. Van Nortwick, McKee and others. The first bridge was built by subscription in 1837. The builders were the Howards, of St. Charles. It stood where the present stone bridge is. A bridge was built about 1843 at the upper end of the town, principally by James Risk, Joel McKee and James Latham, which did good service for some years. At present there is only one bridge across the Fox—the stone arch bridge on Wilson street, which was erected about 1844-45, and has cost altogether some $9,000, being the cheapest bridge on the river, when its great durability and small annual expense are taken into consideration. It is an honor to its projectors and builders. The first store opened within the limits of the village was by Joel McKee, in June, 1835. It stood on the west side, at the north end of the town, near the river. It was afterward removed to about the spot where the residence of A. P. Kniffin now stands.

Clyburn & Dodson opened a store the same year at Clyburnville, two miles south of the village, where a strong attempt was made to build up a town. The first hotel was opened by Charles Ballard, where the Revere House now stands, about 1837. Colonel Lyon had also kept a house and stables for the accommodation of travelers in 1836 at Clyburnville near Mill creek. Dr. D. K. Town was the first settled physician, about 1839, though Dr. J. S. P. Lord had practiced in the place at an earlier date. The first marriage in town was that of A. P. Hubbard and Miss Jane Lyon, daughter of Colonel Lyon, in the spring of 1835. The first child born in Batavia, or "Big Woods," as it was then called, and probably the first in the county, was Dodson Vanteventer, October 10, 1834. Miss Charlotte Isbell, a stepdaughter of Colonel Lyon, is claimed to have been the first female child born in the county, August 19, 1836. The first death of an adult, a Mrs. Ward, in the spring of 1835. E. S. Town was the first justice of the peace, elected in 1836. Mr. Town was also one of the most influential and untiring friends of education in the county.

At a meeting of the legal voters of the Village of Batavia, held pursuant to Public notice at the Stone School House in West Batavia on Saturday April 26th, 1856 for the purpose of voting for or against incorporating the said Village of Batavia, T. C. Moon was elected moderator and J. C. Pindar, Clerk.

On canvassing the vote it was found that Twenty-seven (27) Votes were in favor of incorporating and Eleven (11) were against incorporating.

T. C. Moon, Moderator.
J. C. Pindar, Clerk.

Filed and recorded, May 21st, 1856 James Herrington, Co Clerk.

The first school in the place and, undoubtedly, in the county, was opened in the fall of 1834 in a log schoolhouse near Mr. Johnson's place.

A school building was erected about 1852, on the west side at a cost of some $1,200. The east side school building was erected in 1860 at a cost of

about $9,000. It is a very substantial and convenient building. The structure on the west side was erected in 1866-67, at an expense of thirty thousand dollars. Besides excellent public schools, Batavia had at one time an institution of higher grade, which flourished for quite a number of years and had an excellent reputation.

The Batavia Institute was built about 1853-54, by private enterprise at a cost of $15,000—a very liberal sum for those days. It was built of Batavia cut stone, and was an elegant structure. Among those prominently interesed in this enterprise were E. S. Town, Dr. D. K. Town, John Van Nortwick, Joel McKee and Rev. Stephen Peet, Congregational minister.

When the public-school system went into operation the necessity for institutions of this description ceased, and it was converted into an asylum for the insane. Dr. Patterson purchased the property about 1867, and converted it into a private insane asylum.

Churches—The Congregational church organized in August, 1835, and was called the "Big Woods" church. They held meetings in the log schoolhouse east of Mr. Johnson's grove. The society built the church, afterward owned by the Catholics in 1840, and their fine stone church on Batavia avenue about 1854. The latter building cost about $13,000, and at the time of its erection was the best church edifice on the river. The first sermon, probably, in the county, was preached by the Rev. N. C. Clark, of this denomination in August, 1834, at the house of Christopher Payne.

The Episcopal Methodists were among the very first to organize and had, perhaps, the first stated preaching in the place.

The Baptist Society was organized as early as 1836.

The German Methodists built a church about 1862. An African Methodist Society is also located here. They built a church in 1855 or 1856.

The Catholics organized about 1855.

The "Disciples," as they style themselves, built a church in 1866.

The first Sabbath school, probably, in the county was started here in the spring of 1835. It was a union school.

The first practicing attorney was J. W. Churchill, a son-in-law of Judge Wilson, who opened an office soon after he came here in 1835. He was elected a representative to the state legislature in 1836. Mr. Churchill removed to Davenport, Iowa, about 1853.

The village of Batavia has many elements which must eventually build up an extensive city. Its water power (among the very best), its immense stone quarries, and the magnificent country surrounding it, make its future altogether promising, while the enterprise of its citizens is proverbial.

The town abounds in stately mercantile, manufacturing and public buildings, elegant and substantial private residences and everywhere exhibits evidences of that thrift and enterprise that must continue to make it one of the best cities in the Fox river valley.

BATAVIA TOWNSHIP.

To the township of Batavia belongs the distinction of the first settlement in Kane county, Christopher Payne having arrived there and built his cabin

in 1833, on the east side of the river within the present limits of the city. Colonel James Lyon came early in 1834; Captain C. B. Dodson settled just south of the present city in June, 1834, at what was then called Clyburnville, since disappeared.

Trade with the Indians brought profit, and the first store was built near the mouth of Mill creek; a sawmill was also erected; both by Captain Dodson. In 1835 Dodson and Clyburn contracted to remove the Indians to the West. James Vanatta is said to have located east of Batavia in January, 1834, and a man named Corey took a claim near him. In December, 1833, James Nelson built a cabin and moved in at what was afterward known as Nelson's Grove, west of the city. John Gregg was the first blacksmith in the township. Settlers came from as far as Rockford, a week's trip down and back, to have their plows repaired.

The first death was a child of one Myers, who worked for Captain Dodson, in 1834. Mrs. Ward died in the fall of that year.

By the end of 1838 settlers had come in in crowds. J. W. Churchill, William Van Nortwick, Joel McKee, James Risk, James Rockwell, Isaac Wilson, George Fowler and James Latham were permanently located by that time.

The first school in the county was in Batavia township, being opened by one Knowles in a log house on Colonel Lyon's land in 1834. The attendance was nine pupils.

ST. CHARLES.

At a meeting of the voters of St. Charles, Kane County, State of Illinois, convened at Horace Bancroft's Building agreeable to ten days public notice on Saturday the twelfth day of April A. D. 1845 for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating said town of St. Charles. On motion G. W. Richards was chosen President and Charles W. Howard, Clerk. The president and Clerk were duly sworn Resolved that the voters proceed to vote. The vote being taken, resulted as follows.

For	Against
Will be incorporated	Will not be incorporated
Seventy-two	Thirteen

We certify the above to be a true return of the votes taken at the above meeting.

G. W. Richards, President.
Charles W. Howard, Clerk.
M. W. Fletcher,
Clerk of Kane Co Coun Court.

Recorded May 10th 1845

St. Charles township and the village of St. Charles were, in the early days, the most important part of the county, and for years St. Charles was the center of the general activities of the northern part of the district. In an early day this township was the seat of many Indian settlements and the trails of the redmen were numerous. One of the most noted was known as "Waubonsie's

STATE HOME FOR BOYS, ST. CHARLES.

JUDGE BARRY'S OFFICE, ST. CHARLES, ABOUT 1855.

trail," which followed the river on the west bank and took in all the prominent springs in that vicinity. As late as 1845 this trail was plainly visible across the land afterward owned by C. D. Wing, J. D. Brown and C. H. Haines. Another trail led west from Chicago to Rock River across Fox river near where the St. Charles dam now is and followed the ravine west and over the prairie. The third came from the northeast and a fourth diverged from the Chicago trail near Wayne Station and crossed the river at the bend now known as Five Islands, about a half mile below the present Illinois Central railroad bridge.

The first settler to arrive in what is now St. Charles township appears, by general consent, to have been William Franklin, who came with his famliy in March, 1834; although it is claimed that Evan Shelby came in the fall of 1833 and selected land and partly completed a cabin into which his family moved in May, 1834. Following the Shelby and Franklin families the next comers were Dean and Read Ferson, who came from Windsor county, Vermont, and Ira and George Minard, of Windham county, Vermont, came west as far as Chicago with them at that time. In the fall of 1834 Ira Minard built a log house on the farm afterward owned by John H. Ferson. Calvin Ward came with his family from Massachusetts in 1835. Albert Howard and Rice Fay took up a claim in the fall of 1834. In the summer of 1834 Friend Mark, of New York, settled on land afterward owned by Mr. Kimble and built a cabin. Walter Wilson, William Arnold and Alexander Laughlin came about the same time.

In the fall of 1834 a considerable number of settlers arrived from New Brunswick, among whom were Mrs. Moses Young, Stephen Young, Joel Young, D. C. Young, Jerusha Young (who afterward became Mrs. J. T. Wheeler), Samuel Young, Robert Moody and J. T. Wheeler. Gideon Young came in 1835. Archibald Moody arrived in 1836, and John Kittridge, of Manchester, New Hampshire, in the summer of 1834. A settler named Crandall claimed part of the land on which the city of St. Charles now stands, and built a log house in the spring of 1834. This claim, together with about forty acres in the Little Woods, he sold to James Herrington, of Geneva. Melvin Marsh came in 1834 and settled on what became the Foley farm. He sold out to Martin Switzer, who came from Canada in 1838. T. E. Crossman, from New York state, came about the same time. Timothy Adams Wheeler, from Cavendish, Vermont, arrived in the fall of 1834, but returned to Vermont owing to an injury he received, but afterward came back to St. Charles and died here. His brother, Amos R. Wheeler, came in 1835.

Other settlers of 1835 were Solomon Dunham and his son-in-law, Mark W. Fletcher (afterward a prominent politician in the county); Joseph Pemberton and Nathan Perry. The claim of Solomon Dunham has since expanded into the fine Dunham stock farm near Wayne, which comprises over one thousand two hundred acres of land. Miss Alzira Garton died in the fall of 1835 and was buried at Brown Grove. This was the first death in the settlement.

The first marriages were those of James T. Wheeler and Jerusha Young, January 15, 1835, and Dean Ferson and Prudence Ward, at St. Charles, which was then called Charlestown, September 14, 1836. Charles B. Gray came in 1835, as did also Thomas Stewart.

The earliest minister of the gospel was Rev. John Clark, a Methodist, who was a missionary to the Indians as early as 1833. In 1837 he moved to the Fox river valley and located on a farm afterward owned by C. B. Dodson, between Geneva and Batavia. The first blacksmith who settled in the township was Daniel Marvin, who came in 1835. Ephraim and O. W. Perkins came in 1835 from New Hampshire; also William Tyler and his son, Ira D., from Cayuga county, New York. James Mead in 1840 erected a tavern known as the "Western Enterprise."

Among the settlers of 1836 were Timothy Baker, John Glos, of Germany, W. D. Baird, Leonard and David Howard, Zebina Brown, George Parker and John Andrus, from Buffalo. O. C. Baird put up part of the St. Charles Hotel in 1837. James T. Durant and Bryant Durant settled here in 1836. They were from Ware, Massachusetts. N. H. Dearborn came from Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1836, and built the first frame dwelling in what is now St. Charles in the summer of that year. Dr. T. P. Whipple came from New York in 1836, as did Dr. Nathan Collins, from New Hampshire; Horace Bancroft, of Vermont; James Bancroft, Asa Haseltine, of Rockingham, Vermont, and Volentine Randall, of Washington county, New York, who is said to have built the first frame building on the west side of the river on the southeast corner of Main and Third streets; Joseph T. Sibley, who married a sister of Leonard Howard; Major W. G. Conklin and his brother, Smith Conklin, from Cattaraugus county, New York, and Major D. B. Hunt, from Boston, Massachusetts.

The earliest manufactories were the sawmill, erected in 1836; Locke's wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill in 1837; John. Penney brick-making, 1838; Daniel Marvin, blacksmith shop, 1835; the making of spinning wheels and farm rakes, before 1840. A cooperative creamery was organized and a large factory erected in 1852; butter and cheese making started about 1867; foundry business was started about 1842, gradually growing to large proportions. The file factory, which still continues to do business, was organized by a stock company about 1878. The manufacture of paper commenced in 1841 and by 1866 was doing a large business with a capital of $100,000 and employing nearly one hundred hands. The great fire of February 5, 1866, destroyed the mill, which was not rebuilt. In 1840 three stores of brick and stone were erected on East Main street and what was then known as the Mansion House on the west side. The first store was opened in a frame building two stories high, erected in the spring of 1836 by Minard, Ferson & Hunt, on the ground now occupied by Wilcox's grocery store. In 1842 W. C. Irwin and Elisha Freeman built two stores on the west side of the river. One of the earliest mercantile establishments occupied the old frame building on the corner of East Main and Second streets. The firm was R. V. M. Croes and a man named Brownlee. In 1844-45 there were engaged on the east side of the river the firms of C. A. Brooks, Wait & Dole, Stevens & Green,

David Strader and B. T. Hunt; on the west side were E. Freeman, L. M. Blaisdell & Co., Thomas & Howard, John F. Wright and M. F. Burdge. W. J. Conklin and others were running a mill on the west side at that time, and Bundy & Evans were operating the old east side sawmill.

The first postoffice was established in 1837, with Horace Bancroft as postmaster and Calvin Ward, mail carrier.

The most serious public disturbance that occurred in St. Charles in the early days was the Richards' riot, which is spoken of more in detail in the general county history under the chapter of Resurrectionists.

One of the remembered occasions of early days was the duplicate celebration of the 4th of July, 1846. The whigs and democrats united in a national celebration on the east side of the river, and the abolitionists, under the lead of John Farnsworth, Calvin Ward and others, had a celebration on the west side. The east siders procured two cannon which were placed side by side on the hill. At the foot of the hill an oven was built to do cooking for the crowd. The abolitionists borrowed a large tent capable of holding one thousand people, which they set up on the west side; dishes were procured in St. Charles, Elgin and other places and preparations made for a great celebration. Eminent speakers were secured, enthusiasm was very great, and the town was filled with many people who came from many miles around. Everything went well until about two p. m., when a sudden thunder storm and a furious wind arose. The big tent, which was filled with people, was torn from its fastenings and collapsed, leaving the people to crawl from under as best they could. They fled in all directions, wading through the deep water which filled the gutters. A number were seriously injured but no one killed. The storm effectually broke up both celebrations.

St. Charles enjoys the distinction of having furnished, or at least having been the place of enrollment, for the only company furnished by Kane county to the Mexican war.

The first attempt to establish a bank was made by Elisha Freeman about 1853, when he opened a small office on West Main street. The village organized under a city charter April 22, 1875. Dr. J. K. Lewis was the first mayor; T. W. Edmunds, first city clerk; first treasurer was S. B. Huls, and the first city attorney was Frank McMasters. The aldermen were Charles Chovin, E. A. Brownell, F. L. Alexander, A. W. Kelley, T. L. Ryan and John F. Elliott.

In late years the location of the Cable Piano Company at St. Charles and the establishment of other industries have given the place a new impetus. It is one of the best located cities in the county and has one of the best water powers. If present indications go for anything it will, in the not far distant future, be one of the industrial and manufacturing points of the Fox river valley.

The first school taught in St. Charles was opened in the fall of 1835, in a log house. It was taught by Prudence Ward, afterward Mrs. Dean Ferson. The first building erected for school purposes within the city limits was built of boards and slabs in the fall of 1836. In 1837 a frame school building was erected by Thomas E. Dodge, contractor. Among the early

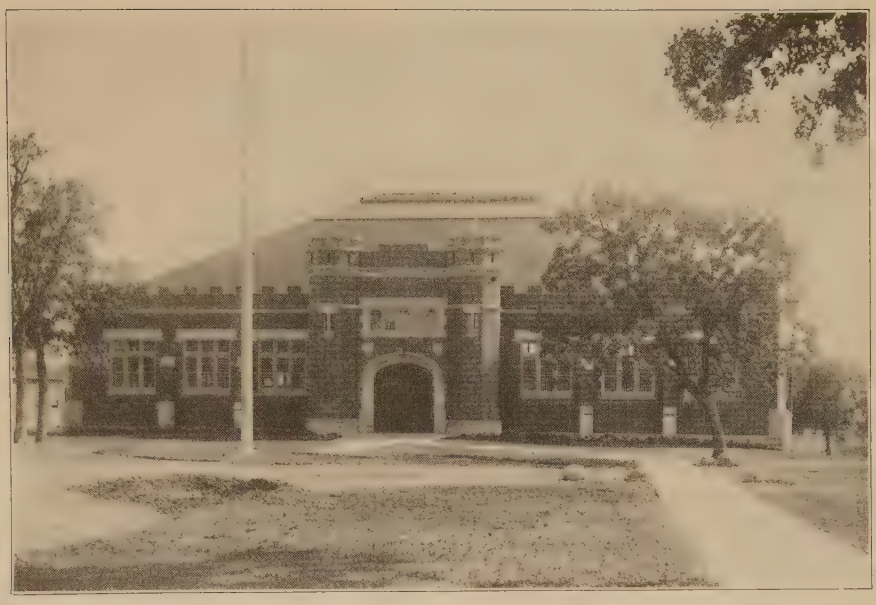
teachers was Arethusa Fisk, who taught in 1837. James T. Wheeler taught there between 1837 and 1842. Until about 1853 all the schools were private or select, each pupil paying a certain sum by the week or term. After that year the public-school system went into operation and select schools became things of the past.

The earliest church organizations were the Congregationalists, Methodists and Universalists. The Congregationalist being organized by Rev. N. C. Clark in 1837. Services were for a time held in private residences and school houses. A church was erected in 1842 on the corner of West Third and Walnut streets. The Methodist Episcopal society erected a stone church at an early day which was enlarged in 1852. The Universalists organized prior to 1840 and erected a building in 1842; this being the first belonging to that denomination in the state. The Baptist society organized previous to 1850, and built a church about 1851. Rev. Niles Kinney and Rev. David Matlock were early ministers. The Catholics have held services in St. Charles since 1840, and erected a church in 1852 which has been enlarged and improved at various times. Swedish Lutherans, Free Methodists, Episcopalians, African Methodists and Spiritualists have at various times organized societies.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—St. Charles, 1851.

Nearly seventy years ago, in 1840 or 41, the pioneer Catholics of St. Charles met for divine worship at the homes of John Barry (where the Mosedale house now stands), John O'Connor (the old Jennings home), M. Flannery's, and several others. Mass was celebrated by Fathers Doyle and Feely, priests sent from Chicago to attend the Catholic settlers of Elgin. In 1845 Rev. William Feely was appointed first resident pastor at Elgin, and from that date to 1853 he attended the Catholics of St. Charles, usually once a month. In 1851, under the direction of Father Feely, the present church was built by James O'Connor, assisted by his brothers Patrick and Dennis Long. James O'Connor had built a Catholic church in Ottawa in 1848, and modeled St. Patrick's after it. The land for the church had been generously donated by Mr. Darwin Millington.

The church is located on West Fourth and Cedar streets. St. Patrick's was completed and dedicated in 1852 by Bishop Van De Vilde, second bishop of Chicago. About 1853 Rev. Patrick O'Dwyer was made first resident pastor. He remained until 1860. Father O'Dwyer had a wide field of labor, attending to the Catholics of Elburn and West Chicago (then Turner Junction), members of the fold in Batavia and Geneva attending the church in this city. For many years at that early date the Catholic congregation was large and prosperous. But when we of this day and age remember the many sacrifices made, privations endured and difficulties surmounted, our hearts are filled with affection and gratitude and we must admire the fortitude and zeal of the pioneer priest and layman. Following are the names of a few of the first Catholic settlers, descendants of whom largely constitute the present congregation: John Barry, John O'Connor, Dennis Long, M. and P. Flannery, Patrick



GYMNASIUM, BOYS' HOME, ST. CHARLES.

OFFICE BUILDINGS, BOYS' HOME, ST. CHARLES.

Joyce, Cornelius Reid, Hugh McClone, Patrick Muraine, Thomas Roche, Peter Turbet, T. Ryan, John Sheehan, M. O'Kane, M. Shearin, Dennis McAuley, William Bayleson, Thomas McCabe, Thomas Halpin, Barney Cassidy, Thomas Doyle, Felix McFarlane, Patrick Jennings, P. Garrity, Thomas Collins, William Doherty, Thomas Murphy and brother, M. Murphy; P. Fay, Michael Murphy, Patrick Pillan, M. Lawler, P. Moran, Mrs. Kerwin, P. and D. O'Malley, John Kelly, M. Brennan, A. McNevin, B. Kennedy, M. Dillon, Thomas Foley, George Welch, Frank Lennartz, James Kavanaugh, John McCoy, M. Keating, and many others. The early settlers of Geneva (which city is still included in St. Patrick's parish) were the Quinns, Landers, Wheelers, Clancys, Bowens, McGreens, Mastersons, Lawlers, Navins, and Mrs. Crotty; the Cannon, Hogan families coming later, also the Adamson and Joyce families. Among the members of the present day, residents of St. Charles, are the Keegans, Morgans, O'Brien, Daleys, Naughtens, Munhalls, Murphys, Schraders, McCluskeys, Devlins, Gartners, Rempes, and many others; also a large number of foreigners representing nearly every nationality of continental Europe. Following is a list of the pastors of St. Patrick's church down to the present date. The dates here given are taken from the church register and are approximately correct. From 1840 to 1853, Fathers Doyle and Feely, visiting priests from Elgin; '53 to '60, Father James O'Dwyer; '60 to '62, Father Murphy; '62 to '63, Father McGivern; '63 to '64, Father O'Sullivan; '64 to 65, Father Rigby; '65 to '67, Father O'Neil; '67 to '70, Father Campbell; '70 to '75, Father M. Pendergast; '75 to '77, Father O'Connor; '77 to '80, Father D. Spellman; '80 to '81, Father M. Zara; '81 to '83, Father Burch; '83 to '86, Father Gaulet, Sr.; '86 to '90, Father John Madden; '90 to '97, Father A. Gaulet, Jr.; '97 to 1905, Father M. Stack. This record brings us down to the present pastor, Rev. Timothy Ryan, who came to St. Patrick's in October, 1905.

Rev. Father Ryan was born in Tipperary, Ireland, April 21, 1864, and began his education in the national schools of that country. He prepared for the priesthood at All Hallows College, Dublin, and was ordained June 23, 1889, by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, for the arch-diocese of Chicago. Father Ryan was assigned to St. Cecelia's church, Chicago, as assistant pastor for thirteen years. In 1902 he was appointed pastor of the Catholic church at Harmon, Illinois, and remained at that place until coming to St. Charles, in 1905. In his three years' pastorate many improvements have been made.

The interior of the church has been redecorated in the most artistic manner, electric lights, new carpets, new doors, until dear old St. Patrick's looks like a new church; and the spiritual needs of his people have never been lost sight of.

Through his efforts has been established Mt. St. Mary's Academy under the supervision of the Dominican Sisters of New York. This institution of learning was opened in September, 1907, and was one of the happiest events for the Catholic education in this parish and in the whole community, and will prove a powerful auxiliary in promoting the spiritual good of the parish and a lasting monument to the zeal and energy of the pastor, Rev. Father Ryan, respected and esteemed by all who know him.

SOUTH ELGIN.

In 1870 it was written: "The village of South Elgin (formerly Clintonville) is well situated on both sides of Fox river about thirty-nine miles from Chicago by railroad and three miles south of the city of Elgin. It is in the township of Elgin.

"The first settlers were Joseph P. Corron, Truman Gilbert, Dr. Joseph Gefft and Dr. Nathan Collins. Mr. Corron located himself about three-quarters of a mile east of the river on the property where he now lives. He arrived in the spring of 1835.

"Messrs. Gilbert, Tefft and Collins came in the fall or winter of 1835-6. Gilbert and Tefft both built log cabins near where the sheds of the Ballantine distillery now stand, and Dr. Collins built one on the west side of the river. Dr. Collins afterward located in St. Charles, where he died a few years after his removal from Clintonville. The village was laid out on the east side by Truman Gilbert about the year 1849, and on the west side by Dr. Joseph Tefft and B. W. Raymond, the same year, or soon after. Additions have been by T. Gilbert and the heirs of Dr. Collins, a son of the latter being at present a practicing physician of the place. Joseph P. Corron also laid out an addition to the east side in May, 1855.

"The first dam was started by Gilbert and Tefft in the fall of 1836. It was left unfinished through the winter, and the flood of the next spring (1837) carried it away. Gilbert and Collins built the second dam (now standing) about 1838. A sawmill was built on the east side, the same year.

"The first school building was a small frame one which stood on the lot or near where the present east schoolhouse stands. It was built about 1850, and was used also for religious meetings. The present school buildings were erected about the year 1858.

"There was a Methodist Episcopal society organized here at an early day, but they never were strong enough to erect a house of worship. The Free Methodists erected a church in 1860.

"The Galena & Chicago U. R. Road, now the C. & N.-W. Ry., reached this place late in the winter of 1849, from which time the village dates its growth.

"A large distillery was built near the railroad track by Nathan Williams in 1846 or 1847, and run by various parties for twelve or fifteen years, since which it has mostly remained idle.

"Two flouring mills were built about the same time, 1849 or 1850. The west mill by Hiram J. Brown, and the east one by G. M. Woodbury. Woodbury built the distillery attached to the east mill about two years later. This distillery and mill passed through many hands with varying fortunes, but the distillery part has not been run for a number of years. Both the distilleries are now in litigation with no certain owners.

"Woodbury's flour mill is now run by Mr. T. H. Foster, who is doing mostly merchant work. It contains four run of stone and has a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour daily.

"The west side flour mill is now owned by Mr. William Pauton, who purchased it in 1854. He has rebuilt it (1856-57), and it is now one of the best mills on the river. It contains four run of stone, and is at present doing mostly merchant work.

"A paper mill was built about 1852 by Dr. Erastus Tefft, or by some one whom he bought out. The property is at present owned by Mr. O. Davidson, of Elgin, and is operated under a lease by B. Hagelow & Co., who employ eleven hands and turn out two thousand five hundred pounds of paper daily. It is manufacturing roofing and siding felt exclusively.

"The tannery of Geahan & Hutchinson is doing quite an extensive business in the tanning of all descriptions of leather, wool-pulling, etc. It employs eight hands. This company commenced work in the city of Elgin, but removed to this place in 1870.

"The large iron foundry of Bosworth & Davidson is doing an extensive business in the manufacture of school furniture, mostly, a large proportion of which is shipped to St. Louis. It employs about twenty hands, and is doing a good business.

"The first bridge over the river at this point was built by subscription about 1850. This was washed away in 1857, and another took its place which remained until it was replaced by the present iron structure in 1868.

"The village has had rather a slow growth, the principal cause of which has been the location of distilleries in its midst and the uncertainty attending the distilling business.

"But a new prospect seems opening before it. Mr. O. Davidson has bought up a large share of the water power and nearly all the vacant land in the vicinity, and the intention, no doubt, is to establish, as soon as matters get into settled condition, permanent manufacturing interests. I. C. Bosworth is interested with Mr. Davidson in a portion of the water power, and these two gentlemen evidently intend business.

"The water power is ample and shipping facilities are good."

Since 1870 all these institutions have one by one disappeared and the buildings burned down. For years this place was a deserted village. It is aroused somewhat since the A. E. & C. Ry. was constructed.

DUNDEE.

The village of Dundee is finely located upon both banks of Fox river, forty-seven miles northwest by rail from Chicago, and five miles north of the city of Elgin. The place was first settled in 1834 by Joseph Russell and J. H. Newman. Russell built a log cabin on the east side of the river, in the south part of the town, and Newman built one on the bluff in the north part of the town, and west of the river. The village was surveyed and platted on the west side in 1836, by the Oatmans, Deweese and Shields. M. W. Fletcher, surveyor. The east side was laid out by Thomas Deweese some years later.

In 1835 large additions were made to the settlers. Among those arriving in this year were Parker, Ashbaugh, Welch, Smith, McClure, Deweese, Green, and others. In 1836 Thompson, Wilburn, the Perry family, Dempster,

Bangs, Sutphin, Allison and the Oatman family were added. A dam and sawmill were built by the Oatmans in 1837.

The first postoffice was established in 1836, about one mile southeast of the present village of Dundee, at McClure's Grove, and General McClure was appointed postmaster. The first marriage in the place was that of Captain Jamison, of Chicago, and a daughter of General McClure; the first birth, a daughter of Dr. Parker; the first death, the aged father of Thomas Deweese, in 1835; the first settled physician, Dr. J. R. Goodnow, in 1836. The first religious discourse was given in the house of Jesse Oatman by Rev. J. E. Elmore, of St. Charles, in the fall of 1836. Mr. Elmore was a Baptist. He laid out the village of Asylum, in the township of St. Charles, where he resided for many years. The first school opened in Dundee was by Miss Amanda Cochran (now Mrs. Moses Wanser), in 1837. A bridge was built over the Fox river in 1838, where the present beautiful iron structure stands. The first store in the place was opened by J. & H. Oatman in the fall of 1836. Edwards and Bosworth succeeded them in 1838. A school building, 20 by 30 feet, was erected in 1839. It was used also for religious services, lyceums, etc. The present school buildings were erected, the west building of brick, in 1850, at a cost of about $1,300. Thomas H. Thompson was the contractor, and the east side building about 1856, at a cost of $800. An addition was built in 1864, costing about $400. The Congregationalists built a small frame building (still standing in the rear of the Baptist church) in 1840. Their present house, of brick, was erected in 1853, and cost about $8,000. The Baptist society built their first church in 1848. This was afterward sold to the Episcopalians, and a new and very fine frame building erected at an expense of $10,500 in 1864-65. The Methodist society built a cheap building as early as 1844. The new one, a very substantial frame building, was built in 1856. The Episcopalians are occupying the brick church originally built by the Baptists. A German Lutheran society was organized and a church edifice erected in 1864. It is a neat and substantial building, of Dundee brick. The first hotel was opened by Hardin Oatman in 1837. Wanton Parker was the first justice and Seth Green the first constable—both elected in 1836. In 1840 the land came into market, and I. C. Bosworth was chosen by the settlers to bid off their claims and deed to them according to the claim lines. The first attempt at establishing a printing press was made by a Mr. Farnham about 1855, who published the Dundee Advocate for a short time. The Dundee Weekly was commenced by P. Swick about the year 1866. The Dundee Hawkeye now furnishes news to the people.

The manufactures of Dundee are not extensive, owing to the want of sufficient water power.

The largest manufacturing business of the village of Dundee is that of the Dundee Brick Company. It was started as early as 1852. The present company organized in 1867. They are employing about sixty hands and their annual sales amount to about three million brick. The clay from which the beautiful cream-colored brick is made is obtained in the high bluffs on the east side of the river. The deposit is an immense mass, some sixty

feet in depth, and practically inexhaustible. The facilities for this important business are unsurpassed, and the demand almost unlimited.

This village has never been a rapid grower, but has continued steadily to advance, and has many elements of prosperity. The surrounding country is especially adapted to the dairy business. Grazing is of the best description, and the country abounds in fine springs of pure water. The mercantile business is respectable, and the town is remarkable for thoroughgoing and liberal men.

CARPENTERSVILLE.

The village of Carpentersville is in the township of Dundee and situated one mile north of the village of Dundee, on Fox river. It was first settled by Daniel G. and Charles V. Carpenter in 1837. The village was surveyed and platted in 1851. The same year J. A. Carpenter built the first bridge across the river at his own expense. A school building was erected about 1855, two stories in height. The upper story is occupied by the Sons of Temperance, whose organization dates back to 1851 and, what is remarkable, has been in active operation ever since. They have about forty members and a fine library of four hundred or five hundred volumes. There is one religious organization (Congregational) but no church building. A flourishing Sabbath school is kept up, however. An elegant iron bridge was built in 1869-70 at a cost of $10,000. The village has grown up entirely in consequence of the location of heavy manufactories here. The water power is good and well improved. It is almost exclusively owned by Hon. J. A. Carpenter, one of the most extensive and enterprising manufacturers in the West.

Our sketch of the various manufactories, all of which are wholly, or in part owned by Mr. Carpenter, will show what a single mind can accomplish when governed by sound judgment and business enterprise. A dam was built in 1837 by the Oatmans, of Dundee, with the intention of taking the water down on the west side for use at the village of Dundee. A canal was constructed and a sawmill built between the two villages and operated for some years, but the entire water power eventually fell into the hands of J. A. Carpenter, who commenced and continued developing the manufacturing business of Carpentersville until nearly the whole power is absorbed at that point. The remains of the Oatman canal are still to be seen, but its bed is dry.

The first building erected for manufacturing purposes was the Atlantic Flour Mills in 1845-6.

The Valley Woolen Mills were erected by Mr. Carpenter in 1866. The building is of Dundee brick, 45 by 50 feet, three stories.

But the principal establishment, and one of the largest and most complete in the West is, par excellence, the works of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company. This and the woolen company are both incorporated. The nucleus around which has grown up the present mammoth business was a small reaper factory started by George Marshall about 1855, and continued for seven or eight years, when he took in two partners and ran it as a hardware manufactory for about two years, at which time the present joint stock company was formed, the capital enlarged and the same business continued. In 1868

J. A. Carpenter and A. Edwards, of Dundee, bought up a majority of the stock. An endless variety of work is done, the leading articles manufactured being thimble skeins, sad irons, pumps, copying presses, seat springs, garden or lawn vases, etc. The work produced is of the best description and much of it highly elaborate and ornamental. The goods are sold largely in Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Utah, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and mostly all the large cities, and the business is constantly increasing. A most beautiful variety of copying presses is made here, and this branch of the business alone is immense. The demand for the productions of this company has increased so rapidly that extensive additions to the works have been made from time to time. Altogether the establishment is one of the most complete in the country and a splendid monument of manufacturing enterprise.

An extensive deposit of peat is located east of Carpentersville, covering from 100 to 160 acres. Attempts have been made to work it, but from some cause have not been successful. The bed averages six feet in thickness, and it is believed that a good quality of fuel might be prepared.

The Carpentersville Literary and Library Association—This association was organized in March, 1871, the late Hon. Julius Angelo Carpenter, of Carpentersville, being the prime mover, he, at that time, being a member of the state legislature. The charter members were George Marshall, William W. Norton, W. G. Sawyer, H. G. Sawyer, William H. Webb, Delos Dunton, Oscar Diezman, George Robinson, George Plumleigh, John Donovan, Luther D. Wright and Swain Dahlbom. The reason for the non-appearance of Mr. Carpenter's name among the charter members is that he was at Springfield when the papers were made out. The three school districts, comprising the villages of East Dundee, West Dundee and Carpentersville, united and became one district about the year 1870 and a union school building was erected on the bluff in West Dundee about two years later. The district, as it was thought, having no further use for the old building at Carpentersville, which building, by the way, was owned and occupied jointly by the school district and a temperance organization known as "Hand in Hand Division Sons of Temperance No. 292," the interest of the school district was sold at auction to George Willard, of Dundee, and by him transferred to the L. & L. Association, a subscription paper for the purpose having been successfully circulated, the association thereby becoming the owner of the lower room of said building. It very soon became apparent that the building was too small to accommodate the needs of the growing village. Expansion having been decided upon, the building was sawed asunder in the middle, one end moved several feet away and the gap enclosed as a part of the building, thus doubling its size.

In the purchase and enlarging of the structure an expense of about $1,400 was incurred which was met and liquidated by subscriptions of money, material and labor, and funds were raised in giving entertainments by home talent and dancing parties, music for the latter being also supplied by home players. Sociables, festivals and lectures, managed and given by the ladies, earned no small portion of the sum required.

NEW LIBRARY HALL, CARPENTERSVILLE.

OLD LIBRARY HALL, CARPENTERSVILLE.

A reading room was opened in this building January, 1881, and for about six years the room was open six evenings in each week. In 1887 the open evenings were cut down to two each week, and the books were allowed to be circulated. A unique and interesting feature of this library and reading room is the fact that its entire support for many years has been met by the circulation of an annual subscription paper, Mrs. Carpenter, afterward Mrs. Mary E. C. Lord, duplicating the sum thus raised.

January 2, 1897, the present quarters of the library were dedicated and a few days thereafter the books were installed in their new racks. The rooms are the gift of Mrs. Lord to the association, and the furnishing and equipment are without doubt the most elegant and complete to be found in any similar rooms outside of the larger cities. By the terms of the will of Mrs. Lord, whose death occurred April 27, 1905, an endowment fund, the income from which will be ample to insure the maintenance of this institution, was provided. Views of the old building and of the new are herein given.

DUNDEE TOWNSHIP.

That Dundee township should be among the first settled by the incoming pioneers is not to be wondered at. Its high, beautiful bluffs and fine water power make it an ideal place for residence or industry. It is not surprising that when Jesse H. Newman and Joseph Russell, the first settlers, stood in October, 1834, on the bluff and looked across the fine land in sight, they decided to locate. Although they were but prospecting they did not hesitate, but at once staked a claim, and in April, 1835, (meantime having gone to Indiana to get their family) they took possession and were the first of as fine a class of pioneers as has honored any locality by their settlement.

The Newman cabin was soon built on the west bluff and all lived in it until Russell's cabin was built on the east side. It stood until 1875, just below the brickyard grounds.

One of Russell's sons early married one of Newman's daughters. Jesse Oatman came soon after, and during his life said of the Indians who lived here, that they were located "about eighty rods below the brickyard" in six huts, or wigwams, and in all comprised about twenty-five persons. The Black Hawk war had opened the eyes of easterners to northern Illinois, and they came in flocks after 1834. A. R. Dempster came in May, 1835, and "staked" on the east side; the farm afterward belonging to George Giddings. He later published in the Dundee Record an account of early experiences. He stated that at the time he came in the settlers were Russell and Newman, John Jackson, Dr. Parker, a Mr. Moore, Burbank and George Taylor, mostly along the west side of the river. On the east side were Benjamin Miller, Irick Van Asdell, Jesse Miller and the Hawley family. Soon after this came Thomas Deweese and General George McClure, afterward well-known in Elgin, where he died. This Deweese claimed all land not appropriated, and was the cause of much trouble. On another page of this book appears a judgment rendered against him in a controversy he had with James C. Hanks over land southeast of Dundee. He also had a contest with Eaton Walker,

who located just southeast of Dundee about 1838. Walker went on land that was part of Deweese's "universal" claim and began building a cabin. Meantime Deweese had sold to David Hammer (whose son still owns property in the same vicinity). Threats not prevailing, some of Deweese's men appeared. Walker went to Elgin, and securing John Lovell, constable, returned. The result was a general fight in which clubs were freely used and heads bruised. Walker in the end drove Deweese out and held the land. Most of the land controversies were peaceably adjusted before the justices of the peace, Dr. Goodnow or T. H. Thompson. Captain T. H. Thompson came to Dundee in 1835 and located on the west side. He was long prominent as county commissioner, and was the first supervisor and the first justice of the peace.

Henry Smith and Freeman came in 1835, as did the Ashbaughs. In 1836 came a Mr. Welch, John Allison, William Wilburn, George W. Browning and George Hall. In 1837 arrived William Hale and G. Hoxie. In 1838 C. V. Carpenter, Daniel Carpenter and W. R. Hemenway arrived.

The first election appears to have been held in 1835, at the home of Captain Thompson, for state senator and county officers. James Kimball was elected justice of the peace in 1835, the total vote being eighteen.

A bridge building committee, comprising I. C. Bosworth, Jesse Oatman, Seth Green, Thomas Deweese and E. W. Austin, was named in 1838 and made a contract for a bridge of timber to be completed by March, 1839. The acceptance of the completed bridge is dated February 27, 1839. It cost about $1,500, in subscriptions of $1 and upward.

In 1839 came G. W. Bullard from Massachusetts and located on the east side. Charles B. Wells arrived from Massachusetts in 1840. He was elected circuit clerk of the county in 1848 and removed to Geneva.

The first birth in the settlement is in controversy as between a daughter of Dr. Parker and W. R. Dempster. Catherine Dempster was born June 28, 1835, and became Mrs. Malcolm McNeil. Thomas Deweese, Sr., died October, 1836, his being the first death in the township. The first marriage was that of Captain Jamison to a daughter of General McClure, in 1837. Alex. Gardiner and Sallie Miller married soon after that date.

The first school was taught by Amanda Cochrane, who married Moses Wanzer. He arrived in 1836 with Marshall Sherman and Cyrus Larkin, the latter afterward a prominent citizen of Elgin, where his daughter, Mrs. Hornbeek, still resides.

The first church in the township, outside of the village, was built by a sect of Mormons who located near Carpentersville in 1856. The building cost $1,000. The sect did not last long.

Dundee township being especially adapted for stock raising, it early became the location of cheese and butter factories and has continued to increase in that regard. The Borden Condensed Milk Company now have a plant there, and every hill is dotted with cattle as fine as are raised anywhere. Sidney Wanzer built the first factory in 1877 and did a good business at once. J. T. Mason erected a building the same year, as did also Jesse Oatman and his

sons. Others have since been put up, until the township is second to none in its dairy products and its facilities for handling them.

An idea of the hardships and privations suffered by the early settlers who journeyed here from the East may be had from the experience of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Sawyer, who came from Vermont to Kane county in 1837. The means of conveyance for the trip was a wagon drawn by a single horse, and occupied from April to October. Shortly after their arrival a farm, or "claim," was purchased in Dundee township, in which was invested their entire fortune, about $300, brought with them from the East. During the winter was begun the erection of a log cabin, and while engaged in this Mr. Sawyer injured his back, and for several months was unable to do any work. There they were, he helpless, without money, an uncompleted log cabin, and among strangers, better off than themselves in but one particular, they were able to work. By the help of these good neighbors they were enabled to complete the cabin, which provided them a shelter, and wood being plentiful, they could at least keep warm, but how were they to live. Here the neighbors once more rallied to their assistance, and when springtime came they managed to get about twenty acres cleared, broke and planted to corn. Some time during the season Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer one day drove several miles to a neighbor's, at whose cabin a doctor from St. Charles was making occasional visits to see a patient, the purpose of the trip being that Mr. Sawyer, who was still laid up, might consult a doctor without incurring the not-to-be-thought-of expense of a visit from him. When they were away on this trip, a herd of cattle, belonging to neighbors, got into and destroyed the entire field of corn. Here was a dilemma. It was this twenty acres of growing corn upon which their dependence had been placed to carry them through the winter. They had nothing now left but a quantity of hay, cut from their prairie land. A trip was made to Pingree Grove to the home of a relative of Mrs. Sawyer, and through his influence, some cattle were taken to be fed during the winter on this hay, the pay for which was advanced, and thus they were tided over.

In common with all other settlers, the first habitation of Charles V. Carpenter was a log cabin, erected within what is now the village of Carpentersville. These cabins, or log houses, as they were called, were built of logs cut from the woods, the trees being selected of as nearly as possible a uniform size, and to get the required length with as little variation in dimension at top and bottom as could be found. The logs were slightly flattened on two sides, then laid up crib-fashion one upon another, breaking joints at the corners so as to interlock and hold the corners firmly. Rafters of smaller timbers were put in place to receive the roof boards or flattened small timbers, on which the split or shaved shingles or shakes were laid. Floors consisted of slabs laid on log joists. The spaces between the logs were filled with wet clay, plastered or otherwise rendered weather-proof. The more pretentious of these cabins were of dimensions to admit of a partition dividing it into two rooms below and with a "loft" above, where the younger members of the family could sleep, and that, too, without fear of suffering from want of fresh air.

Early in the '40s, following the attainment of some degree of material prosperity, came also a longing for better and more comfortable quarters, more like that which had been given up when they left their homes in Massachusetts, and so, in exchange for wheat and wool, hauled by team to Chicago, lumber for a frame house was obtained and transported on the same wagons on the return trip. The frame timbers of oak were hewn from logs cut in the home woods, and some of the floors were of oak plank sawed from logs at the local sawmill. The roof boards were also of oak, and the lath were of the same material, the boards being first sawed to the required thickness and then split and spread apart as they were nailed onto the studding, thus forming what were known as "split" lath. This house was built by a carpenter who had come from Massachusetts, and he worked out by hand all the inside finish and moldings. The building was completed about the year 1846, and is still standing. It is now occupied by the grand-daughter of the first owner, she having been born and also married in this same house.

The following extracts are from a letter dated at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, October 2, 1839, and were written by Mrs. Jemima Paine to her sister Esther, the wife of Charles V. Carpenter, Carpentersville, Illinois:

"The boys send their love to Angelo. John sends 25 cents to him. . . . Esther, I send you a little dried apple, it is all I have, and a few berries that I have dried this week. You must put them out in the sun as quick as you receive them, for I am afraid that they will spoil before they reach you."

The letters, the money and the precious dried fruit were all sent by one Sulivan Seagraves, who was journeying westward.

The "Angelo," to whom was sent the 25 cents, was at that time a lad of twelve years of age, and was Julius Angelo Carpenter, founder of the Illinois Iron & Bolt Company, and other enterprises at Carpentersville. He was the first husband of the late Mrs. Mary E. Carpenter Lord, and it was he who accumulated the large estate, which, after making some minor bequests, was left to his widow, and which made it possible for her to distribute with a bountiful hand during her lifetime to so many and various purposes in Kane county, and especially at Elgin and Carpentersville, and at her death to endow some of the institutions and public benefactions established by her. Nobly did she carry out that which had been in the heart and mind of Mr. Carpenter to do, but of the pleasure of which he was deprived through having been stricken down in the prime of his manhood, and that quite suddenly, at the age of fifty-two years.

Here is a letter relating to matters that may be of especial interest to the women. It was addressed to "Carpenter Grove," Illinois (now Carpentersville):

"Providence, R. I., August 7, 1839.

"My Dear Sister:

Brother Joseph gave me $11 yesterday, and I went down street and bought jaconet cambric for the wedding dresses, the gloves, handkerchiefs and belts for the brides. My dressmaker told me twelve yards would be enough without capes; they make them here, bodice waist, small bishop sleeves, with a little wristband, the sleeves gathered and set in at the top with three gath-

ILLINOIS IRON AND BOLT COMPANY, CARPENTERSVILLE.

ILLINOIS IRON AND BOLT COMPANY'S BUILDING, ABOUT 1875.

erings about an inch apart below sewed on to some tape or cord inside the sleeve to fasten it, and three gatherings the same above the wristband. I send also a couple of snoods for the brides' heads, made, as you will see, of white satin ribbon braided. I send you some calico for Waity and Esther and the little Maria. I got twenty-one yards yesterday. Mr. Chapin thinks that is not enough, he will get some more today, so you will understand why it is in two pieces. I send you each two spools of cotton, six skeins of silk, six piece of tape, two boxes of hooks and eyes, all the colored thread I have. The spool of thread and hooks and eyes in the white dresses is for Mary and Helen (the brides to be). The colored spool, in the calico, is the only one I could find, perhaps you can run up the breadths with white, and divide the spool between you."

ELBURN.

The village of Elburn (formerly Blackberry) is situated on the C. & N. W. R. R., forty-four miles from Chicago, nearly due west, and nine miles from Geneva, in the midst of a rich and highly cultivated farming region.

The original plot was laid out by Jacob Johnson in the fall of 1854, about one year after the completion of the railroad, and contained forty acres. The surveying was done by Samuel Bethell, of St. Charles. Additions have been made at various times by Andrew Johnson, Horace Willis, Jemuel Gates, L. R. Read, and one called the Assessor's Addition. The place has had a steady and healthy growth, and is doing a large amount of business in grain, lumber, stock and merchandise.

Among the prominent men who have lived here may be mentioned Noah B. Spalding, John and Elisha Warne, Horace Willis, Dr. S. McNair, E. S. Runyon, C. H. White, Esquire, F. G. Garfield, Esquire, Jacob Johnson, L. R. Read and others. N. B. Spalding came into the county in 1836, and was the first man married in the county after its organization. The marriage took place July 17th, 1836. Mr. Spalding was elected sheriff in 1842 and served until 1848. In 1852 he was again elected and served one term. The Free Will Baptists built a church in 1857; Methodist Episcopal built in 1862; Christians built in 1857, and Catholics built in 1868. All built edifices neat and commodious, costing on an average from $3,000 to $4,000 each. A very large and flourishing school is maintained, and the district built a schoolhouse in 1860, which cost about $3,000. The people pride themselves upon their excellent school. There is a good hotel here.

A steam flouring mill was erected in 1868. The town gave $2,500. A hay press was put in operation about 1865.

The village contains the usual amount of stores and shops, and for a prairie town is decidedly a thriving and enterprising one. The business men are, many of them, very wealthy, and the stocks of dry goods in particular compare favorably with those of much larger towns.

BLACKBERRY TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers in Blackberry township were squatters who came in and held the land by occupation until 1842, when it was surveyed by the govern-

ment and sold. The entire township is good soil and early caught the attention of settlers. In 1834 William Lance, who lived to be one hundred and two years of age, dying in 1873, came in and made his location of land in the township. He personally knew George Washington. He was a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and walked all the way from Pennsylvania. His sons, John and Charles, and daughter, Mary, came with him. The younger son drove the ox team behind which the women rode, while the men walked beside, their muskets on their shoulders. Isaac Waltrop met the caravan in DuPage county and came with them, but left soon after. The Lances located near Nelson's Grove, which land was afterward owned by Charles Souders. They had no covering at first but the wagon they had driven to the West. Their nearest neighbor was Christopher Payne, near the Big Woods, ten miles east. McCarty was at Aurora, Haight at Geneva and Pierce at Montgomery, which about comprised the county population at that time. Peter Dodd arrived in 1834, as did David Beeler, a son-in-law of William Lance. He built a cabin on Johnson's Mound. Harry White came in the spring of 1835; David W. Annis came the same year, as did John Sowders. He married Mary Lance in 1835. The wedding occurred at the Lance cabin, built that year, and was the first marriage in the first house in the settlement. 'Squire Morgan came up from Yorkville to tie the knot. Hiram Hall arrived in 1835 and became an influential resident. George Trimble and L. D. Kendall located that year.

In the fall of 1835 Martha Beeler, daughter of David Beeler and William Lance's daughter, Margaret, was born, being the first child born in the township. S. Kendall, J. Calkins, S. Platt and James Smith arrived in the spring of 1837. N. B. Spalding, M. Sperry and Larkin came about the same time. All these pioneers settled about the grove, the Easterners who came in at that time not knowing the value of prairie land. They "took to the woods" in preference to the open country. Jacob Johnson arrived with a family of seven in 1838 from Staten Island, New York. The village of Blackberry was afterward laid out on his farm. General Nathan Young located in 1842. He afterward removed to Kaneville, where he died in 1869. He was a brigadier in the Vermont militia. C. H. Spalding came from Cazenovia, New York, with his family in 1845. He was a brother of Noah B. Spalding, at one time sheriff of the county. E. G. Morse drove a team from New York, arriving in 1841. Peter H. Johnson bought land here in 1843, coming from New York. Johnson's Mound took its name from him. He built the first frame house in the township, moving into it on July 4th, 1844. William West arrived early and located near the grove. He was elected the first justice of the peace, and was long an influential citizen. He removed later to Geneva and opened a bank there. When the lands were sold at public auction he was chosen agent by the settlers to bid them in at an agreed price—a responsible trust.

F. T. Morrill came from Orange county, Vermont, in 1844 and settled at Blackberry Corners and was postmaster at Blackberry Center for twenty-eight years.

The first road was laid out by W. A. Tanner, later of Aurora, from Sugar Grove to Chicken Grove, through the township in 1837. A Union church was built in 1853, among the early preachers who served them being Rev. Springer and Rev. Van Deusen. In 1879 a cheese factory was built.

PLATO TOWNSHIP.

Plato township was formed of the north half of what was Fairfield district and organized in 1848 under the name of "Homer." It was soon learned however, that there was another place by the name of Homer in the state and the name was changed to Plato, undoubtedly after the Greek philosopher of that name. No settlement was made in the township until the year 1835, during the spring of which year three families came in. John Griggs and his son, John, came from Ohio and took up separate claims; a cabin being built only by the father. They lived together, did their own work, cooking, washing and ironing. A man named Judkins came about the same time and built a cabin. Mr. Griggs soon after opened his house to the public as a tavern, which was well patronized by the in-coming settlers, there being no place for a night's rest except the cabins of the Griggses and Judkins for many miles around. Judkins sold out and returned to Indiana later.

John S. Lee (from whom descended the Lees of Elgin and Plato) arrived in 1835 from Putnam county, New York. He was then nineteen years of age. He soon afterward married Miss Perry, of Campton township, the first marriage in Plato. It is claimed that Abijah Lee (who now lives at Elgin at an advanced age) was the first child born in the township—the date being September 4, 1839.

The celebrated Griggs log house hotel was still standing in 1890, little the worse for the wear and tear of years.

In the '30s the pioneers had to go to Naperville for a mill, but in time Mr. Boardman put up his mill near Batavia. The first road was the one leading to Naperville, which was opened by John Griggs and the Lees in driving back and forth to the mill. John Griggs, Sr., was elected the first justice of the peace in what was then Washington precinct, of which Plato was a part. In 1840 J. S. Lee was elected justice of the peace. In 1836 Dr. L. S. Tyler staked a claim upon the land which afterward became the village and post-office of Udina. He was from Orange county, Vermont. John Ranstead, father of J. W. Ranstead, of Elgin, took up a claim here. A family named Merrill, afterward prominent at McQueen Station, came at the same time. Dr. Daniel Pingree came from New Hampshire in 1838. He was actively in practice for some years in California, but returned to Plato about 1860 and devoted much attention to the raising of Norman horses. The next year, 1839, William Hanson came and located just south of Plato Center.

In 1840 Thomas Burnidge came with his father, at which time also came A. M. Burnidge, who has lived in Elgin for many years and has held the office of constable there for the past twenty years. At a general election held August 5, 1844, thirty-nine votes were cast from which it was estimated that there were about two hundred people in the township about that time. The

first store in the township was opened up at Plato Corners in 1848 by Levi Jackman, who came from Elgin. He continued but a few years. In 1854 Freeman Temple opened a store at North Plato and continued about four years, when he sold out to other parties who continued the business.

The first cheese factory in the township was erected in 1866 about two miles south of Plato Center; was operated by Duncan Johnson. It was afterward sold to Hawthorne Brothers at Elgin. Johnson built a second cheese factory at Plato Center in 1874. Another one was built in North Plato in 1873. The value of these factories to the farmers was then, and is still, very great, furnishing as it does, a home market for their dairy products, and encouraging a branch of agriculture not wholly dependent upon the weather. It was these pioneer cheese factories and creameries that laid the foundation for the progress that has made Kane county the greatest dairying district in the world.

The first church erected in the township was the Congregational church at Udina, which was built in 1852. Rev. N. C. Clark, of Elgin, organized the congregation in 1848, Rev. Taylor being the first minister. He was succeeded by Rev. French. The society first met in the schoolhouse. The Scotch Presbyterians built a church in the northeast corner of the township about the same time. Their first pastor was Rev. Mr. Stewart. In 1865 or 1867 a dissension arose between the younger and older members which resulted in a new church which was built not far from the old one and became known as the American Presbyterian church. The Methodists built a frame church at Plato Center in 1859, the first sermon being preached by T. M. Eddy, of Chicago. Revs. Woolsey and Call were in charge the first year. The Scotch Presbyterians erected their house of worship in North Plato in 1873, at a cost of $3,000. Rev. McDougall was the first pastor. The Methodist Episcopal church near Plato Corners was dedicated August 2, 1885, the sermon being delivered by Elder W. A. Spencer. Two thousand dollars was raised by subscription to pay for the church.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built in Plato Corners in 1840 and taught by Charlotte Griggs. In 1841 the school trustees were Stephen Archer and Franklin Bascom, with J. S. Burdick treasurer. The township was incorporated in December, 1841, by an election held at the house of J. S. Burdick, the proposition for incorporation carrying unanimously. L. S. Tyler, David Bogue, Russell Thrall, John S. Lee and J. S. Burdick were elected school trustees. D. McNichols and Sarah Ann Burdick were named as teachers. In 1843 there was a total of one hundred and seventy-six pupils in the schools; in 1847 the reports show four hundred and seven school children in eight districts. In 1851 there were four male and three female teachers. The highest wages paid were $12 a month; the lowest being $1.50 a week. That year the attendance was two hundred and fifty pupils, with ten districts and five schoolhouses.

In the early days the travel from place to place was over the old Indian trails and the road between Chicago and Galena which was then much traveled. The old stage route from St. Charles to Galena ran through Plato township, and the Chicago & Pacific Railway, which was built in 1875, closely

followed the old stage route. The Chicago, Madison & Northern, now the Illinois Central, was built in 1888 and passes through nearly the center of the township.

KANEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Kaneville was given the place by "Long John" Wentworth, who was in congress from Illinois in 1848, when the postoffice was established in the township. The people had petitioned that the new postoffice be named Royalton, but Wentworth understood there was another place by that name, so named the postoffice "Kaneville" in honor of Elias Kent Kane, after whom the county was named.

In an early day this township was the seat of the usual number of controversies over land claims, owing largely to the fact that the timber was all located at one place, and every settler that came in wanted a piece of the timber land at Lone Grove.

The first actual settlers were Joe Isbell and his brother, James Isbell. Joe Isbell arrived at Lone Grove in the fall of 1835 and built a log cabin, which was the first in the township. He soon after returned to Ohio, where he died in the spring of 1837. His brother James came from Sugar Grove and located on the claim. Amos Miner came in 1835 or 1836 from Wayne county, New York. Levi Leach came with him. Miner lived two years on his claim, too poor to own a team, and would hire his ground plowed and split rails to pay for the plowing. He bought a cow and paid for it by laboring for other settlers.

The first child born in the township was Mary, a daughter of Amos Miner, who was born November 27, 1837. She married Robert Alexander, of Campton.

In the fall of 1837 Alfred Churchill came from Vermont. He was elected county superintendent of schools and held several offices in the county and township. In 1857 he moved to Rockford. He returned to Kaneville and died there in 1868. J. H. Moore was one of the early settlers, but remained only a short time. He returned later and died in the township, his being the first death. In 1838 the Inmanns arrived from New York, also David Wentworth from New Hampshire, who located on the land afterward owned by Silas Hayes. The McNairs also came that year.

The first marriage was that of James Isbell and Sarah Moore, February 24, 1838. J. Bunker came in 1838, and built the first frame house in the township on the land afterward owned by Mr. Hoyt. He died in 1862. He was the first justice of the peace in the precinct, elected in 1845.

The first school was taught in 1839 by Miss Fayetta R. Churchill, who afterward became Mrs. David Hanchett. The school room was in her father's house. Mr. Hanchett arrived in 1847.

The first postoffice was established in 1845, being in the house of Alfred Churchill. It was named "Avon," and mail arrived weekly. Before that mail had been delivered at Blackberry, and prior to that settlers had to go as far as Naperville, a distance of twenty-five miles, to get their letters.

William Wilson purchased a claim in 1843, and James Lewis bought a farm in the township in 1847. He came from Suffield, Conn. Both died in the '60s.

The first public road laid out in the township led from Sugar Grove to Ohio Grove through the village of Kaneville, and gave the people an outlet to the mills at Aurora.

In 1845 Rev. Thomas Ravlin purchased land, paying three dollars an acre for land upon which was afterward laid out the village of Kaneville. H. S. Gardner located in 1845 and opened the first blacksmith shop, a great convenience to the settlers. Preaching by the minister of the Methodist church was had at the school house and at the Miner residence in 1845, there being no regular organization at that time.

The land in Kaneville being nearly all prairie land was the last taken up by settlers, who, being accustomed to the forest land of the East, did not know and for many years did not discover the value of prairie land. They would take up wood land, and after making a clearing would plow in among the stumps sufficiently to cover up the seed that they scattered over the ground. It was many years before they realized the value of the prairie soil and began its regular cultivation.

The Sunday school and day school was taught at Mr. Bunker's house at an early day. Rev. Van Deuzer often preached there, and Rev. Augustus Conant preached several times at Mr. Churchill's house. In 1847 the Baptists held meetings in the first frame school house which had been erected by that time.

The village of Kaneville was laid out and platted by Thaddeus Hoyt in 1861. As early as 1852 William Hall built a house and opened it as a hotel. This was the only public house until 1869, when B. and A. Cary built a hotel. In 1855 the Baptists built a church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church organization moved from Blackberry to Kaneville and built a church, which was replaced in 1875 by the present building. In 1857 the old school house was torn down and a new building erected. The first principal of the new school was N. F. Nichols, afterward a lawyer in Aurora. The first store building was erected in 1852 by Mr. Goodwin, who sold out to Hathorn. In 1874 Frank Sperry started in business. In 1888 the township contained eight school houses, all frame buildings; the most expensive one being in district No. 8, which was erected in 1872 at a cost of $1,000.

CAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

Campton township is the geographical center of Kane county, and in natural beauty and fertility of soil is unsurpassed by any part of the county It is about half wood, half prairie land. Lilly Lake on section 19 was in early days quite a lake, but owing to the modern drainage systems that have drawn the water away, is little more than a memory. An Indial trail originally crossed the township, entering at section 25 and passing out over section 19. The public road follows the old trail most of the way.

The township was originally part of Sandusky precinct, but in 1837 Fairfield was formed and included in 1840 Campton and Plato. The name Fairfield is said to have been given by Timothy Garfield, who came from Fairfield, Vermont. In 1850 the town was known as Milo, but the board of supervisors soon after gave it the present name of Campton.

For many years the town meetings were held in the log house of Eber Chaffee, an early settler; afterward in the school house. In 1874 it was voted to build a town hall, and a neat frame building was that year erected on section 22. The voters met here yearly and used the building as a voting place. It was an exceptional and progressive fact for the citizens to have a special building for the town hall.

The first settler was John Beatty, who staked a claim in 1835, coming from Crawford county, Pennsylvania. When he passed through Geneva Haight and Aken were the only settlers. His claim was afterward owned by C. H. Shaw. He also staked what afterward became the Burr farm. He built a log cabin in 1835, the first in the township. He soon afterward removed to Geneva and lived there. He assisted in removing the Indians in 1836. Next came Henry Warne from New York state in 1837, settling in sections 30 and 31. He built a log cabin which he soon made a tavern, and for years served the weary traveler. He died March 29, 1864; his wife, Charity Warne, February 26, 1864. In 1835 came John Whitney, whose claim was afterward owned by his son, Melvin; also James Hackett from Ohio, Luke Pike and Charles Babcock. During 1836-37 came Harry and Spalding Eddy from Genesee county, New York; John Elliott from Thornton, New Hampshire. The Eddys afterward moved to St. Charles. Atwell Burr arrived in 1836, as did James Ward of New York.

At Canada Corners the first settler was William Kendall. John Durant located there soon after. E. Reed and James Outhouse took claims near Lilly Lake about that time. John Hagaman, Thomas E. Dodge, Ansel Lake, John Tucker, George Thompson from Ohio, Edward Page, Edmund Elliott, Franklin Watkins from Herkimer county, New York; Eben Foss from Thornton, New Hampshire; Timothy Garfield of Rutland County, Vermont (father of Lawyer F. Green Garfield); Joseph Rice, a native of New Hampshire; Thomas Scott, James Powers, Garrit Norton of Duchess county, New York; Mose C. Richmond of Grafton, Vermont (he paid fifty dollars for his claim); Calvin C. Barber of Onondaga county, New York, and J. P. Bartlett came from 1836 to 1842, by which time a considerable settlement of Easterners had staked the fertile land in wood and prairie.

In 1838 the pioneers laid out and opened a fairly good road to St. Charles, which was the nearest market at that time. A yoke of oxen was hitched to a tree which was dragged over the route of the road and marked out the highway. In an early day a considerable traffic passed east and west through the township.

Elias Crary opened his cabin as a tavern early, and Timothy Garfield did the like in 1840. Albert Dodge built a log hotel afterward known as the "Fairfield Exchange." It was on the site of the George Norton residence. A log school was built in 1836 on land belonging to Mr. Lawson. Mrs. McClure

was the first teacher. In 1837-38 Miss Mary Lee taught in the house of A. Fisher.

The board of school trustees in 1841 were: E. Chaffee, Charles Fletcher, T. E. Dodge, Ansel Lake, H. T. Currier and Nelson Walker. The township then contained five school districts, all keeping school.

The first postoffice was established in 1849 and known as "Swinton," although it was first named "Fairfield," until confusion arose owing to another postoffice in the state having the same name. Henry Warne was appointed postmaster. The office was afterward removed to Blackberry Station. An office was also established at King's Mill and King appointed postmaster, but afterward united with one at Gray Willow, which, too, was later abandoned.

Dr. King built the first sawmill, and was the first physician and preacher in the township. He left at an early day. The old mill was run by the water of Lilly Lake creek operating an old style up and down saw.

Campton postoffice at Canada Corners was opened in 1845 and discontinued in 1861.

In 1886-87 the M. & N. R. R. Company built a line across the township with stations at Lilly Lake and Greystock. At that time Lilly Lake was platted as a village by Renalwin Outhouse. The railroad is now known as the Chicago & Great Western, and adds largely to the traffic advantages of the township.

The first church meetings were held by the Baptists in a log cabin near King's Mill, and a partial organization was realized. Dr. King was the pastor. It became inactive in 1872 when he left the state, but was revived when the Baptists and Methodists built a union church at Canada Corners. The Congregationalists organized about this time, the celebrated "Father" Clark and a Rev. Warner officiating. Meetings were held in schoolhouses and residences, and ultimately became dispersed and inactive as a church. The Methodists organized a church at the log school house, which continued until the church at Canada Corners in 1882 was built.

Cheese factories were early built and the dairy interests became early important. Larkin Brothers built a cheese factory at Gray Willow in 1868, and a fine factory was erected at King's Mill in 1875. Butter making was begun in 1877. Edward Thornton constructed a factory in 1884 near Lilly Lake.

The township contains some of the most prosperous farmers in the county, and in dairying it is second to none.

BIG ROCK TOWNSHIP.

This township derives its name from Big Rock creek. The first settler was a man named "Shanty" Cook, who came with his family in 1835. Justice Ament came in the fall of 1835; John Pierce in 1836; J. L. Lamson in 1837. He came from Chicago by stage, his ticket being to Big Rock creek, where he was dropped about dark and not a house or civilized being within sight. He finally found the Cook cabin, but also found the floor all occupied by "guests" who had stopped over for the night. Every cabin was a hotel in those days.

W. H. Perry and William Perry came in 1835. In the fall of 1835 Justice Ament, the Perrys and Cooks were the only settlers. Joseph Summers and Robert Nash arrived in 1836 from Oneida county, New York. J. W. Swan came from Vermont in January, 1836, and with him was Percy Taylor. Nash, Pierce and Edward Whiddon had located at that time. Alexis Hall came in from Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1836. In the same year came Robert Fisher; S. Samson in 1839 from New York; Robert Norton and Silas Long from Ohio the same year. L. D. and Jesse Brady and Maurice Price were settlers in 1837. Isaac Hatch came from New York in 1837 and became prominent; James Hatch arrived in 1837; Shepard Johnson in 1839 from New York; Daniel and David Evans and Thomas Jones came about that time, and Thomas W. Glaspool in 1838. George Peck and Paul Colburn settled in 1836 or 1837. Z. Squires was here from Cortland, New York, in 1847; William Dugan in 1846; Jas. A. Davis in 1847; Richard Davis in 1842.

Joseph Summers opened the first tavern, and his house was made a post-office in 1839, named "Acasto," but changed to Big Rock in 1849. Orson Brooks was the first postmaster, in 1839.

William Coon was the first blacksmith, and a man named Walby opened the first store in the township. A sawmill was built by Coon & Massey on Big Rock creek in 1837, a short distance below Rockville, then Catsville. The first railroad, the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, ran through the township in 1871.

A schoolhouse was opened in 1847 on E. Whiddon's land. Colin Ament had taught in a log cabin as early as 1841. The early school trustees were: Alexis Hall, Joseph Summers, J. E. Smith, S. W. Lamson and J. W. Swan.

In 1842 Rev. George Lewis preached to the Congregationalists, and a society was formed at Pierce's house in 1853. The Welsh Congregational church was dedicated in 1854, with Rev. John Daniel as pastor. Another society was formed in 1858, and the Big Rock Congregational church erected. The Baptists built in 1874.

Big Rock continues to be one of the most fertile and productive townships in the county. Its people are progressive and up-to-date, and few sights are fairer than a drive through her fields of ripening grain and verdant prairies. Scenery as fine as can be found anywhere may be seen along the banks of the Big Rock.

BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Burlington township on the west of the county is dotted with groves and well drained by creeks and small streams, some of which run northwest and some southwest. Its position and altitude make it the backbone of the county. There are higher points, such as Bald Mound in Blackberry, but Burlington is higher on the average.

A Burlington voting precinct was formed (including the present territory) as early as 1843. When the county was formed in 1836 it was part of the Pleasant Grove precinct, which covered the north end of the county.

Stephen Van Velzer arrived in 1835 and laid claim to all the land in sight, including nearly the entire township. Allison Banker came from New York the same year. In 1836 Solomon Wright arrived from Putnam county, New York, and located on what was afterward the Hawley farm. Banker married one of Solomon Wright's daughters. P. R. Joslyn, of New Jersey, located in 1836; his son, Riley Joslyn, came in 1837; O. H. and T. C. Ellithorpe, of Franklin county, Vermont, came the same year; John Holden came from Pennsylvania; A. W. Laurence from New York, and C. M. Andrews from Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1837. Stephen Godfrey arrived from Orange county, Vermont, in 1838 and bought land of Van Velzer, as nearly all new comers had to do or have a controversy. His son, Chas. B. Godfrey, still owns over seven hundred acres. David Sholes left Genesee county, New York, for the fertile West and took up a claim in 1840 and remained until his death in October, 1881, when he owned nineteen hundred acres of land. John Sholes, son of David, came about the same time. Simon Young, Sr., came in 1841 with his family, including William, Daniel, John, Simon, Jr., Stephen and David. B. F. Chapman arrived in 1842; James Mann, a soldier of the War of 1812, in 1843, by which time Eben Norton, Isaac Newton, Spafford Orlin and Joel Root, John and Stephen Ellithorpe, and J. W. Hapgood had taken up claims. Harvey A. Matteson came from Jefferson county, New York, in 1842.

It is said that at the time the land was auctioned off by the government only one man, David Finley, had cash enough to pay for his land.

Claim jumping and controversies over land were the chief source of trouble in those days, and in Burlington once led to a riot. The mob had seized the culprit, one McClanathan, and cutting a hole in the ice had given him a plunge bath. He escaped and got to the village, where the people protected him from the mob. McClanathan had sold a settler a yoke of oxen, after which the purchaser had "gone bankrupt." McClanathan then tried to get his land by entering it himself at the land office.

The first store was opened on the old Galena road near where the village now stands, by S. S. Mann, later of Elgin. A brick store was afterward built. For years this was the only store in the township. Ezra Hanson opened a tavern in his log cabin. Van Velzer's wife died in 1837, the first death in the settlement. A postoffice was established in 1846, with J. W. Ellithorpe as postmaster. S. S. Mann succeeded him in 1849. Another postoffice was opened at East Burlington in 1865. The rural free delivery now gives the farmers of this district their mail each day.

The first sawmill was built by Franklin Mann and Gideon Sherman in 1850, and operated seven years, when it was removed. The first frame house was built in Burlington in 1845 by James Mann.

The first church was built by the Congregationalists in 1853. It was completed in 1858 and was a union church for many years. The Free Methodists built a small church in the south part of the township. The first preacher to minister to the settlement was Elder Eaton, of the Free Will Baptists, who came from Ohio in 1840.

The first school was kept by Mrs. Catherine Ellithorpe in her log house in 1839. In 1840 a log schoolhouse was built about a mile from the village. Miss Nancy Hill and a Miss Larrabee taught there. Mrs. Godfrey taught in her house in 1840, and Fannie Putnam in 1842 used Van Velzer's barn as a schoolhouse.

A cheese factory was built by a stock company in 1871. Kraft & Parks erected another in 1872; a third was put up by Edward Jackson in 1874. This was the beginning of the dairy business, which has continually increased until it has become an important aid to the farmer. Burlington has not lagged in keeping up her end in making Kane county the greatest dairy district in the world.

The first wedding was that of John Holden and Hanna Van Velzer, about 1840. In 1840 two births occurred, it not being determined which was first, the one at Van Velzer's or that at Banker's.

The Illinois Central Company some years ago built a branch of that line through Plato and Burlington township, which affords the residents there an easy outlet for their products. It crosses the Fox river at Coleman Station.

HAMPSHIRE TOWNSHIP.

Hampshire, located off the line of early travel, was late in being settled, although had adventurous pioneers seen its broad fertile acres it would not have long remained unclaimed, as it did not after Lenas Allen in 1836 came from Vermont and found a land ready for the plow, in striking contrast to the rocky hills he had left. He built a cabin in a few weeks of the trees growing abundantly, the first in the township. It stood half a century and disappeared as late as the '80s. He died on his farm February 5, 1848.

Following Allen came Thos. E. Whittemore, of New Hampshire, and Samuel Hawley, of Connecticut, in 1836. In 1838 S. A. McAlpes, Daniel Hall and W. H. Seymour, all of New York state, arrived. Stephen Haviland came about the same time. In 1838 came also Rev. Robert Williams and E. O. Garland, from New Hampshire; Joseph Dalby, direct from England; Isaac Paddock and William Trumbull, from New York; also Hilda Coon and John Aurand. Lucien Baldwin arrived from Bennington, Vermont, in 1842. Samuel C. Rowell, father of Fremont Rowell, still leading citizen and merchant of Hampshire, arrived in 1843. He was then eighteen years of age and rode on horseback from Kentucky, where he lived three years. He followed trails and wagon tracks, swam rivers, passed herds of deer and packs of wolves, depending upon settlers' cabins for shelter and food. Owing to his long hair and Southern pioneer dress he was frequently turned away by the settlers, who were suspicious of horse thieves. One such a night he spent in a raging storm, from which he was saved by getting to the cabin of a Vermonter, who had been his neighbor in the East. On her advice he cut his hair and had no further trouble. He returned to Kentucky and was married there, bringing his new wife with him on his settlement here. He opened a store at Old Hampshire in 1850 and removed to New Hampshire in 1874. Fremont Rowell still conducts the business.

Henry Doty, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, came in 1843 from Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he spent four or five years before settling here. Rev. Robert Williams was the first preacher in the township and served the people many years.

The old state road to Galena passed through the township and for years was the only highway east and west. The next road was opened from St. Charles to Marengo, running through Hampshire township. During the excitement and rush for the newly discovered lead deposits near Galena, the Galena road was much traveled. An old settler has stated that he had seen as many as two hundred teams pass his place in a day. That would mean a dozen every hour. In those days "Hen Peck" was one of the important centers of the county. Its location made it an excellent camping place and often as many as fifty men would be in camp at one time.

Hampshire and Rutland were originally one district, named Deerfield Precinct. The postoffice was established at "Garland's tavern," on the Galena road, about a mile west of the present Hampshire village. In 1875 it was removed to the new Hampshire village. In 1876 it was known as Holstein and discontinued about 1884.

The first church in the township was erected by the German Evangelical Society in 1852 in the northeast part of the township and cost two thousand dollars. The church was organized in 1842, Rev. Dikover being in charge for many years. The Methodists built their first church in 1876, the first preacher being Rev. B. H. Cartwright, a son of Peter Cartwright, of political fame. He was known as the "fighting parson" and was in many ways a remarkable man, who left a strong impression upon the settlement. The Catholics erected a church in the new village in 1877 at a cost of two thousand dollars. The Catholics of Burlington worshiped here. In 1885 the German Evangelical church was built in Hampshire.

The first schoolhouse was on the Whittemore farm, now District No. 1. It was made of unhewn logs. The earliest known school trustees were Lenas Allen, Samuel Hawley and T. C. Whittemore. The district was incorporated by a vote taken March 5, 1842. At that time there were one hundred and fourteen pupils in the four districts. In 1850 there were eight districts and four hundred and thirty pupils. In 1871 there were six hundred securing an education, eight teachers and eight schoolhouses. The large schoolhouse in Hampshire was built in 1876 at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars.

A wind and steam mill was built in 1875 by William Rinn, after the old Dutch style with flying arms. It long served its purpose. Hathaway & Company built a cheese factory, which handled nearly all the milk in the district. The township has been and is chiefly devoted to dairying, and much of the celebrated "Elgin" butter comes from Hampshire.

In 1875 the first railroad was built—the Chicago & Pacific, which afterward became the C., M. & St. P. Ry. The first train passed through Hampshire in May, 1875. The township donated twenty six thousand four hundred dollars, of which sum Jacob Rinn gave ten thousand dollars.

The first village was opened by the opening of a general store on section 12. Here the first postoffice was established, with mail once a week. The

new village of "Hampshire Center" was platted in October, 1874, by A. J. Willing and C. A. Fasseth. The building of the railroad was its origin. It was incorporated by a vote of seventy-three to two, in October, 1876. The first officers were: S. C. Rowell, president; J. S. Wyckoff, clerk; Phillip Doty, S. C. Rowell, E. W. Whelpley, J. S. Wyckoff, Henry Rinn and A. B. Freeman, trustees.

The first bank, the Kane County Bank, was established April 1, 1882, by Parker & Backus. C. H. Backus became sole proprietor in January, 1885. The Commercial Hotel was built in 1875 by Daniel Berry. It was later owned by C. H. Parks and known as the "Park's House."

SUGAR GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Sugar Grove was settled by parties who came in May, 1834, and found an Indian encampment near the Grove. They were James, Isaac C. and Parmeno Isbell, James Carman, a Mr. Bishop and Asa McDole. All but McDole were from Wood county, Ohio. William O. Tanner arrived in 1835 and staked a claim on the northeast corner of the township. Rodney McDole and Theophilus Wilson came in 1836; John Harkinson about 1835; Joseph Ingham in the fall of that year. C. H. Snow was an early settler from New Hampshire. S. S. Ingham came from Oneida county, New York, in 1839.

In 1836 came Silas Reynolds, from Sullivan county, New York; Silas Gardner, Samuel Cogswell, Joseph Bishop, Samuel Taylor, Silas Leonard, Isaac Gates, N. H. Palmer and Lorin Inman; Jonathan Gardner, James Judd, H. B. Densmore, Ira H. Fitch came in 1837, as did Ezekiel Mighell, from Rutland county, Vermont, who afterward moved to Aurora; also P. Y. Bliss, Reuben Johnson, J. H. Fitch, Captain Jones and the Austin family.

The first death was a child of James Carman, in 1835. Asa McDole died in 1839.

The first marriage was that of Dr. N. H. Palmer and Miranda Isbell, in 1835.

The first birth was that of Charlotte Isbell, August 19, 1835.

Robert Atkinson opened a tavern on the old Chicago and Dixon road in 1836. A postoffice was established in 1840 at the home of Thomas Slater, first postmaster.

The first frame house was that of P. Y. Bliss, built by "Boss Read" in 1838. Religious service was held there by "Father" Clark before it was completed. Mr. Bliss opened a store in the building June 1, 1839, and for years drew trade from as far north as Dundee.

The first public library was organized in 1843 by a number of farmers. The books were first kept in S. G. Paull's house, on section 16, and was known as the Farmers' Library. In 1851 it contained two hundred and sixty-four books and it is believed was the first of its kind in the county. The early trustees were Nathaniel Austin, E. D. Terry, J. L. Adams, Luke Nichols and William Tanner.

The first brick house in the township was built by Silas Reynolds, in 1846.

The first town meeting was held August 2, 1850, at the house of S. G. Paull. The following officers were chosen: Supervisor, E. D. Terry; clerk, Henry Nichols; assessor, S. S. Ingham; overseer of the poor, Ezekiel Mighell; justices of the peace, Ira Fitch, William Thompson; constables, Charles Abbott, I. J. Sanford; collector, Ira Fitch. The number of votes were one hundred and two.

The Center schoolhouse was built in 1848 and town hall the same year.

The first church was erected in 1855 at Jericho, costing two thousand five hundred dollars, and was known as the Mount Prospect Free Mission church.

A cheese factory was built in 1866 by Joseph Ingham and J. B. Paull. Other factories have been since erected until Sugar Grove now contributes largely to maintain the reputation of the Fox River valley as the dairy district of the world.

The township is crossed by one railroad, which was originally the Chicago & Iowa, but is now the C., B. & Q. Ry.

The village was platted in 1876.

VIRGIL TOWNSHIP.

Virgil, on the extreme west of the county, was settled a year or two later than the river townships. The first settler was Luther Merrill from New Hampshire, who came in 1836, and laid claim to all the land included in the thirty-six sections that now include Virgil township. A large part of it was swamp and shallow lakes at that time. For a time every settler had to buy of Merrill, but they soon came in so fast that he was unable to keep them off, and he gave up the idea of holding the entire county. Milton Thornton came in early, as did John B. Moore, Daniel McKinley, William H. Robinson, Joseph Gray, Joshua Read, Daniel Smith, Lyman German, Charles Jackson, Harrison Chambers, Henry Krows (1840). Until 1840 most of the pioneers came from New York state.

The first frame house was built by Luther Merrill in 1840. It is said to have contained not one foot of sawed lumber, the timber being split and snoothed into boards with the ax and broad ax. When it was finished Merrill is said to have given a grand housewarming to the settlers, who danced to the tune of the first fiddle heard in that end of the world.

In the same house occurred the first wedding—that of Orson Kendall and Maria Read, who were married by Squire West of Blackberry. The first child born in the township was a daughter of Seth Merrill.

The first schoolhouse was built on section 24 in 1839. Simeon Bean taught the first school in 1839-40. The school district was organized in 1841, William H. Robinson, Daniel Smith and John Scott being elected trustees. There were four districts and ninety-five school children.

A tavern was opened in 1840 on section 17, and in 1844 Mrs. Groves opened a small store near the tavern.

A postoffice named Collamer was established in 1849, about a mile north of Maple Grove, with Milton Thornton in charge. It was discontinued in 1860.

The first blacksmith was Joseph Jenkins, who began business in 1845.

The building of the Chicago & Galena railroad through the township in 1853 was the beginning of the now thriving and prosperous village of Maple Park, which was platted in March, 1854, by Loren Heath and Zachariah Hathorn. It was at first known as Lodi, which name was changed to Maple Park in 1879 or 1880. Heath and Hathorn built a store, which was the first building in the place. James Haines built a house, which became a tavern, and Mr. Watson a store. O. S. and F. T. Miner put up a blacksmith shop in 1854, and B. W. Lyon a store in 1855. Within eighteen months after the village was laid out it had a population of over four hundred, and it has since then continued to grow until now a beautiful village of over one thousand people as industrious and intelligent as may be found anywhere fill the once sweeping prairie with modern stores, hotels and factories. Mr. Milton J. Beverly, the present probate clerk, is from this enterprising little city.

LODI (Maple Park).

We, the president and secretary of the meeting called and held on this thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1850, to see if the legal voters of the village of Lodi, Kane county, will vote to incorporate themselves into a town according to the statute, do hereby certify that the vote was as follows:

Twenty-eight votes in favor of incorporating the town of Lodi.

Thirteen votes against incorporating the same.

JOHN W. JENKINS, President.

JOHN MARTHON, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
KANE COUNTY }

Personally appeared this 26th day of November, 1855, John W. Jenkins, John Hathron, Lorin Heath, William Moore and James Hains, elected and qualified as trustees of the incorporated town of Lodi, Kane county, Illinois, and made oath to deposit in the commissioner's court of the county of Kane the above written statement of the polls and to discharge of all the duties of their office according to the best of their abilities.

Before me DAVID HIGGINS, JR., Notary Public.

(Seal.)

RUTLAND TOWNSHIP.

The township of Rutland was named after Rutland, Vermont, by E. R. Starks, who arrived in the township in 1835, and was the first settler. He came from Rutland, Vermont. At that time the township was uninhabited except for a few Indians. Starks spent the winter at Naperville, but returned to his claim the next spring. He was soon after joined by Elijah Rich, who took up a claim adjoining his. The two men built a log cabin for Starks, which was the first ever erected in the township, and there kept house. They lived there during the summer. The next year, 1836, Mr. Rich sent for his family, with whom he lived on his claim until his death in 1871.

Nathaniel Crampton came in 1836, and Noble King about the same time.

They boarded with Starks and Rich when they first arrived. In 1838 Andrew McCornack arrived with his family. He died in 1875 at the age of ninety years. In 1838 William Moore and William Lynch, who were brothers-in-law, located in the western part of the township. A man named Seymour was living near there at that time. Francis and Straw Pingree came in the fall of 1837, and in the spring of 1838 Andrew and Daniel Pingree arrived. The grove near their settlement acquired the name "Pingree Grove," and has since been known by that name. A considerable village has grown up there in the last thirty years. Andrew Pingree was a minister of the gospel, and a native of New Hampshire. In 1838 there were but three cabins along the road. John Hunter was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1832 and settled in Rutland township in 1842. He was an enthusiastic republican and a leader of the strong Irish Presbyterian sentiment in the township.

A postoffice named Deerfield was established about two miles west of Pingree Grove in 1838. Pingree Grove postoffice was established in 1848. A postoffice was established at Rutland (now known as Gilberts) in 1852.

The first physician in the township was Dr. McKay. Mrs. Hannah Rich died in 1838, which was the first death in the settlement. Adelia, daughter of E. Rich, was the first child born in the township; and the first marriage was that of Lewis Bandal and Miss Brady, who were married in 1839, by Elijah Rich, the first justice of the peace.

The Chicago & Galena stage route ran directly through the township, and the feeding and housing of travelers were the chief sources of such small amounts of cash as the settlers obtained.

A log schoolhouse was built in the southwest part of the township in 1840, but owing to the scarcity of children school was never taught in the building; but it was often used as a meeting house and for other purposes. Francis King, John L. Rowe and John Flynn were elected trustees at the house of Robert Eakin in 1842. In 1848 S. B. Eakin, Alexander McCornack and Daniel Duff were elected school trustees, by whose report it appears that in 1849 there were eight school districts and a total of three hundred and eighty-four pupils; in 1850 there were four hundred and fifty pupils. By 1855 the districts had increased to eleven, and the school children numbered six hundred and nineteen.

The first church in Rutland township was erected by the Catholics, which was completed in 1855. The building stands on ground that was given to the church by Andrew Pingree. The first building was about two miles west of Gilberts at the old Catholic burying ground. The first priest in charge was Rev. John Guigin, a Frenchman. He was succeeded by Rev. Scanlon. Father Gallaher was in charge for many years.

Gilbert Station was laid out and platted by Andrew Pingree and Elijah Wilcox in 1855. John Kelley acted as express agent and postmaster. He was afterward county sheriff. The first postmaster was John Mann, who was succeeded in the office by John McGraw, Nicholas Freeman and John Martin.

The village of Pingree Grove was platted and laid out by Daniel and Hannah Pingree in 1882, and is now a village of five hundred or six hundred inhabitants.

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